

BLACK'S
GUIDE
TO

DERBYSHIRE

Laurshan

Sherman



m/e



PEVERIL CASTLE AND ENTRANCE TO THE PEAK CAVERN.

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BLACK'S
TOURIST'S GUIDE
TO
DERBYSHIRE

ITS TOWNS, WATERING-PLACES, DALES,
AND MANSIONS

With Map of the County, Plans of Chatsworth and Haddon Hall,
and several Illustrations

EDITED BY LEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., ETC.

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PREFACE.

This edition has again been carefully revised, and numerous alterations have been made on the descriptions of Buxton and Chatsworth. It has been the aim of the Editor to make the work as complete as possible without entering too much into details, and in all cases to study utility and convenience of reference. It is hoped that this object is very nearly accomplished by the partial alphabetical arrangement which has been adopted.

JUNE 1872.

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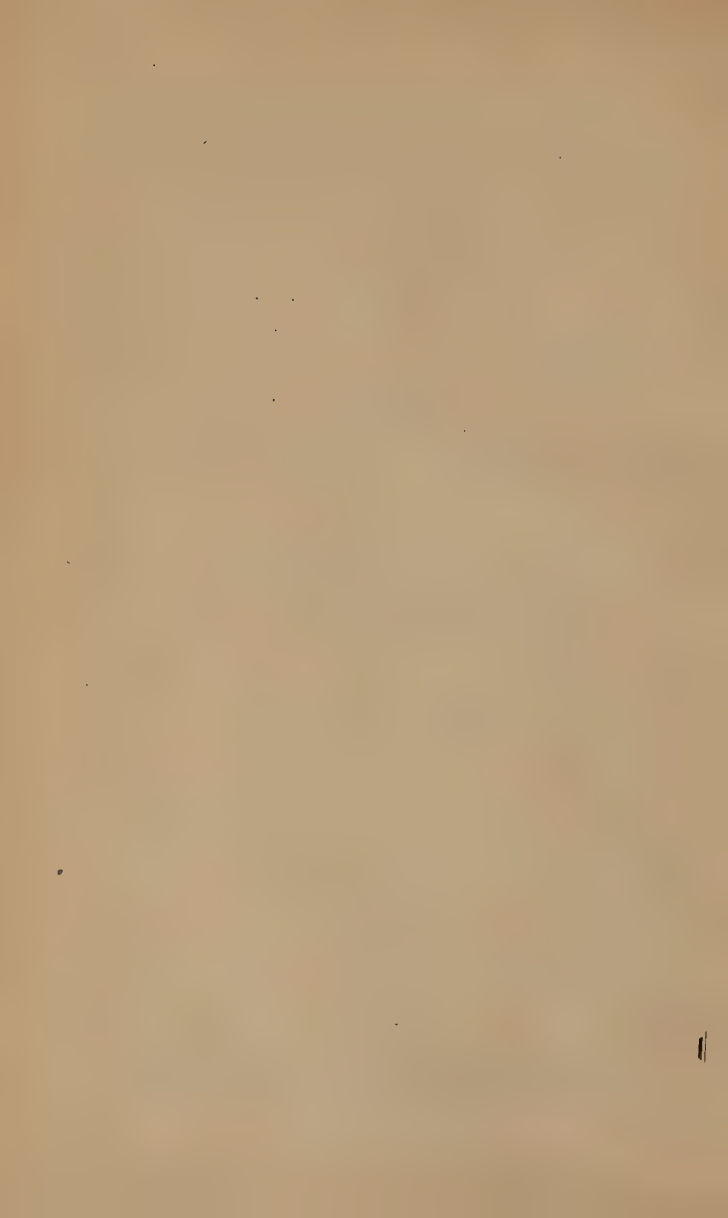
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* The above are reduced copies of illustrations, kindly granted by permission of the Proprietors of the *Illustrated London News*. The view of Dovedale is from Mr. Jewitt's Guide to Alton Towers and Dovedale.



GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Area, 1029 square miles, or 658,803 statute acres. Population in 1871—Males, 191,078; Females, 189,460; total, 380,538. Increase in ten years, from 1861 to 1871, 41,211; excess of Females over Males in 1851, 610; excess of Males over Females in 1861, 1645; excess of Males over Females in 1871, 1618; increase of Males over Females in ten years, 1851 to 1861, 2255; decrease in total of Males over Females in ten years, 1861 to 1871, 27. Inhabited houses, 78,530; increase since 1861, 9268; uninhabited, 4172; building 562. Greatest length, 56 miles; greatest breadth, 33 miles; average breadth, $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles. About 500,000 acres are arable or pasture.

THE County of Derby has an entirely inland position, no portion being less than about forty miles from the sea; while the absence of rivers of large magnitude, and the dry warmth of the limestone rock which chiefly abounds in the north of the county tend to render it a desirable residence for such as cannot with impunity risk the moist atmosphere of the coast. To the north, the county is bounded by the west Riding of Yorkshire; to the west, by Cheshire and Staffordshire; to the south, by Leicestershire; and to the east, by the county of Nottingham. The principal rivers are the Derwent, Trent, Wye, and Dove, the latter of which forms the boundary between this and the county of Stafford. The greatest length of the county (*i.e.*, from north to south) is 56 miles; while the greatest breadth is about 33. In

form it is very irregular, somewhat resembling a parallelogram, with excrescences on the north-west and north-east corners, and a pointed prolongation on the south. Like Scotland, Derbyshire is naturally divided into two portions, the northern and southern divisions ; the Highlands and Lowlands—the region of hills, rocks, dales, and moors ; and the seat of busy industry and successful agriculture. Long before the Roman invasion, Derbyshire formed part of the nation of Coritani. The Cornavii are said by the Welsh to have invaded Britain immediately before the Romans—in fact, to have been “one of the three molestations that came into our island, and never went away again.” To the Celtic period the stone circles of Arborlow ; the “Nine Ladies” on Stanton Moor ; and those on Harthill Moor, Abney Moor, Eyam Moor near the Wet Withens, Froggatt Edge, and Hathersage Moor, are to be ascribed ; as are also the Rocking Stones on Stanton Moor, on the Roo-tor rocks, and “Robin Hood’s Mark” on Ash-over Common ; the fortifications and earthworks of Carls-wark at Hathersage, at Staden-low near Buxton, at Pilsbury, on Great Finn, by Taddington, and on Combe Moss ; the remains of habitations near Crich, at Harthill Moor, at Middleton by Youlgrave, and other places ; and numberless tumuli, and other remains which are spread over the Peak district in great abundance. The Romans, when they first partitioned England, put Derbyshire into that part denominated *Britannia Prima*, and subsequently, when a new division was made by Severus, the whole district, which included the Coritani, formed the eastern part of the province called *Flavia Cæsariensis*. Among the relics left by these warlike people may be noticed the station of *Derventio*, or Little Chester, by Derby, where

many important relics of the period have been from time to time discovered ; the remains of Roman roads ; a camp near Pentrich ; remains discovered at the station of Buxton ; the settlement at Brough near Castleton ; vestiges of a station called Melandra Castle, in the township of Gamesley ; a camp at Parwich ; and a large number of sepulchral remains, personal and domestic ornaments and utensils, pottery, coins, etc., found at different periods throughout the county. Evident remains of the working of various lead-mines in Derbyshire by the Romans also still exist, and some pigs of lead bearing inscriptions have been found in the county—one of these having the words IMP. CAES. HADRIANI. AVG. MET. LVT. ; another, L. ARVCONI. VERECVND. METAL. LVTVD. ; and a third, TI. CL. TR. LVT. BR. EX. ARG. In the Heptarchy, Derbyshire formed part of the kingdom of Mercia, *Rependune*, now Repton, being the capital of the kingdom, and the burial-place of the Mercian kings. Of this period many interesting relics have been found in barrows, and in course of excavations, and remains are also to be found in ecclesiastical and other buildings. Of the Norman period there are abundant remains in the castellated and ecclesiastical buildings in the county, some of which are of extreme interest. Derby itself appears to have been a place of considerable importance in the Anglo-Saxon period, and coins of Æthelstan, Eadrid, Eadwig, Eadgar, Æthelred II., Harold I., and Edward the Confessor, were struck in that town ; while of the Norman period, coins of William the Conqueror, and, later, of Stephen, were minted there. From their situation on the River Trent, this county, with that of Notts, received the distinctive appellation of Merciae Aquilonares. Saxon coins have frequently been found. William

the Conqueror gave a great part of the county to his natural son William Peveril, whose fortress gives the name to Castleton.

Amongst the distinguished men of the county may be named George Vernon, called "the King of the Peak;" Charles Cotton, the poet, who resided at Beresford Hall, near Ashbourne, where he was visited by "his dear and most worthy friend Mr. Izaak Walton;" Brindley, the self-taught engineer; Strutt, the inventor of ribbed stockings, and the partner of Arkwright in the spinning of cotton, and whose descendant has been elevated to the peerage as Lord Belper; Thomas Bott, an English clergyman of ingenuity and learning, born at Derby 1688, died 1754; Arthur Agard, a learned and industrious antiquary, born in Derbyshire 1540, died 1615; William Outram, or Outram, an English divine, and accomplished scholar, born in Derbyshire 1625, died 1679, of which family an equally distinguished member, Sir James Outram, is recently deceased; Jonathan Edwards, D.D.; Dr. Samuel Pegge, the learned antiquary and author; Abraham Booth, a pious and popular dissenting minister, born in Derbyshire 1734, died 1806; George Stanhope, Dean of Canterbury, a divine of eminent talents and personal worth, born in Derbyshire 1660, died 1728; Charles Ashton, one of the most learned critics of his age, born in Derbyshire about 1665, died 1752; Robert Bage, author of "Mount Heneth" and other novels, born in Derbyshire 1728, died 1801; Ellis Farneworth, M.A., Rector of Carsington, translator of several works from the Italian and French, and editor of an edition of the works of Machiavelli, in 2 vols. 4to; Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, the "famous judge," known as "The Father of English Husbandry," and author of the "Natura

Brevium," "Office of Justice of the Peace," "Book of Husbandry," etc. etc., of all of which numerous editions have been published; Cardinals Curzon and De Repington; Bishops Pursglove, Wilson, Boothe, and Middleton; Mompeyson, the christian hero of Eyam; Sir Richard Arkwright, who, though not a native, yet by skill and enterprise did much for the fame and prosperity of Derbyshire; Sir Francis Chantrey, the eminent sculptor; Sir Joseph Paxton, the designer of the Crystal Palace; Sir Charles Fox, the engineer of the same; Sir Francis Burdett, the celebrated political leader; Sir Aston Cockayne, the poet; Sir Thomas Fanshawe; Anthony Babington, who was cruelly beheaded by Elizabeth for conspiring in favour of Mary Queen of Scots; President Bradshaw, who signed the death-warrant of Charles; the celebrated Lord Chief-Justice Denman; Charles Richardson, the author of "Pamela," "Sir Charles Grandisson," etc.; Dr. Darwin, the author of "Zoonomia," "Loves of the Plants," etc.; William Hutton, the historian; Dr. John Woodward, the naturalist and philosopher, and founder of the Woodwardian professorship; Wright the painter; Jeremiah Brandreth, the leader of the "Derby conspiracy," who was beheaded for high treason; Thomas Linacre; Antony Blackwall; Thomas Bateman, the late distinguished antiquary and collector; Jabez Bunting, the nonconformist minister; Thomas Blore the topographer, and his son Edward Blore, the distinguished architect and antiquary; Edmund Cartwright; William Radcliffe, the inventor of the "dressing machine;" the Howitts; and a large number of other equally eminent individuals. Amongst the eminent women of Derbyshire it may be sufficient to name the celebrated Countess of Shrewsbury, known as "Bess of Hardwick;" the accom-

plished authoress, the Duchess of Newcastle ; Anna Seward, the poetess, and friend of Dr. Johnson ; and Florence Nightingale, whose name is so closely identified with the Russian war, for her holy ministrations in the hospitals, and with every good work.

“All the east border beyond Dronfield, Alfreton, Belper, to Dale Abbey, is coal, with clay-slate and ironstone ; from Ashbourne and Duffield to Hope, and from the east side of the Derwent to beyond the Dove, carboniferous limestone ; south of Derby, red sandstone or marl ; between Uttoxeter and Derby, gritstone (for cutlers) is found, and also in the middle, from Belper upwards to the north border, and all round to Chapel-le-Firth, in beds of great thickness, rising into bold crags near Hathersage, Glossop, etc.”

The population of the county is principally employed in manufactures, in mining, and in agriculture. The manufactures consist chiefly of iron, of which there are many immense works ; silk, which is thrown to a greater extent here than in any other county, and is also manufactured into finished goods, including ribbands, sewing silks, boot-laces, velvets, trimmings, and other articles ; cotton, of which the mills of the Strutts, the Evanses (the well-known “Boar’s Head” cotton-spinners), and the Arkwrights, are among the principal ; calico ; lace ; pottery ; bottles ; porcelain ; plaister and colours ; hardware ; chenille ; elastic goods ; gloves ; stockings ; hats ; merino clothing ; lead, in all its preparations ; vitriol, and other chemicals ; lime ; paper, etc. etc. The mining operations comprise lead, ironstone, coal, etc., and a very large number of people are employed in this manner. The agricultural pursuits of the two districts of the county vary considerably. The

south district is rich in pasturage, and produces remarkably fine crops and cattle ; the land is in a high state of cultivation, and very efficiently worked. The north or Peak district is naturally much later in crops than the south, but produces, in some parts, excellent corn, and many of the Peak dairies are remarkable for the excellence of the cheese, and the good quality of the mutton. The gritstone and limestone quarries, and the marble and spar works, are very extensive, and employ a large number of hands, as do also the gypsum pits. There are large chemical and colour-works at Derby, and the iron-foundries of the county are some of the largest in the kingdom.

The county is divided into six hundreds—two and a portion of a third being situated in the northern division, and the remainder in the southern. There are three corporate towns—Derby, Chesterfield, and Glossop—14 market towns, 132 parishes, and 440 villages. Eight members are returned to Parliament—*i.e.*, two for each division—viz. the Southern, Northern, and Eastern, and two for the borough of Derby. The real property was valued in 1843 at £1,379,025, but is now immensely increased.

The county contains several navigable canals, and is well intersected by railways, which traverse it in every direction. The coal districts of Derbyshire were among the very first in the kingdom to lay down and use tramways, the precursors of the present railway system, and the county was among the first in which steam communication was introduced. The railway lines now in operation are, "The Midland" main lines from Derby to London ; Derby to Nottingham, Lincoln, etc. ; Derby to Sheffield, Leeds, Bradford, Lancaster, Skipton, and the north, etc. ; Derby to Birmingham and Worcester, Chelten-

ham, Gloucester, Bristol, and the West of England ; and Amber-Gate to Matlock, Buxton, Manchester, and Liverpool, etc. "The North Stafford" lines to the potteries and Manchester, and to Ashbourne, etc.; "The South Staffordshire," for Lichfield, Walsall, Dudley, etc.; "The Erewash Valley," from Trent to Clay Cross and Chesterfield, and to Mansfield; "The Derby, Little Eaton, and Ripley" branch of the Midland; the "Wirksworth Branch" of the Midland, from Duffield to Wirksworth; "The Cromford and High Peak," now leased to the "London and North-Western," for mineral traffic, and to Manchester; "The Sheffield, Manchester, and Lincolnshire," by way of Glossop; the "Stockport, Disley, and Buxton" line (worked by the London and North-Western Company), connecting Manchester with the High Peak and the south, etc. A branch of the Midland Railway, the "Chesterfield and Sheffield" line, leaves the main line of the Chesterfield, and runs to Sheffield, where it terminates; by which means Sheffield is placed on the main line, and passengers avoid the delay and annoyance of the branch from Masbro'. A line connecting Melbourne and other places with Derby, and known as the "Melbourne and Worthington Branch" of the Midland Railway, and another, the "Castle Donington and Trent Branch," as well as the "Swadlincolt Branch," are also now in operation. There are also schemes in progress by the London and North-Western Railway Company for running into the town of Derby, and so connecting it immediately with the North-Western system, and by the Midland for farther extending their system in many directions.

ALFRETON.

Alfreton from Derby, 14 m. ; from Belper, 6 m. ; from Chesterfield, 10 m.

Railway station of the Erewash Valley. Railway nearly two miles to the west of the town. Population 11,805.

INNS: The *George*, commercial, family, and posting, Samuel Jepson; *Angel*; *Castle*, etc.

ALFRETON, the *Ælfredingtune* of the Saxons, is a pleasantly situated market-town in the centre of a populous and thriving district. The town, which is built on the ridge of a hill, consists mainly of two streets, intersecting each other at right angles, with a good central market-place. The hill upon which the town is built extends for about a couple of miles to Normanton, where it slopes gently down into the fertile district of "Golden Valley." The parish is an extensive one, and comprises many places noted for their ironworks, and for other interesting matters connected with them. The population of the whole parish, including the townships of Green Hill Lane, Pyebridge, Ironville, Riddings, Swanwick, and Somercotes, was 11,549 in 1861—that of Alfreton alone being 4090. The inhabitants are principally employed at the ironworks and collieries of the neighbourhood, and in the manufacture of stockings, etc. The market-day is Friday.

There is a general belief that the town was built by King Alfred the Great, and its name would seem to give probability to the tradition. It is also said that Alfred had a palace here, and its site is supposed to be still traceable. The manor was given to Burton Abbey by Wulfric Spott, and the grant was confirmed to that abbey

by Ethelred the Second. In the Domesday Survey it is stated to be then held by Roger de Busli. It afterwards belonged to Ingram, and then to Fitz-Ranulf, Lord of Alfreton, who founded Beauchief Abbey. This Fitz-Ranulph, or Fitz-Ralph, is said by Tanner, Dugdale, and others, to have been one of the murderers of Thomas à-Becket, but Pegge sought to refute this statement. From this family the manor passed to the Chaworths, and so on in succession through Ormond to Anthony Babington of Dethick, and so through Zouch and Sutton to the family of its present owner, Morewood.

The church contains some monumental brasses to the Ormond family, and tablets and inscriptions to the Morewoods and others. The Hall, the seat of the Morewoods, was built about the middle of last century, but the present house is of much larger dimensions and more imposing character. The grounds are remarkably fine and well laid out, and the house commands extensive views over the surrounding district.

There are numerous chapels; national and other schools; and a Mechanics' Institution, which was established in 1856. There are two banks—viz. Messrs. Wilson and Son, and a branch of the Nottingham, etc., Banking Co.; there is also a Savings Bank. The county court for the district is held at Alfreton monthly, in the Town Hall, which was erected from the design of Mr. Benjamin Wilson in 1857. Petty Sessions are held fortnightly in the Town-Hall. The town has been placed under a Local Board of Health, and it has also its Gas Company, its Agricultural and Floricultural Societies, and other institutions.

NEIGHBOURHOOD OF ALFRETON.

RIDDINGS, three miles from Alfreton, is a considerable and thriving village, supported by the collieries and ironworks of the neighbourhood. It has a church dedicated to St. James, which cost £4000 in 1845, and forms a separate ecclesiastical district in the patronage of the vicar of Alfreton. A weekly market, established of late years, is held on Saturday, which is a great convenience to the hard-working inhabitants of the place. There are Methodist, Baptist, Independent, and other places of worship in the town. The large ironworks of Messrs. James Oakes and Company are in this district, and these and the collieries, etc., find employment for a large number of people.

IRONVILLE, near Riddings, and adjoining Codnor Park, is one of the most thriving and flourishing places in the Erewash Valley district. It is a town of modern rise, but has now, like its more ancient brethren, its market, its newspaper, its church and chapels, its library, and its schools. The Cromford and the Erewash Canals run by Ironville, and the Erewash Valley Railway gives means of communication north and south. The neighbourhood is exceedingly rich in iron ore, and the Butterley Company's immense ironworks at Codnor Park, and their collieries in the neighbourhood, afford employment to nearly the whole of the inhabitants. The church was built by this company at a cost of £6000, and the schools and other buildings are mainly indebted to them for their foundation. The Artizans and Mechanics' Library offers all the usual advantages of such institutions to the hard-working population of the place.

The CODNOR PARK IRONWORKS of the Butterley Company rank among the most extensive and important in the kingdom, and are well worth a visit from the tourist, who will here find much to interest and instruct him. The works occupy an area of considerably more than twenty acres of ground, and embrace every apparatus and appliance necessary for carrying on such a gigantic establishment. The best idea of the extent of the mining, smelting, and manufacturing operations carried on at this one—and only one—of the foundries belonging to the Butterley Company, may be got from the public grounds which have of late years been laid out with much taste on the summit of the hill above Codnor Park, whereon a monument to the late Mr. Jessop, the then principal proprietor of the works, has been erected. From this hill, which has been well chosen as the site for the erection of the monument, one of the finest and most extensive panoramic views of the neighbourhood is obtained, and the nature and extent of the works of the Butterley Company understood at a glance. In almost every direction as far as the eye can reach, in a circle of about five miles from this spot, the operations of the company may be seen carried on. Immediately below are the Codnor Park Ironworks, while about three miles to the west are those at Butterley, the two establishments being connected by a private railway, on which locomotives dragging immense trains are constantly steaming to and fro, whilst in every direction rise up tall chimneys from almost innumerable steam engines attached to coal and ironstone pits, plying their endless work of fury, and continually tearing up the very bowels of the earth, whilst intermixed with them are the more homely looking gins worked by horses, and

doing their labour in a more quiet and primitive manner. All around are tramways, and canals, and railroads, intersecting each other in every possible direction, and forming such a labyrinth of roads as only human ingenuity and perseverance could correctly traverse. The distant view on one side embraces Crich Cliff and Stand, with the valley near Whatstandwell, and the distant hills beyond, and on the other the valley of the Erewash with the hills of Nottinghamshire skirting the horizon. The works of the Butterley Company give employment, we believe, to about 6000 persons.

Not far from the Jessop monument is Codnor Castle, of which an account will be found in another part of this volume. SWANWICK is another mining and coal town in this busy district, with church, dissenting chapels of different persuasions, free and national schools, reading-room, and library.

ALTON TOWERS.

The seat of the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury.

Although this favourite resort of excursionists is not in Derbyshire, it is so connected with it, that it deserves to be mentioned in this place. From Derby special weekly trips are arranged on the North Staffordshire Railway at a trifling charge, the ticket giving admission to the gardens and grounds. It may also be approached conveniently by rail or road from Ashbourne. The latter (route by road) is of great beauty, and forms a delightful day's drive. Visitors will find a comfortable inn in the village of Alton—viz. the *White Hart*, where carriages may be put up, and tickets obtained to see the grounds.

For further particulars, see *Black's Guide to Alton Towers and Dovedale*.

ASHBOURNE.

Ashbourne from Alton Towers 9 m. ; from Matlock 12 m. ; from Buxton 20 m. ; from Derby 13 m. Railway Station of the North Staffordshire Railway, at the south-west end of the town, near the church. Population 2083.

Entrance to Dovedale from Ashbourne 4 m. ; from Matlock 13 m. ; from Bakewell 16 m. ; from Derby 17 m. ; from Buxton 17 m.

HOTELS: *Green Man* and *Black's Head Royal Hotel*, St. John Street, R. Wallis ; *Wheat Sheaf*, Church Street ; *White Hart*, Church Street ; *George and Dragon*, Market Place.

ASHBOURNE, originally termed Esseburne, is a town well known to anglers. It is situated on the river Schoor Henmore, a small tributary stream of the river Dove, which divides the town into two parts, near Dovedale. The river abounds in trout and grayling. The principal seat is Ashbourne Hall. In Mayfield Cottage, not far from Ashbourne, the great poet Tom Moore resided for some length of time, with his wife and family. The cottage is a plain, quiet, unassuming little residence, in the close neighbourhood of some of the most charming scenery in the world, and is just the place for a poet to choose to live in. Many of Moore's admirable letters to Lord Byron, and to others, dated from Ashbourne, have been published in his Life, by Lord John Russell, and in other works ; and here, besides the charming lines, "Those Evening Bells," which were written on hearing the sweet sound of the Ashbourne bells floating through the evening breeze, he wrote a great part of his "Lalla Rookh." The church, a splendid and very large structure, principally of the early English and decorated periods, is cruciform, consisting of nave with side aisles, chancel, and north and south tran-

septs, with a grand central tower, from which springs a lofty octagonal spire. In the church is the curious original dedication plate, by which it appears that it was dedicated in honour of St. Oswald, in the year 1241. The inscription, which is most interesting, is as follows:—

“ANNO AB INCARNACIONE DNI. MCCXLI. VIII° KL MAII
DEDICATA EST HEC ECCIA ET HOC ALTARE CONSECRATUM IN
HONORE SCI OSWALDI, REGIS ET MARTIRIS, A VENERABILI
PATRE DOMINO. HUGONE DE PATISHVL COVENTRENSI EPIS-
COPO.”

The font is a fine specimen of the early English period, and there are some very interesting examples of sedilia, piscina, etc. The church contains several extremely fine and curious monuments, amongst which are altar-tombs to Sir Humphrey and Lady Bradburne, and to other members of the family; several remarkably fine monuments to the Cockayne family, to which Sir Aston Cockayne, the Elizabethan poet, belonged, and many others to the Sacheverells, Sherratts, Bainbrigges, Boothbys, Langtons, and others. Of the Boothby monuments, one by Banks cannot fail to call forth the admiration of the observer. It is a sculptured figure of a child six years old, laid on a mattress. “Her head reclines on a pillow, but the disposition of the whole figure indicates restlessness. The little sufferer, indeed, appears as if she had just changed her position by one of those frequent turnings to which illness often in vain resorts for relief from pain.” The exquisite feeling displayed in the conception and execution of this gem has been the theme of praise among all visitors, and is sufficient to secure the fame of any artist. Rhodes, the friend of Chantrey, says that it probably suggested to that

eminent sculptor the idea of "that masterpiece of art, the group of Two Children, now the grace and ornament of Lichfield Cathedral, and the boast of modern sculpture." On the tablet is the following line, expressive of the feelings of the little sufferer :—

"I was not in safety, neither had I rest, and trouble came."

On the pedestal is the touching inscription :—

"TO PENELOPE,

Only child of Sir Brooke Boothby and Dame Susannah Boothby,

Born April 11th, 1785.—Died March 18th, 1791.

She was in form and intellect most exquisite.

The unfortunate parents ventured their all on this frail bark, and the wreck was total.

Omnia tecum una perierunt gaudia nostra. Tu vero felix et beata Penelope mea, Quæ tot tautisque miseriis una morte perfuncta es.

Lei che'l ciel ne mostra terra n'asconde.

Le cresse chiome d'or puro lucente.

El' lampoggiar del Angellico riso,

*Che soleau far in terra un Paradiso, **

Poca polvere son che nulla sente.

Beauté, c'est donc ici ton dernier azyle. Son cercueil ne la contient pas toute entière. Il attend le reste de sa proie : Il ne l'attendra pas longtemps."

A fire occurred in the church in January 1862, but fortunately the monuments escaped without damage.

The new Free Church was erected in 1871, at the sole cost of Francis Wright, Esq., of Ormaston Manor ; it is a large and imposing looking Gothic building, with spacious grounds, and is situated on the Buxton road.

The town of Ashbourne is one of great antiquity, and its history is full of historical associations. It is a market town, the market day being Saturday. It has many noted

fairs, both for cattle and cheese. It is an ancient royal burgh, and some curious documents are yet extant concerning it. It is the head of one of the Poor-Law Unions, has a county court held in it, and is also a meeting-place for petty sessions. The principal public buildings are—St. John's Hall, the Banks, the covered Market-hall, large and convenient, the Union Work-house, Post Office, and Railway Station. The Market-hall buildings contain the Literary Institute and Library, Assembly-rooms, armoury of the Dove Valley Rifle-corps, and Masonic lodge. A new cattle-market has recently been formed.

The Free Grammar School, one of the best in the kingdom, is in Church Street, and is a large substantial stone building, founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1585. Opposite to it is the house formerly the residence of the celebrated Dr. John Taylor of Ashbourne, the intimate friend and associate of the great Dr. Johnson, who visited him on several occasions at this house.

Ashbourne Hall, long the residence of the Boothbys, but now of Mr. Franks, is delightfully situated, and surrounded by extensive grounds. It was made head-quarters for the Scottish army under Prince Charles, on his march to Derby in 1745. On this occasion the names of the officers to whom the various rooms were appropriated were written on the doors in chalk, and one of these names, which has been carefully varnished over, is still preserved. Various members of the Boothby family were highly intellectual, and distinguished themselves as writers. Of these, Sir Brooke Boothby wrote some works on Burke's Appeal to the Whigs, and Paine's Rights of Man. His poetical talents were of no ordinary character, and his "Sorrows Sacred to Penelope,"—

his youthful daughter whose tomb we have just described—is one of the most exquisitely sensitive productions in our language. Some of the sonnets breathe more real and fervent feeling than can almost be boasted by any other writer. He also published a couple of volumes of “Fables and Satires.” Miss Hill Boothby, too, was celebrated for her literary attainments, and was one of the most constant friends of Dr. Johnson, as is seen from a volume of their collected letters, published in 1805. The late Sir William Boothby, who, it will be remembered, married the celebrated actress Mrs. Nisbet, resided here till his death. Ashbourne has been celebrated for its literary character for the last three centuries or more, and many natives of the place have distinguished themselves in the world of letters.

From Ashbourne the tourist can with ease visit Alton Towers (see page 13), Tissington, and Thorpe, where guides are to be had to Dovedale, Ilam, and other interesting localities. TISSINGTON is a quiet secluded village, of much rural simplicity and beauty. It is celebrated for the sweet and gentle custom, of “*Well-Flowering*,” or “*Well-Dressing*,” which occurs on Holy Thursday.* The wells or springs in the village, five in number, are on this day decorated with the most chaste and tasteful devices formed of flowers imbedded in a preparation of clay attached to boards, and forming arches, pediments, and various designs, and arranged in exquisite patterns, intermixed with appropriate mottoes and Scriptural texts. The wells having been decorated as a labour of love by the villagers, divine service is held in the church, and the minister, accom-

* For a detailed account of this charming custom, see the “Reliquary.” vol. iii., pp. 29 to 48.

panied by the choir, the congregation, and the immense concourse of spectators from the surrounding country which the charming ceremonial has called together, proceeds from well to well, where the collects for the day are read in succession, and psalms and hymns sung. The day is one of pure social enjoyment, and is unmixed with any thing savouring of a disagreeable character. It is without doubt one of the most pleasing floral festivals which have been handed down to our generation. The church is beautifully situated on rising ground in the centre of the village, and is surrounded by lofty trees. It contains some remains of Norman architecture, and some interesting monuments. Tissington Hall, the ancient family mansion of the Fitzherberts, is a picturesque old hall opposite the parish church. Of this family was the celebrated Judge Antony Fitzherbert, the author of the *Natura Brevium*, *Justice of the Peace*, etc., who was born in 1458.

THORPE is a very picturesque village, with an interesting old church. From this village the magnificent conical mountain called Thorpe Cloud takes its name. The most direct way from Ashbourne to Dovedale is by Mappleton, the roadway the whole distance being of the most picturesque character, and presenting to the tourist a series of the most extensive and charming prospects in the district.

FENNY BEATTEY, on the way from Ashbourne to Tissington, is a pretty little village with a fine old manor-house, formerly belonging to the Beresford family, and intimately connected with Charles Cotton the angler and poet.

BAKEWELL.

Population in 1871, 2283.

Omnibus to Chatsworth *via* Haddon Hall, 2s. 6d. ; Carriage, 1 horse, 15s. ; ditto, 2 horse, 21s.

HOTELS and INNS.—*Rutland Arms and Family Hotel*, W. Greaves—Bed 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d., board 5s. 6d. per day, attendance optional, private rooms not charged, commercial room at regular charges; visitors have permission to angle on the river Wye. *Castle Commercial*, W. Miers, near the bridge at the entrance to the town from the Railway Station.

From Haddon Hall 3 m. ; from Derby 22 m. (by railway 25½ m.) ; from Chesterfield 11 m. ; from Matlock 10 m. ; from Chatsworth 4 m. ; from Buxton 12 m. ; from Sheffield 16 m. ; from Alton Towers 25 m. Railway station on the Derby, Ambergate, Matlock, Buxton, Manchester, and Liverpool line of the Midland Railway, a short distance from the town over the bridge.

BAKEWELL is a pleasant market town, situated on the river Wye. It is a petty sessions, election, and polling place. The Duke of Rutland is Lord of the manor. The town is of great antiquity, having been a bathing-place, *Badecanwillan*, long before the Conquest. It appears that Edward, surnamed the Elder, son of the Good Alfred, had a fort in the vicinity of the town in 924. Some remains of the earthwork are still traceable on Castlehill. In the Domesday book it is styled "Badequelle" or "Bauquelle." The right of holding a weekly market was claimed by John Gernon in 1330. In 1502 the manor was purchased by Sir Henry Vernon, and from his family passed into that of Manners. The town is well drained, watered, and lighted. The well, to which in all probability the town owed its ancient occupation, was covered in, and a bathing house erected in 1697. The water is slightly tepid, averaging about 60 degrees Fahrenheit. It is considered highly beneficial in cases of chronic rheumatism. The baths have been rebuilt by the Duke of Rutland. Besides

a large swimming bath, there are three well fitted up baths, in which the water may be had of any temperature by artificial heating. Attached is a pleasant promenade called the Bath Garden. There is an endowed grammar school, founded in 1637 by Lady Grace Manners, relict of Sir George Manners. It is open to the children of Bakewell and Great Rowsley. St. John's Hospital is a charity having six houses adjoining the grammar school. It owes its foundation to Sir John Manners and his brother Roger, in 1602. The Bakewell and High Peak Institute, founded 1849, has a very creditable library and reading-room. There are "Museums" in the town, where Derbyshire spar ornaments, inlaid marble tables, and vases, and other things may be purchased. A cotton mill, established by Arkwright, which gave employment to a number of the inhabitants, has recently been totally destroyed by fire. There is good angling in the river Wye, where trout and grayling are abundant. Gentlemen staying at the Rutland Arms have the privilege of fishing in this excellent stream.

Besides the *Union Workhouse*, a large and well-regulated establishment, there are a *Dispensary and Lying-in Institution* which have been of great advantage to the poor of the neighbourhood. The *Savings Bank* is in Bath Street. The *County Court* meetings for recovery of debts are held in the court-room at Bakewell, monthly. The *Bank* is a branch of the Sheffield and Rotherham Banking Company. The new *Cemetery* is under control of a Burial Board, and the town is under a Local Board of Health.

The *Bakewell Farmers' Club*, established in 1843, is one of the most successful and useful societies of its kind in the kingdom, and the annual shows in connection with it are

well supported, and conduce much to the good of the agriculture of the Peak district. There are two banks, one a branch of the Sheffield and Rotherham Company.

Bakewell has a station on the line of railway from Ambergate and Matlock to Buxton, and is therefore easy of approach from both north and south.

Bakewell Church claims the tourist's particular notice as one of the most interesting remains in the High Peak. "The present edifice is a cruciform structure of considerable size, being 150 feet in length, and 105 feet across the transepts, of considerable elevation, and erected at different periods, but externally presenting a general uniformity of outline, from the flat roofs and battlements, added throughout nearly the entire line of building, probably early in the fifteenth century. An octagonal tower resting on a square base, with the angles boldly cut off, rises from the centre, surmounted by a lofty spire."* In the angle between the south transept and the chancel stands what has been termed a Runic cross, somewhat resembling that at Eyam. On the west side are sculptures in relief, and, on the three others, are the ornamental scrolls, so prevalent on Saxon crosses. The sculptures, though now almost obliterated, have been said to illustrate the life, death, burial, resurrection, and ascension of Christ. On the head of the cross is a representation of the entry into Jerusalem. The existence of this cross, and the remains of several others of like make, seem to prove that a burial-place existed here long before the Conquest; and if a burial-place, it is almost certain that a place of worship existed also. In the Domesday Book it is stated that two priests officiated in the church at Bakewell. It is very difficult,

* An account of the parish church of Bakewell, etc., by F. C. Plumtre, D.D., Vice-Chancellor of Oxford.

notwithstanding these facts, to trace the history of the church. Of its original foundation we know absolutely nothing, though by local tradition the building of the nave, which, with the exception of the west end and tower, is the oldest part remaining, is ascribed to King John, while Earl of Morton. In 1192 he gave it, with its prebends, to the Cathedral of Lichfield, the dean and chapter of which have still the patronage of the living. It is recorded that in 1365 a charity was endowed by Sir Godfrey Foljambe and Avena his wife. In the south side of the nave is their monument with two half-length upright figures. From the detailed account of the church by Dr. Plumtre, we make the following abridged quotation :—

“The present nave was probably erected c. 1110. In the interior, it is separated from the side aisles by arches resting on piers of solid masonry instead of pillars. These are mostly about 6 feet 6 inches wide, 3 feet thick, and 12 feet high to the imposts, and the openings between them vary from 10 feet 6 inches to 12 feet.

“The arches are semicircular, of rude construction, square edged, not recessed, and without mouldings. The imposts have been plain projecting blocks with a chamfered edge, resting on corbels resembling a common Norman corbel table ; one only is left. Some of the original clere-story windows still remain, inserted over the centre of the piers, and now opening into the side aisles, the walls and roof of which were raised about the middle or end of the thirteenth century. These windows are narrow lights externally, resting upon a weather-table still perfect, with a very wide splay towards the nave, of rude workmanship, and without any relief of mouldings or string-course.

Above is another range of clerestory windows, square-headed, in the early perpendicular style, added probably in the fifteenth century. The west walls of the side aisles are recessed with arches, but whether intended for doorways, an unusual arrangement in Norman churches of this size, or, as is more probable, for strength, as if to support western towers, the walls being very thick, cannot now be ascertained—the other surface of the wall having been since cased with plain masonry, obliterating nearly all traces of its original character. In the centre of the west front is a doorway ornamented with beak-heads, and other heads of unusual design, with scrolls issuing from the mouths. Above are the remains of an arcade of interesting arches with zig-zag work, in part cut away to admit the insertion of a sharp pointed window, with early perpendicular tracery ; and a flat roof and battlements were put up when the clerestory was added to the nave. The north aisle has been widened, but the line of the original wall may easily be traced by the Norman base-moulding on the outside of the west end.

“ The central tower and transepts were originally Norman, and, so far as could be ascertained, of the same date as the nave. The tower-piers were taken down in 1841. There is also good reason to believe that the walls of the north transept were either in part the original Norman walls, projecting, as was usual in the smaller churches, but little beyond the line of the walls of the side aisles, with additions of early English work ; or that at all events they stood upon the site of the old foundation. And it may be fairly presumed, that a short Norman transept had originally been erected on the south similar to that on the north. The chancel also had evidently been of Norman

construction, for part of a corbel table still remains in the upper end of the north wall of the chancel, next the tower-pier, shewing the continuation of the older masonry.

To the east of the transept is the VERNON CHAPEL, in the later decorated style, founded in 1360, "upon the walls of the former chapel." In this chapel were buried the families of Vernon and Manners, the occupiers of Haddon Hall. The most interesting monument is a representation in alabaster of Sir Thomas Wendesley in plate armour, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Shrewsbury in 1403. On his helmet is the inscription "IHC NAZAREN."

In 1841, the restoration of the church was commenced. Both the transepts, the tower, and the Vernon Chapel, were taken down and renewed, new pews were added, Gothic arches built in the place of the Norman arches of the nave, the furniture, such as reading-desk, organ, and pulpit, re-arranged, and four stained-glass windows put into the south end. The whole expense is estimated at £8600.

In excavating the foundations to make the necessary restorations, a considerable number of Saxon remains, including a fine coped tomb, and several rudely sculptured coffin lids, were discovered. Parts of fifty-seven of these slabs are to be seen in the church, eighteen more are in the magnificent museum of the late T. Bateman, Esq., of Lomberdale Hall. The font is a very remarkable one, and is elaborately sculptured. There are a large number of fine and interesting monuments, and the whole church is worthy of careful inspection. A very fine memorial window, to the memory of the late Mr. Allcard, has recently been put in the church, and other alterations have been made.

On a stone in the churchyard, not far from the old cross, is the following epitaph, supposed to have been written by Mr. C. Wesley, brother of the founder of Methodism.

“ Beneath, a sleeping infant lies,
To earth whose body lent,
More glorious shall hereafter rise,
Tho’ not more innocent.

When the Archangel’s trump shall blow,
And souls to bodies join,
Thousands shall wish their lives below,
Had been as short as thine.”

Near the east end of the church, on a slab of black marble inserted into a stone, is an epitaph such as is but seldom met with in a village churchyard. It marks the tomb of an infant two years and eight months old—

“ Reader ! beneath this marble lies
The sacred dust of Innocence ;
Two years he blest his parents’ eyes,
The third, an angel took him hence :

The sparkling eyes, the lisping tongue,
Complaisance sweet, and manners mild,
And all that pleases in the young,
Were all united in this child.

Would’st thou his happier state explore ?
To thee this bliss is freely given ;
Go, gentle reader ! sin no more.
And thou shalt see this flower in heaven.”

The neighbourhood of Bakewell is well studded with gentlemen’s houses, and is full to overflowing with the most charming natural beauties and the most interesting localities. Among the principal of these residences are Burton Closes, a beautiful and costly mansion erected a

few years since by Mr. Allcard ; Castle Hill, the seat of Mr. Nesfield ; Holme Hall ; East Lodge ; Haddon House, etc. etc.

The tourist who is curious in epitaphs will be glad to have a copy of the following, which is part of an inscription on a table-monument at the west end of the church, to the memory of John Dale, barber surgeon, who was born at Sheldon, and his two wives, Elizabeth Foljambe and Sarah Bloodworth :—

“ Know posterity, that on the 8th of April, in the year of grace 1757, the rambling remains of the above said John Dale were, in the 86th year of his pilgrimage, laid upon his two wives.

“ This thing in life might raise some jealousy
 Here all three lie together lovingly,
 But from embraces here no pleasure flows ;
 Alike are here all human joys and woes.
 Here Sarah's chiding John no longer hears,
 And old John's rambling Sarah no more fears ;
 A period's come to all their toylsome lives,
 The good man's quiet—still are both his wives.”

The *Railway Station* is a very short distance from the town, and omnibuses meet every train.

The “*High Peak Harriers*,” one of the finest and best packs in the country, are kept at Bakewell ; R. W. M. Nesfield, Esq., being master of the pack. They meet in the Peak district two days a week during the season.

BELPER.

Belper, 8 m. from Derby; 17 m. from Chesterfield; 8 m. from Alfreton.

PRINCIPAL HOTELS: *Lion*, Bridge Street; *New Inn*, Market Place;
George, Bridge Street. Railway station on the Duffield road.

Population, 8527.

BELPER is a thriving and busy market-town in the parish of Duffield, eight miles north of Derby. The market place is in the upper or old part of the town. Market day, Saturday, and there are several well attended and important fairs in the course of the year.

Belper is said to have been the residence of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and it is certain that, in the *Inquest post mortem*, a capital mansion is described as being held there by Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, and which descended regularly in that family. Foundations of a considerable building, and portions of outer walls of great thickness, have been traced near what is usually called the Manor House, and these are believed to have been the remains of the ducal mansion. That the place was known to the Romans is evidenced by Roman coins and other antiquities having been found in the neighbourhood, and the British road, the Rykneld Street, afterwards converted into a Roman way, connecting the stations of Little Chester with those of Pentridge, Chesterfield, and the north, passed not far from the present town.

The old staple trade of Belper was nail making—"Belper nailers" being as well known everywhere as "Sheffield grinders," or "Leicester stockingers." The horse-nails here made have always had the reputation of being the

best produced in any locality. In 1776 Mr. Strutt erected the first cotton mill at Belper, and from this has sprung that important branch of trade which has so greatly increased the town, and has made it so busy a centre of industry. The cotton mills of Messrs. Strutt at the present day are among the most extensive and best arranged in the kingdom, and give employment to many hundreds of hands. Messrs. Strutt's establishment comprises, besides cotton spinning and works for bleaching and dyeing, all the necessary foundries and engineering shops for the manufacture of machinery. One of this family, Mr. Edward Strutt, many years member of Parliament for the borough of Derby, and who held the offices of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and President of the Government Railway Board, has been elevated to the peerage by the title of Baron Belper—a title which identifies him with the town from which the wealth and commercial importance of his family have been derived. Another important branch of industry at Belper is that of hosiery and gloves. The principal impetus to this trade was given by the establishment of the works of Mr. Ward (afterwards the firm of Ward, Brettle, and Ward. After the dissolution of this firm, Mr. Brettle erected new warehouses, and the two present well-known commercial firms of "Ward, Sturt, and Sharp," and "George Brettle and Company," of London, still continue their manufacturing operations, and employ many hundreds of hands.

THE OLD CHURCH, dedicated to St. John, for many years—since the erection of the new church—used as a school-room, is a picturesque old building with a bell-turret at its west end, and some early English details. In the churchyard is an ancient yew-tree, and near it the

socket of a cross. ST. PETER'S CHURCH, erected in 1822-4, is a spacious erection, containing 1800 sittings, of which 1200 are free. It was erected from the designs of Mr. Habershon, the first stone being laid by the Duke of Devonshire. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the vicar of Duffield. CHRIST CHURCH, in Bridge Street, was erected at the cost of about £3000 in 1850, and has a well proportioned bell-turret. It is a perpetual curacy.

Besides these churches Belper contains spacious places of worship belonging to other denominations. The town also has its National, Lancastrian, and Infants' schools, a Literary Institution, libraries, and banks.

The Belper Union Workhouse, for a union comprising 35 parishes, was erected at a cost of £12,000, and is capable of accommodating 340 inmates. The County Court for the Belper district is held monthly in the Court House, where also petty sessions are held every Wednesday. The town is well supplied with water and gas.

The Belper Cemetery, opened in 1859, is beautifully situated on rising ground to the right of the Matlock road. The extent of the grounds is about fifteen acres, and the chapels, with their central tower and gateway, are of extremely chaste and elegant design.

The main line of the Midland Railway runs in a walled cutting through the heart of the town. The station is inconveniently placed some distance from the centre of the town, on the Duffield road.

MILFORD.—At this populous village, two miles from Belper, are immense cotton-mills belonging to Messrs. Strutt, which employ the greater part of the population. The bleach works and foundries, etc., of the firm are also

at this place. To connect different portions of the work together, an arched passage is thrown over the turnpike road ; and an elegant foot suspension bridge—one of the earliest erected—spans the river Derwent. The village contains an elegant church and parsonage house, and several Dissenting chapels and schools ; and there are several excellent mansions in its neighbourhood. At Makeney are the residences of Mr. Anthony Strutt, and of Captain Holmes, a partner and acting manager of the works.

DUFFIELD, three miles from Belper on the Derby road, and four miles from Derby, is one of the largest and pleasantest villages in the county of Derby. It is delightfully situated in the fine open valley of the Derwent, and is remarkably well built, cleanly, and healthy. The principal inn is the White Hart, but there are several others in the place. Duffield is a place of great antiquity and of note. At the time of making the Domesday Survey, where it is called *Duuelle*, it belonged to Henry de Ferrars, and had a church and a priest ; and here the Ferrars, Earls of Derby, had their castle, which was situated at the north of the village, at the place still called “Castle Orchards.” It was the principal stronghold of that powerful family, who held it till the reign of Henry III., when it was confiscated and given to the Earl of Lancaster. The church is large and remarkably fine, with a tower and lofty spire. It contains, along with other interesting matters, a fine altar-tomb, with effigies of Sir Roger and Lady Minors, 1536, the knight in armour, and the lady in the beautiful costume, with pedimented head-dress, of the period ; and a large monument to Anthony Bradshaw,

1600, and his two wives, Griselda Blackwall and Elizabeth Haughton, with their twenty children—four by his first, and sixteen by his second wife. There are also memorials to other members of the Bradshaw family, and to those of Lowe, Bonell, Colville, etc. The following epitaph is worth preserving. It is to John Rotton, Esq., who died 5th November 1769, aged sixty-four:—

“ Through life's best years the good man toiled to raise
Wealth's feeble prop for his declining days ;
Too wise when age his cheek had silvered o'er,
To waste the expiring lamp in search for more.
To other cares he destined life's last stage,
Revised with caution due life's crowded page,
Summed up its toils, and stating fair the gain
Found on the balance all but virtue vain.
Oh! early wise to choose the better part,
And hoard the treasure of an honest heart ;
Wealth that alone can life's true joys supply,
Sooth our last pangs, and teach us how to die.
Fair was thy soul, and fair shall rest thy fame,
On the firm basis of an honest name.”

The churchyard, which is bounded by the river Derwent on one side, is very spacious, and, besides many interesting mortuary memorials, contains a remarkably fine old yew-tree.

Near the church is Duffield Bridge, a finely built erection of three arches, spanning the river Derwent, which is here of great width. In the village are Baptist, Methodist, and other places of worship, and also excellent schools. Duffield Hall, long the residence of the Bonells and Colvilles, is now the property of Mr. Rowland Smith the banker. It is a picturesque old building with gabled front, and has extensive grounds attached. In the village and its immediate neighbourhood are many gentlemen's

seats. The Duffield Railway Station is at the north end of the village, and near it a Gothic parsonage has recently been erected on the brow of the hill.

From Duffield a branch line of the Midland Railway leaves the main line, and runs by way of Hazlewood, Shottle, and Ideridgehay, to Wirksworth, thus placing that important market-town in direct connection with the Midland system.

HAZLEWOOD, about a mile from Duffield, has a modern church, and is very pleasantly situated, and there are many truly pleasant little hamlets and villages in the neighbourhood of Duffield which are desirable places of residence. It has a station on the Wirksworth Branch Railway.

QUARN, or Quarndon, distant about two miles from Duffield, has a Norman Church, and has the reputation of being one of the most healthy places in the county. It has a medicinal spring, and is distant about a mile from Kedleston, where also is another spring of like character. Of this place an account will be found in another place.

At Burley hill, near Duffield, which in early days formed a part of Duffield Forest, an interesting discovery of a Norman pottery has recently been made, on land belonging to Lord Scarsdale.

BOLSOVER.

HOTELS AND INNS: *Swan Hotel, Nag's Head, Angel, Cross Keys, etc.*

Population, 1721.

Bolsover is situated about six miles from Chesterfield, and contains one of the most interesting buildings in Derbyshire for a tourist to visit. It is pleasantly situated, and can well be seen on the same day with Hardwick Hall by the visitor from Chesterfield or Alfreton. Bolsover was formerly a market town, with an extensive trade in the manufacture of steel buckles and spurs,* but the market has now fallen into disuse. The trade now consists of the manufacture of tobacco pipes, baskets, besoms, knives, etc., but the principal part of the inhabitants are employed in agriculture, and in the mines and collieries in the neighbourhood. In the church, which is a plain Norman erection, with later additions, are some interesting monuments, and a singular piece of sculpture of the early Norman period, representing the Nativity, etc., found some years ago at the north door, where it had served the purpose of a step. Amongst the monuments in the Cavendish Chapel is a monument to Sir Charles and Lady Cavendish, on which, under an arch, are the tombs and effigies of the knight and his lady, and their three sons.

* These were what is technically called "case hardened," which process Rhodes, himself a Sheffield man, describes as follows:—"The buckles and spurs were formed, and filed into shape *when in the state of iron only*. The exterior surface was then converted into steel by a peculiar process, in which burnt bones and ashes from the leather of old shoes were generally used. The manufactured article was now internally iron, and therefore not liable to be easily broken; but the exterior surface was converted into the purest steel, and fitted to receive the most brilliant polish that can possibly be imparted to this beautiful metal."

The monument is highly decorated. There is also a monument to Henry Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, consisting of four pillars supporting a massive pediment, ornamented with figures and various devices. The monument is composed of different coloured marbles, and is one of the most magnificent in the provinces. Among the other monuments in this chapel are those to the Countess of Oxford and Mortimer, Charles Viscount Mansfield, and others of the Cavendish family, and in the church are memorials to members of the families of Barker, Woolhouse, Smithson the architect, etc. The late Duke of Portland, father of Lord George Bentinck, is also buried at Bolsover. The following epitaph will be read with interest :—

CHARLES CAVENDISH TO HIS SONS.

“ Sonnes, seek not me among these polish'd stones,
 These only hide part of my flesh and bones ;
 Which did they nere so neat or proudly dwell,
 Will all be dust, and may not make me swell

Let such as have outliv'd all praise,
 Trust in the tombs their careful friends do raise :
 I made my life my monument, and yours,
 To which there's no material that endures.

Nor yet inscription like it, write but that,
 And teache nephews it to emulate,
 It will be matter loude enough to tell
 Not when I died, but how I liv'd, farewell.

HIS POSTERITIE OF HIM TO STRANGERS.

Charles Cavendish was a man whom
 Knowledge, zeal, sincerity, made religious ;
 Experience, discretion, courage, made valiant ;
 Reading, conference, judgment, made learned ;
 Religion, valour, learning, made wise ;
 Birth, merit, favour, made noble ;

Respect, means, charitie, made bountiful ;
 Equitie, conscience, office, made just ;
 Nobilitie, bountie, justice, made honourable ;
 Counsell, aide, secrecie, made a trustie friend ;
 Love, truth, constancie, made a kind husband ;
 Affection, advice, care, made a loving father ;
 Friends, wife, sonnes, made content ;
 Wisdom, honour, content, made happy."

Bolsover is supposed, and with some reason, to have been a stronghold of the Danes, and some earthworks still remaining are pointed out as favouring this opinion. At the Conquest the manor was granted by the Conqueror to William Peveril, who had also another residence in the neighbourhood, at Wingfield Manor. The Castle was held conjointly with, and under the same governor as Castleton Castle, "Peveril's Castle in the Peak."

BOLSOVER CASTLE, the object of greatest interest in the place, is supposed to have been built by William Peveril, who possessed the manor, and held it till 1153, when William Peveril the younger having poisoned Ranulf Earl of Chester, his estates were forfeited, and in the reign of Richard I. were conferred upon John Earl of Mortaigne, afterwards King of England. The park, etc., was enclosed by King John, and the castle was seized and held by the disaffected barons till 1215, when it was retaken for the king by Ferrars Earl of Derby. It was soon afterwards fortified for the king. Passing through the hands of Scott, Earl of Chester (Henry III.), and Hastings, Lord Abergavenny, his brother-in-law, it was again resumed in 1243 by the Crown, and, twelve years later, was bestowed on Roger Lovetot ; it afterwards passed through the hands of the Pipards, and Sturys, and the Earl of Richmond, until Henry VIII. granted it to Thomas Howard, Duke of Nor-

folk, for the service of one knight's fee, but it again reverted to the Crown on the attainder of his son. In the reign of Edward VI. it was for a time in the hands of Sir John Byron, and was then granted to Gilbert Talbot, Lord Talbot, whose successor, Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, granted it for a thousand years, and afterwards sold it in full, to Sir Charles Cavendish, who thereupon built the oldest portions now standing, which had been begun by the celebrated Countess of Shrewsbury, his mother. Sir Charles had by his second wife, who was declared Baroness Ogle in her own right, three sons, the second of whom, William, was created successively Baron of Bolsover, Viscount Mansfield, Earl, Marquis, and Duke of Newcastle, and also inherited the earldom of Ogle, and many other honours. His loyalty to the two Charleses, which led him into the worst poverty during his banishment, was only equalled by his splendid hospitalities during the reign of Charles I., and by the careful management of his estates after the restoration. He entertained Charles I. and his court three times at Bolsover Castle, on which occasions masks, written expressly for the occasions by Ben Jonson, were performed. The first of these entertainments cost the Duke £4000, the second £15,000, and the third, which was but a slight affair, £1500. The first entertainment was described by Lord Clarendon, as "such an excess of feasting, as had scarce ever been known in England before, and would be still thought very prodigious if the same noble person had not, within a year or two afterwards, made the king and queen a more stupendous entertainment, which God be thanked, though possibly it might too much whet the appetite of others to excess, no man after those days imitated."

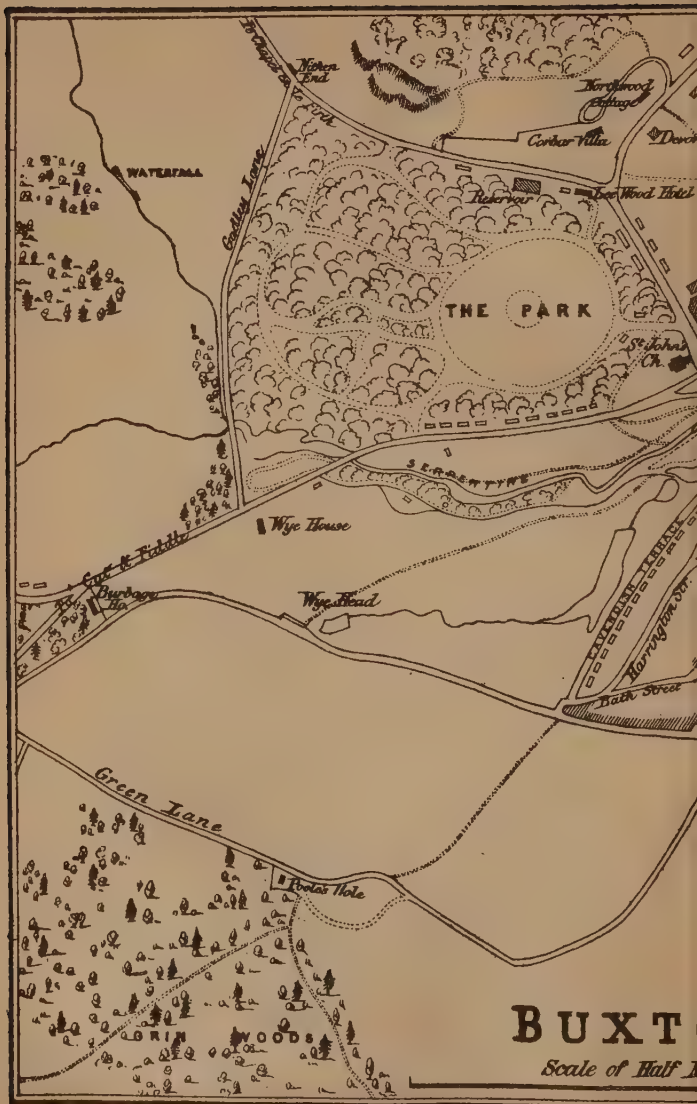
The Earl held the lieutenancy of the two counties of Derby and Nottingham, and this double honour—this wedding of the two lieutenancies—is thus given in the Masque, Nottinghamshire being represented by Bold Stub of Sherwood, and Derbyshire by Pem, daughter of Father Fitz Ale of Derby.

" We come with our peers,	Of ale and craft,
And crave your ears,	In some old stock
To present a wedding,	Of the yeoman block
Intended a bedding	And forest blood
Of both the shires.	Of old Sherwood.
Father Fitz Ale	And he hath found
Hath a daughter stale	Within the ground,
In Derby town	At last no shrimp
Known up and down	Whereon to imp
For a great antiquity.	His jolly club
And <i>Pem</i> she hight,	But an old <i>Stub</i>
A solemn wight	O' the right wood,
As you should meet	A champion good ;
In any street	Who here in place
In that ubiquity.	Presents himself
Her he hath brought	Like doughty elf
As having sought	Of Greenwood chase.
By many a draught	

The duke took a prominent and, indeed, leading part in the transactions of the period, and these are chronicled with an unaffected simplicity, in his life, by his amiable duchess. The duke was twice married, first to Elizabeth, heiress of William Basset of Blore ; and secondly to Margaret, daughter of Sir Charles Lucas, and maid of honour to Queen Henrietta. This latter lady was one of the most accomplished women, and one of the most celebrated writers of that period, as well as being a most virtuous and inestimable woman in all her social relations. Her works are many, and all are filled with the same good feeling which

characterises her admirable life of her husband, which is a work that cannot be too highly commended. The duke was also an author, and his magnificent work on Horsemanship, in which several views of Bolsover Castle occur, is one of the most splendid of the literary productions of that period. His son Henry, the second duke, had a son who died during his lifetime, and the estate of Bolsover thus fell to the daughter Margaret, married to Holles, Earl of Clare, who thus became Duke of Newcastle. Their daughter married Harley, Earl of Oxford, and took Bolsover Castle, with the title of Lord of Bolsover, with her as her dower. By a daughter it again changed hands, passing from Harley to the Bentincks, Dukes of Portland, in which family it still remains. The interior of the older portion of the castle is highly characteristic of the age in which it was built. The renowned Countess Elizabeth of Hardwick commenced, and Sir C. Cavendish completed, the rebuilding of the present castellated mansion on the site of the Norman keep; and by the side of the castle Sir Charles commenced, and his son, the first Duke, completed, the splendid palace, now in ruins, which crowns the noble terrace, and commands a magnificent view of the rich and highly picturesque scenery of Scarsdale. The rooms are small, the walls are wainscotted, and fancifully inlaid and painted. The ceilings of the best apartments are carved and gilt, and nearly the whole of the floors are coated with plaster. The finer portion, built by William, first Duke of Newcastle, was destroyed in the civil wars. In the Parliamentary periodical, "The Burning Bush not consumed," is the following account of the taking of the castle in 1664:—"The noble Major-General having left Colonel Bright, a commander of my Lord Fairfax's, and a party of foot in the castle (Sheffield) by order from the most noble

Earl of Manchester, advanced towards Bowzan, *alias* Bolsover Castle, about eight miles from Sheffield, it being another strong house of Marquis Newcastle's in Derbyshire, which was well manned with soldiers, and strengthened with great guns, one whereof carried eighteen pound bullets, others nine pound, and it had strong works about it ; yet this castle also, upon summons, was soon surrendered up to my lord's forces, upon fair and moderate charges granted them. It pleased God to give us in this castle of Bolsover 120 muskets, besides pikes, halberts, etc. Also one iron drake, some leaden bullets, two mortar pieces, some other drakes, nine barrels of powder, with a proportion of match, some victuals for our soldiers, and some plunder." The Riding House, so celebrated in the duke's magnificent work on the Manège, is still in excellent preservation, and is worth a journey to see. About a hundred years ago the palace was unroofed, but has been kept in perfect order, as a picturesque ruin, by the Duke of Portland. The Elizabethan reproduction of the fine old Norman keep is inhabited by the vicar of Bolsover, the Rev. J. Hamilton Gray, and his talented lady, the authoress of the "History of Etruria," "History of Rome," "History of the Roman Emperors," and "A Tour to the Sepulchres of Etruria," who have, in their elegant apartments, arranged the magnificent series of Etruscan and other antiquities which they have collected as well as a large display of ancient furniture and carvings. The Drawing Room and Dining Hall are supported on central pillars, and have elaborately groined ceilings. The largest room is the Star Chamber, so called from its stellated ceiling, constructed by the Duke of Newcastle in imitation of the too celebrated Star Chamber of his unfortunate master, and there are also copies of the paintings of the twelve Cæsars which



BUXTON

Scale of Half M



adorned that chamber. This room has been fitted up as a Library and Museum. The whole town was formerly fortified, and the earthworks may still be traced. The view from the ramparts is very pleasing, particularly when the atmosphere is clear.

BUXTON.

[Contractions.—Sitting-rooms, s. r. ; lodging-rooms, l. r. ; bed-rooms, b. r. ; board, bd. ; public, pub. ; private, priv. ; wax-lights, w. l.]

PRINCIPAL HOTELS.—*The Palace*, near Railway Station, on an eminence in its own grounds. Tariff of prices on application to the Manager. *St. Ann's* (Crescent).—s. r. 4s. 6d. to 9s. per day ; b. r. (single) 2s. 6d. to 5s. per day ; board at table d'hôte 7s. 6d., in private 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per day ; hot meats to breakfast or lunch 6d. extra ; attendance 1s. 6d. per day each person ; fires 1s. per room per day ; lights from 1s. per day ; entire charge for single person per day 12s. ; servant's bed and board 5s. to 5s. 6d. per day. Carriages, coach-houses, and stabling. Full tariffs on application. *The Crescent* (formerly the *Great Hotel*), Crescent.—Single b. r. 2s. 6d. to 4s., double 4s. and 5s. per night ; s. r. 3s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per day ; bd. at table d'hôte 7s. per day ; bd. in priv. 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per day ; servant's bd. 4s. ; beds 1s. to 1s. 6d. ; fires in s. r. or b. r. 9d. and 1s. ; w. l. 2s. per pair ; gas, etc., 3s. per wk. ; hip or sponge baths 2s. per wk. *The Old Hall* (opposite the Gardens).—Revised tariffs of prices on application. *Lee Wood* (Devonshire Park).—Tariff of prices on application. *The George* (opposite the Square).—Bed 2s. ; breakfast (plain), 1s. 6d. ; lunch 1s. ; dinner 2s. 6d. ; tea 1s. ; supper 1s. ; attend. 1s. 6d. ; priv. r. 3s. *The Grove* (opposite the Hot Baths). *The Shakespeare* (Spring Gardens). *Eagle*. *White Lion* (Spring Gardens). *King's Head*. *Midland*.

Distances.—Bakewell 12 m. ; Derby 38 ; Sheffield 27 ; Tideswell 5½ ; Castleton 12 ; Chatsworth 14 ; Haddon Hall 14 ; Matlock 22 ; Dovedale 20 ; Hardwick Hall 31 ; Ashbourne 21 ; Alton Towers 23 ; Ilam Hall 18. Railway stations near the Crescent. Population, 2531.

THE town of Buxton, which has of late years increased considerably in size, is pleasantly situated on the river Wye, near its head. Its position is in a hollow surrounded

by moorlands, and fully 900 feet above the level of the sea. The principal employments are the manufacture of spar ornaments and burning lime.

Buxton is chiefly celebrated on account of its tepid baths, the discovery of which is certainly as old as the Roman invasion, if not older. It is indeed believed, from the number of Celtic barrows and stone circles, etc., existing on the surrounding heights, that the Druids were acquainted with the sanative properties of the waters.

“ Buxton was undoubtedly a place of importance in the Roman period, and was, indeed, a centre from which many roads diverged. Its warm springs were famous among the Romans, as they have been ever since, and as they still are, and the remains of the baths of that period which have from time to time been brought to light, attest to their extent and their magnificence. Indeed, one bath which was discovered in 1781, at the time when the building of the Crescent was commenced, was found to measure thirty feet from east to west, and fifteen from north to south. The spring rose at its west end, and there was an outlet for the water at the opposite end, which had a ‘flood-gate’ attached. The bath was stuccoed with the usual concrete of lime and pounded tiles, and at one end was a deep cavity. Near this bath the remains of a Roman wall, also stuccoed in like manner, stood until 1709, when they were unfortunately taken down to beautify the place by a grateful Cheshire gentleman who had received benefit from the springs. A few years before this time (1698), large sheets of lead ‘spread upon great beams of timber, about four yards square, with broken ledges round about, which had been a leaden cistern,’ were found ‘under the grass and corn mould,’ fifty yards east of the other baths.

Many other remains of the Roman period, including an inscribed Roman milestone, now in the possession of Mr



J. C. Bates, have also been found at Buxton, and it has been said that the site of the station was on the hill above the Hall, known as the 'Stene,' or 'Stane Cliffs.'"

Of the Saxon and Norman periods, there are but few remains about Buxton. Saxon barrows exist, however, in the neighbourhood, and in those which have been opened interesting relics have been found.

In later times abundant materials are to be gathered concerning the state of the place, and the history of its baths. When Henry VIII. set about destroying the images and relics of the old religion, he had an agent, one Sir William Bassett, at Buxton, who not only exercised his authority upon these objects but spared not even the baths. In a letter to Lord Cromwell, dated Langley, he says,—“According to my bounden duty and the tenor of your Lordship’s letters lately to me directed, I have sent your Lordship by this bearer, my brother Francis Bassett, the images of St. Anne of Buckston, and St. Andrew of Burton-upon-Trent; which images I did take from the places where they did stand, and brought them to my house, within forty-eight hours after contemplation of your said Lordship’s letters, in as sober a manner as my little and

rude will would serve me. And for that there should be no more idolatry and superstition there used, I did not only deface the tabernacles and places where they did stand, but also did take away crutches, shirts, and shifts, with wax offered, being things that allure and entice the ignorant to the said offering ; also giving the keepers of both places orders that no more offerings should be made in those places till the king's pleasure, and your Lordship's be further known in that behalf," etc. The "crutches, shirts, and shifts," were grateful offerings made at the well of St. Anne by patients for restored health. The baths, however, were not long closed. In the reign of Elizabeth, Mary Queen of Scots, whilst a prisoner under the care of the Earl of Shrewsbury, appears to have spent some time at Buxton, having visited it at least four different times in his custody. The unfortunate queen seems to have found great relief in these visits, and to have been much attached to the place. This is apparent from the allusions to it in her letters, and from the interesting particulars which may be gleaned of her visit, as given in Lodge.

The house in which she lived was on the site of the hotel known as "the Hall." The present building was erected by the third Earl of Devonshire in 1670. The relief afforded to the Queen seems to have enhanced the fame of the waters, and Lord Burleigh visited Buxton in 1577 and 1580, and the Duke of Sussex in 1580, and both these great men seem to have derived much benefit from the change. Some extremely curious particulars relative to the state of Buxton at this interesting period are to be found in a very rare book, "The Benefit of the Auncient Bathes of Buckstones," written by "John Jones, Phisition at the King's Mede, nigh Darby," in 1572, from which we make a short extract or two from a copy in the possession

of the editor. "Joyning to the chefe springe, betwene the river and the bathe, is a very goodly house, foure square, four stories hye, so well compacte, with houses of office, beneath and above, and rounde about, with a great chambre and other goodly lodgings to the number of 30 : that it is and will be a bewty to behold : and very notable for the honorable and worshipfull that shal nede to repaire thither : as also for other. Yea the porest shall have lodgings and beds hard by, for their uses only. The bathes also so bravely bewtified with seats round about : defended from the ambyent ayre ; and chimneys for fyre, to ayre your garmintes in the bathes syde, and other necessities most decent. And truely, I suppose, that if there were for the sick a sanctuarie, during their abode there, for all causes, saving sacrilege, treason, murther, burglary, rape, and robbing by the hye way syde with also a license for the sicke to eate fleshe at all tymes, and frydaye market weekly, and twoo fayres yeerely, it should be to the posterities, onely commodiouse, but also to the prince greate honour and gayne," etc. "The ladyes, gentle-woomen, wyves, and maydes, maye in one of the galleries walke, and if the weather bee not agreeable too their exceptacion, they maye have in the ende of a benche eleven holes made, intoo the which to trowle pummets or bowles of leade, bigge, little or meane, or also, of copper, tynne, woode, eyther vyolent or softe, after their owne discretion, the pastyme, Trowle in Madame, is termed. Likewyse, men feeble, the same may also practice, in another gallery of the new buildings."

This building was destroyed about 1670, and a new edifice erected on its site, by the Earl of Devonshire. In the next century, the celebrated Hobbes, in his *De Mirabilibus Pecci*, says :—

"Unto St. Ann the fountain sacred is ;
With waters hot and cold its sources rise,
And in its sulphur-veins there med'cine lies.
This cures the palsied members of the old,
And cherishes the nerves grown stiff and cold.
Crutches the lame unto its brink convey,
Returning, the ungrates fling them away."

And Charles Cotton also, in his *Wonders of the Peak*, 1681, gives a glowing poetical picture of the place, and the virtues of its waters.

Buxton continued to increase, and its means of accommodation began to be too small for the number of visitors in 1780, therefore the foundations for the Crescent, etc., were laid, and from that time forward the town has continued rapidly to enlarge. A Market-house has been erected, and many very important improvements have been made throughout the town.

The PAVILION and PUBLIC GARDENS were opened in 1871, and have proved a great source of attraction and benefit to the town and to visitors. They belong to the "Buxton Improvements Company, Limited," which was incorporated with a capital of £12,000, in 2400 shares at £5 each, for acquiring certain lands belonging to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, in order to add to the attractions and increase the prosperity of Buxton, by the provision of enclosed gardens, and a Music Hall for the amusement and recreation of the public in all weathers ; for the engagement and maintenance of the band ; for the laying out and culture of the walks and grounds ; and all other objects to be acquired by the possession and use of ornamental and well-kept gardens and pleasure-grounds. These grounds, which have been given by his Grace the

Duke of Devonshire, have been re-laid, and a new and elegant Pavilion built thereon at a cost of £12,000. Numerous alterations and improvements have been made in the grounds, which have been chastely laid out under the superintendence of Mr. Edward Milner, of the Crystal Palace grounds, who so successfully laid out the People's Parks at Preston and Halifax. The Pavilion, a light iron and glass structure, 400 feet in length, rising from a stone base, is warmed, for a winter covered walk, by four rows of hot-water pipes going round the whole building, and is also lighted with gas in the evening. This building, which stands on the north side of the gardens, contains a central hall for concerts and assemblies, flanked by two conservatories, with waiting-rooms. From a terrace running the whole length of the Pavilion the ground slopes beautifully down to the river Wye, which is crossed by a handsome cast-iron bridge, over which the principal walk passes from the centre of the terrace to the band-stand, whence the walks diverge in various directions, affording pleasant lounges and charming views of the scenery, while the great natural advantages of the grounds have been artistically utilised. Two miles of walks and five bridges have been constructed; and the two lakes, which will be remembered by visitors to Buxton, have been joined, two new waterfalls have been made, and the grounds have been thickly and artistically planted with evergreens and trees. Statuary also is not wanting. The opening ceremony was attended by the Duke of Devonshire, Lord George Cavendish, M.P., and other gentlemen, who were afterwards entertained with luncheon by the directors of the Buxton Improvements Company in the new Pavilion.

The following are the general regulations and terms of admission :—Single admission, for one day, 3d.; ditto,

for one week, 2s. ; ditto, for one month, 5s. ; double ticket, 7s. 6d. ; family ditto, 12s. 6d. Single ticket, for one year, 12s. 6d. ; double ditto, 15s. ; family ditto, 21s. Tickets are not transferable, and only licensed bath chairs are allowed to enter the grounds (cost of such license, 7s. 6d. per year). Bath chairs are not allowed in the Pavilion, except on their way to or from the central hall. Smoking not allowed in the Pavilion. Charge for dogs led with a string, 3d. each day. Tickets can only be obtained at the principal entrance to the grounds. Annual tickets terminate 31st December. On Sundays the gardens are open from 8 to sunset, except from 10.30 to 12, and from 6 to 7.45.

There is a branch of the Sheffield and Rotherham Bank in the Quadrant. The town is under the control of a Local Board of Health, to which the gas-works and water-works both belong.

THE CRESCENT, a magnificent pile of buildings, containing two of the principal hotels (the *St. Ann's* and the *Crescent* Hotels), was erected by the late Duke of Devonshire—being begun in 1780—at a cost of £120,000. The late John Carr, Esq. of York, was the architect. It consists of a curve of 200 feet, with wings 58 feet, and contains about 380 windows. The Crescent at Buxton has three storeys ; in the lower one is a rusticated arcade that forms an agreeable promenade ; above the arches an elegant balustrade stretches along the whole front and the ends of the fabric ; over the piers of the arcade arise fluted Doric pilasters, that support the architrave and cornice ; the tryglyphs of the former and the rich planceer of the latter, have a beautiful appearance. The termination above the cornice is formed by another balustrade that extends

along the whole building, in the centre of which are the Devonshire arms. Between the windows runs an enriched string-course. The floor is higher than the area, between which communications are formed by several flights of steps. The space of the Crescent is 200 feet, and each wing measures 58 feet 3 inches, making the whole extent of the front 316½ feet.

In 1796 a beautifully-executed token was issued, having on the obverse a view of the Crescent, with the words CRESCENT 1796, and on the reverse the arms and supporters, etc., of his grace the Duke of Devonshire; round the edge the words "BUXTON TOKEN." Of this highly interesting



— BUXTON TOKEN —

token, of which two earlier varieties were also struck, we here give an engraving. For this we are indebted to the "Reliquary Quarterly Journal and Review,"* in which all the varieties are carefully described and engraved.

The ground in front of the Crescent is laid out in beautiful terraces, in which the classic taste of Sir Jeffrey Wyatville and, later, the genius of Sir Joseph Paxton,

* Vol. iv. pp. 106, 107.

have been effectively expended, aided by the princely munificence of the Duke of Devonshire. The principal buildings in Buxton—besides the Crescent, and the Hall Hotel—are the Churches, the New Hot Baths, the Palace, the Royal, and the Lee Wood Hotels ; the Square, the Quadrant, Cavendish Terrace, the Devonshire Hospital, the Market Hall, Hall Bank, and Scarsdale Place. The new church was built by the Duke of Devonshire, and opened for service in 1812. It is in the Tuscan style of architecture. The appearance and situation of the church are highly picturesque. The old church has recently been repaired and opened ; the seats in the churches are free and unappropriated. Besides these places of worship, there are several commodious Dissenting chapels.

Buxton is governed by a "Local Board," under the Local Government Act of 1858. It has, since this Act was adopted, been well drained ; the streets and footpaths have been widened and improved, and everything done to render the town pleasant and attractive.

THE NATURAL TEPID BATHS of Buxton are its chief attractions, and justly are they celebrated on account of their medicinal efficacy. They are appropriated as private and public baths for ladies ; private and public baths for gentlemen ; and baths for the recipients of the "Buxton Bath Charity."

The Mineral Waters, Baths, Wells, etc., adjoin the Crescent—new and extremely elegant and spacious buildings having recently been erected for that purpose—that at the eastern end of the Crescent being devoted to the Hot Baths, and that at the western end to the Natural Baths, the wells for drinking the waters, etc. The western or



BUXTON—THE BATHS.

Natural Bath department occupies a large space of ground between the Crescent and the Hall, its architecture being assimilated to that of the Crescent. The eastern or Hot Bath department, adjoining the east end of the Crescent, has frontages to the south and east. It is connected by an elegant colonnade, containing some good shops, with the Crescent. At the south-west corner of the Crescent, entered from the colonnade, is the newly-erected St. Anne's Well, for the use of drinkers of the water; it is on the site of the oldest St. Anne's Well, and close to the spot on which the spring emerges. Adjoining this is the entrance to the gentlemen's department of the Natural Baths; next to it is the entrance to the ladies' department, and next again is the well for the supply of the chalybeate waters to drinkers. The baths are all separately supplied, and the waters range naturally from 80° to 82°. All the baths are supplied with douches, which can be used at pleasure. The whole of the baths, whether natural or not, are of the most perfect and convenient arrangement, and at no place can the visitor find such good accommodation as at Buxton.

Many medical gentlemen of eminence have spoken favourably of these waters. For the guidance of tourists in search of health, we quote the expressed opinions of a few. Dr. Granville, well known for his admirable work on the "German Spas," compares them with the waters of Schlangenbad. "Here, at Buxton," he writes, "we have a water at nearly the same degree of heat, with fewer ingredients, still producing not only similar but even more energetic effects." At another part of his work on the spas of England, he says, that "the efficacy of the Buxton waters used as baths at their natural temperature is more

strikingly manifested in cases of general debility, partial paralysis, and that peculiar state of weakness which is the result of rheumatic affection and repeated attacks of gout, In the latter case, indeed, Buxton has acquired a well-known reputation."

The water is remarkably clear and pellucid when in its natural tepid state, and its appearance is thus described in the History of Buxton by Mr. A. Jewitt :—"One striking peculiarity in the Buxton water, and which ought not to be passed over in silence, is its extreme clearness and transparency. A small key, a ring, or a pin on the floor of the bath, is visible to any person standing on the edge of it, though between his eye and the object is interposed a fluid of not less than six feet in thickness. This transparency seems in a great measure to be an effect of its peculiar temperature, for when a glass of water is taken out of the bath and suffered to cool, it gradually loses its pellucid appearance, and becomes in a few hours completely turgid, as if a small quantity of milk had been mixed with it ; but recovers again on being heated. The water is also remarkable for the number of bright sparkling bubbles which are continually seen rising through the chinks at the bottom of the bath, and forcing themselves through the whole thickness of the water to the surface ; sometimes singly, sometimes in streams, and frequently in large clusters, and which doubtless owe their formation to the nitrogen gas with which it abounds."

The late Mr. Page, who filled the post of surgeon to the Bath Charity, makes the following remarks, in his "Observations on the Buxton Waters :"—"The Buxton waters are fairly entitled to the appellation of a mild saline mineral, the temperature of which, at all seasons of the year, is

pretty uniformly 82° on Fahrenheit's scale. They are perfectly pellucid and inodorous ; and, owing most probably to the large proportion of nitrogen gas which they contain, devoid of that vapid taste so observable in ordinary water when heated in the same temperature.

“ To their purity, to the mildness and uniformity of their temperature at all times and seasons, neither depressing the vital powers by cold, nor enervating them by heat, and to their impregnation with nitrogen gas, may be attributed in no inconsiderable degree their salutary effect.”

The analysis of a gallon of the waters, as determined by Sir Charles Scudamore, is as follows :—

<i>Gaseous Contents in Cubic Inches.</i>		<i>Solid Contents in Grains.</i>	
Carbonic Acid	1.50	Muriate of Magnesia	.58
Azote	4.64	Muriate of Soda	2.40
		Sulphate of Lime	.60
		Carbonate of Lime	10.40
		Extractive matter, with a minute quantity of vege- table fibre }	.50
		Loss	.52
	6.14		15.00

Sir Charles makes the following remarks on the constituents of the water in his “ Analysis and Medical account of the Tepid Springs of Buxton : ”—“ The active material substances in the Buxton waters are, sulphate of soda, muriate of lime, and muriate of magnesia, but when we look at the very minute proportions, not a grain of either article in the gallon, and recollect that sea water, which, as an aperient, is taken without inconvenience, contains in the gallon 284 grains of muriate of magnesia, and rather more

than 45 grains of muriate of lime, we are compelled to believe that the medicinal action of Buxton water must be referred to its purity, its temperature, but, above all, its gaseous impregnation with azote."

Dr. W. R. Robertson, physician to the Bath Charity, in his "Buxton and its Waters," says—"The effects produced by these waters, when used internally, being similar to those produced by them when used as a bath, they are of service in most of the cases to which their external use is found to be beneficial. But they are to be regarded as being by no means equally efficient when taken internally, as they are found to be in the form of the bath; although the effect of the waters drunk, superadded to that of the bath, is often found to be greater than consists with the satisfactory treatment of the case, and renders it necessary to intermit, or wholly discontinue, the drinking of the waters. This should be duly attended to, as in cases where there is some tendency to excitement, although not to such a degree as to render the use of the bath inexpedient, it is better not to attempt the use of the waters internally, until the degree of effect that may be produced by the bath has been ascertained. At the same time, as these waters, when used internally, are much less active in their effects than when used as a bath, they may be taken advantageously in many cases in which the use of the bath would be improper. The degrees positive, comparative, and superlative, applied respectively to the internal use of the waters, the artificially heated baths, and the baths at the natural temperature, will perhaps explain their relative amount of effect sufficiently well."

Mr. Page made the following remarks on the disease, in treatment of which the waters are beneficial:—"In

that state of weakness," wrote he, "and irritability which so generally attends on the subsidence of febrile and inflammatory affections, but more especially on the protracted stages of gout and rheumatism ; in many nervous disorders, such as epilepsy, paralysis, St. Vitus's dance, palpitation of the heart, tic douloureux, etc., as in many anomalous complaints, originating in or complicated with a disordered state of the digestive organs, a judicious employment of the Buxton waters will frequently be attended with the happiest effects." This writer gave certain rules for bathing, viz :—

- "1st. To go into the bath about the middle of the day.
- 2d. To go into the bath when the body is warm.
- 3d. To go in with the feet first.
- 4th. To remain in the water at first but a very short time.
- 5th. To bathe on alternate days, or to miss every third day."

In 1852 an analysis was made by Dr. Lyon Playfair, who, in a letter addressed to the Duke's agent—in accordance with a request made by the Duke of Devonshire that he would analyse the waters—describes their qualities and medicinal properties, and gives the following analysis of its component parts in one gallon of the water at sixty degrees :—

Silica	.	.	.	.	0.666 grains.
Oxide of Iron and Alumina	.	.	.	.	0.240 "
Carbonate of Lime	.	.	.	.	7.778 "
Sulphate of Lime	.	.	.	.	2.323 "
Carbonate of Magnesia	.	.	.	.	4.543 "
Chloride of Magnesium	.	.	.	.	0.114 "
Chloride of Sodium	.	.	.	.	2.420 "
Chloride of Potassium	.	.	.	.	2.500 "
Fluorine (as fluoride of calcium)	.	.	.	.	trace.
Phosphoric acid (as phosphate of lime)	.	.	.	.	trace.

Besides these were gases in the proportion of 1.167 of carbonic acid gas to 98.833 of nitrogen, with a trace only of oxygen. Dr. Playfair from this judges that at the moment of issue of the water, it is charged with 206 cubic inches of nitrogen, and 15.66 cubic inches of carbonic acid.

A later analysis was made by Dr. Muspratt in 1860, as follows :—

<i>Grains in the Imperial Gallon.</i>		<i>Grains in the Imperial Gallon.</i>	
Carbonate of lime . .	8.541	Nitric acid . . .	trace
Carbonate of magnesia .	8.741	Organic matter . .	0.341
Carbonate of protoxyde of iron	0.082	Fluoride of Calcium .	trace
Sulphate of lime . . .	0.330	Phosphate of lime . .	trace
Chloride of calcium . .	1.227		
Chloride of magnesium .	0.463	Total per gallon .	18.434
Chloride of sodium . .	2.405		
Chloride of potassium .	0.260	<i>Cubic Inches.</i>	
Silica	1.044	Free carbonic acid . .	3.5
		Nitrogen	504.0

Near the tepid spring is one of cold water, and the proximity of these two wells of different temperature has long been esteemed one of the wonders of the Peak. Alluding to this, Charles Cotton, in his "Wonders of the Peak," 1682, says :—

"Take, then, the wonder of this famous place;
This tepid fountain a twin-sister has
Of the same beauty and complexion,
That bubbling six foot off, joyns both in one;
But yet so cold withal, that who will stride
When bathing, cross the bath but half so wide,
Shall in one body, which is strange, endure
At once an ague and a calenture," etc.

THE DEVONSHIRE HOSPITAL, formerly the BUXTON BATH CHARITY, is a very deserving institution, and has much increased in public estimation within the last few years. It is supported entirely by annual subscriptions and other voluntary contributions. A subscriber of a guinea and

upwards annually can have one in-patient annually upon the charity for every guinea subscribed, who receives board and lodging, medical advice, medicines, the use of the baths and waters, gratis, for three weeks ; or four out-patients annually, who are entitled to medical advice, medicines, and the use of the baths and waters ; and a donor of £10 can have one patient on the list annually for life, or four out-patients with the same privileges. For many years past about one thousand poor persons per year have been perfectly cured, or much relieved, under the care of this institution. The Devonshire Hospital is one of the most important and valuable charitable institutions in the kingdom, and is deserving of the most extended support. It is instituted for the relief of poor persons from all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, suffering from rheumatism, gout, sciatica, and neuralgia ; pains, weakness, or contractions of joints or limbs arising from these diseases, or from sprains, fractures, or other local injuries ; chronic forms of paralysis ; dropped hands, and other poisonous effects of lead, mercury, or other minerals ; dyspeptic complaints, uterine obstructions, etc. By the munificence of the late Duke of Devonshire, the great stables were allowed to be converted into an hospital for the patients of the Bath Charity. The Hospital has spacious, well-warmed, and thoroughly ventilated, dining-hall, day-rooms, and dormitories, ample kitchen, etc. etc. ; an excellent master's house, chaplain's house, lodge, etc. ; accommodation for the servants of the establishment ; and 120 beds for patients, in addition to a ward for cases of accidental injury. The central position of the building on a commanding eminence, close to the church, the Crescent, the baths, and the wells, with a southern and western exposure, pre-

senting views from all the windows of the parks and walks, surrounded by its own grounds, and with a costly colonnade and parterre in its centre, furnishes an affecting evidence, as is recorded on a stone over the door of the hospital, written, not long before his death, by the late Sir Francis Darwin, formerly one of the physicians, of "the last munificent charity of William Spencer, 6th Duke of Devonshire, K.G., who allowed these buildings to be converted to the use of the sick poor, January, A.D. 1858."

Dr. Robertson says, "In the three years, the hospital has had 2654 patients under treatment; the 100 beds were occupied, and many of the patients were obliged to have beds out of the hospital, during many weeks of those years; the cases of 2357 of the patients were relieved, and of these 1249 were cured, or much relieved, only 164 of the patients having derived no benefit during their stay; and the account for drugs averaged only sixteen-pence per head, although 348 of the patients, or about one-seventh of the whole, were not suffering from any of the forms of rheumatism, but were such as are ordinarily met with in hospitals, and required medical treatment accordingly. On the average of the three years, the patients remained under treatment $24\frac{1}{2}$ days; and 2306 cases of rheumatism, embracing every conceivable variety of this distressing malady, and for the most part cases of severe and obstinate character, were in so short a time, and with so little aid from other means than the Buxton waters, treated with such satisfactory results."

There are printed rules and regulations for subscribers and patients, which may be obtained on application.

An in-patient is entitled to board, lodgings, baths, and medicines, for three weeks; after that time, a charge of 10s. per week will be made.

An out-patient will be entitled to medical advice, medicines, and baths; but the medical officers will attend these patients only at the Hospital at the appointed days and hours.

No patient will be allowed to remain more than six weeks on the books of the Institution without a special order signed by at least two of the medical staff of the Hospital.

All applicants for admission require to produce a recommendation, signed by a subscriber, and a certificate from the officiating minister, churchwarden, or some other parochial officer, or respectable inhabitant of the place from which they come, that they are fit objects of charity, and unable to pay for themselves.

Patients are required to give at least one week's notice before coming to the Hospital.

A donation of twenty guineas constitutes a subscriber for life, with power to recommend one in, or four out patients annually.

An annual subscription of one guinea entitles a subscriber to recommend one in, or four out patients.

DIAMOND HILL, as a place where the celebrated "Buxton Diamonds" are found is called, is about two miles from Buxton, and is a favourite walk with visitors, partly because of the view from a tower built by the Duke of Devonshire, but chiefly on account of the beautiful specimens of quartz crystals which are found there and bear the attractive name of diamonds. The London Road is taken for the distance of about a quarter of a mile, where a lane turns off to the right. In a little while the spot called the "Cottage of Content" is gained, where visitors frequently enjoy tea in a garden, neatly though fancifully laid out. Parties require to bring their own provisions. A narrow path conducts to a farm, "Fern House," which we pass, and then turning under the crags, we gain the mine of Buxton Gems, a ravine between two heights named respectively Grinlow and Laidmanlow. The "diamonds"

occur in a quantity of loose debris, probably the result of mining operations, and are generally picked out for sale by the "natives" after a fall of rain. THE TOWER, now in ruins, called "Solomon's Temple," affords fine prospects of the neighbourhood. Far in the distance are seen Kinder Scout, Lordseat, Chelmorton Low, and other heights, while almost overlooking us is Axe Edge. Owing to the injury done by visitors, the principal spot has, we believe, been walled in.

POOLE'S HOLE—[*Guides in attendance. Charge 1s.*] This cavern is about half-a-mile from Buxton, and may be conveniently visited at the same time as Diamond Hill, from which it is not far distant. The entrance from Grinlow side, below the plantations, which has been made easy of access, is contracted for some distance, when it becomes more lofty, and soon widens out into a larger cavity. Passing over some shelving rocks termed the Woolpacks, the interior is gained. Stalactites and stalagmites are in abundance, and of various forms. Rhodes thinks that this cave has "little in it to repay the trouble and inconvenience of a visit." It is now lighted with gas, and could he now see it he probably would change his opinion. It is undoubtedly a place worth seeing. Fanciful names have been given to the various forms assumed by the stalactites, such as the "petrified turtle," the "flitch of bacon," "Old Poole's saddle," "the chair," "the font," "the lady's toilet," "the lion," and "the pillion." The author quoted remarks "That these names have been dealt out and appropriated in a very arbitrary manner. The whale or ousel, which Hamlet points out amongst the clouds to poor Polonius, was not more unlike in form and feature than those uncouth

resemblances are to the objects they are said to represent." As these stalagmites are constantly, from the drifting of the impregnated water, changing their forms, it is not unlikely that there might have been some faint resemblance to these things when they were first so named. One piece is pointed out as "Mary Queen of Scots' Pillar" from the tradition that the hapless queen of Scotland, when she visited this cavern, proceeded no further in. A narrow streamlet runs through the cavern, and the roofings and archings are of the most imposing and grand character and extent. Stalactites hang from the roof in many places, of the most prodigious size, and large crystalline masses, which have accumulated on the flooring in many places, are of the greatest beauty. This place is said to take its name from a famous outlaw and robber named Poole, who made it his abode. It is reckoned one of the wonders of Derbyshire, and as such is immortalised by Hobbes and Cotton.

THE PARK occupies more than a hundred acres of ground, sloping to the south, and has walks and drives through it. Several handsome houses are erected in it, and it offers admirable sites for villas. Above the Park are CURBAR WALKS.

THE SERPENTINE WALKS are delightfully planned along the margin of the Wye, and are entered nearly opposite the Old Hall. Little cascades, miniature lakes, rustic bowers and seats, variegate the scene, adding much to the beauty, and not a little to the comfort of the walk. The beautiful river Wye has in some places been deepened and widened to give greater expanse to the water, and everything that art could devise has been done to render the walks as picturesque and beautiful as possible. THE DUKE'S DRIVE,

formed by the Duke of Devonshire in 1795, affords a pleasant promenade or ride ; it is a circuit of about four miles through Ashwood Dale, and on the crags over Wye Dale, and forms one of the most pleasing of all the many delightful drives around Buxton. Another splendid walk is taken by Topley Pike, and so by the river-side to Blackwood Mill where the Wye is crossed by rustic stepping-stones, and thence forward over the cliffs to Chee Tor.

The drive to the CAT AND FIDDLE, on the Macclesfield road, affords some fine views, wild, extensive and picturesque, over the hills and moors of Derbyshire, and the rich plains of Cheshire ; the Mersey, distant about forty miles, glittering, on clear days, on the limits of the horizon. This was one of the most favourite drives of the late Duke of Devonshire, who had his favourite Angora cat, seated by a fiddle, photographed, and presented the picture to the then landlord, Mr. Cotterill. An excellent drink is here supplied of rum and milk.

CORBAR WOOD WALKS, OR SWISS GARDENS, half-a-mile on the Manchester road. "A great extent of walks of extreme beauty and variety, through a plantation which occupies the site of old gritstone quarries, and covers a great part of Corbar hill side. Occupying the south side of a commanding eminence, winding through plantations of adequate growth, and traversing the picturesque inequalities of the old quarries, all their rude handiwork covered over long ago with weed, undergrowth, ferns, foxglove, and more recently with rhododendrons and the like, with vistas of Buxton and its valley, and surrounding hills, these walks are the most recent and most picturesque addition to the attractive features in the locality."

CAVENDISH TERRACE is a broad and almost level walk, extending from the bottom of Hall Bank to the Tonic Bath, about 600 yards. It is dry and well made, is one of the most valuable additions which has lately been made to the attractions of the place, and is a favourite promenade with visitors, as it affords fine views of the gardens, plantations, miniature lakes, and surrounding country.

CHEE TOR may be conveniently visited from Buxton either by Ashwood Dale, Topley Pike, Blackwood Mill, and a sheep-track, or by Fairfield to Wormhill, or by railway to Miller's Dale Station. At FAIRFIELD, an antique little village, a guide may be obtained to the summit. A curious epitaph is said to have existed in the churchyard, but to have been removed or destroyed when the church was rebuilt in 1840. It ran as follows:—

“Beneath this stone here lie two children dear,
The one at Stoney Middleton—the other here.”

Chee Tor.—From Miller's Dale Station it is reached by ascending the Wormhill road. After leaving the railway, a roughish path leads off on the left by a cottage. This track takes the visitor to the foot of the Tor, and affords perhaps the best view of this stupendous rock. The path follows the left side of the Wye for about half-a-mile, and some very fine views may be obtained. The visit to Chee Tor from Miller's Dale Station on foot will occupy about $1\frac{3}{4}$ hour there and back.

Chee Tor is certainly one of the most remarkable rocks in Derbyshire. It presents a solid wall of rock, much resembling the High Tor at Matlock, rising to a height of about three hundred feet. The rock on the opposite side is nearly the same height, and appears to be its counter-

part. Indeed, the vale looks like a huge crack in the earth's stony crust. The graphic description of Rhodes is so apt that we cannot resist copying it. "Looking down the river," he says, "which widens as it winds round the Tor, an islet adorned with light trees and underwood occupies the middle of the river. On the left the view is diversified with masses of rock, piled upon each other until they close in the prospect. Their jutting crags are partly covered with overhanging branches, and the hazel, the aspen, the wild rose, and the mountain-ash, adorn their summits. Turning round, and looking up the dale, a different picture, but yet equally beautiful and interesting, is displayed. The wildest part of the dell opens immediately before you, and the river, with its innumerable miniature cascades, is seen to greater advantage than in the contrary direction. Chee Tor is still the grand object, and though it gradually loses its feature of vastness, it assumes a greater portion of picturesque beauty. The regularity of its receding outline is broken with light and graceful foliage, which, hanging like wreaths upon its brow, plays along the rock in tasteful sportiveness, until it mingles with the ascending branches of the ash and the elm that decorate its base. Almost every circumstance," he adds, "even the most minute, in the following extract from Sir Walter Scott's description of Loch Katrine is peculiarly applicable to Chee Dale."

"Here eglantine embalm'd the air,
Hawthorn and hazel mingled there;
The primrose pale and violet flower,
Found in each cliff a narrow bower;
Foxglove and nightshade, side by side,
Emblems of punishment and pride,
Grouped their dark hues with every stain
The weather-beaten crags retain.

With boughs that quaked at every breath,
 Grey birch and aspen wept beneath ;
 Aloft, the ash and warrior oak
 Cast anchor in the rifted rock ;
 And, higher yet, the pine-tree hung
 His shatter'd trunk, and frequent flung,
 Where seem'd the cliffs to meet on high,
 His boughs athwart the narrow'd sky."

LUDCHURCH, on the borders of Staffordshire, seven miles from Buxton, is one of the most beautiful and picturesque, yet least known, of the many attractive places in this neighbourhood ; and visitors who desire a pleasant and romantic drive cannot do better than pay it a visit. The way is along the Leek road to Flash, and so on to Gradbach. "The Castle Cliffs," a mass of rugged rocks rising above the wood, on the north side of the road, are a sufficient guide to the place. At the cliffs there is a foot-path running southwards at the back of the wood, and this path leads into the rocky chasm called "Lud-church"—the church where, it is said, Robin Hood worshipped, "bending there with his stout yeomen, the sentinels posted at either end, with Tuck singing the service, and his sturdy congregation spread in various attitudes around." Few can go there without saying that a more appropriate place for such a service, and such worshippers, could not well be found. There are some curious legends connected with Ludchurch, for which the visitor may be referred to the "Reliquary."

LONGNOR, a small market-town six miles from Buxton, has very beautiful scenery in its neighbourhood, and is a pleasant drive by way of Earl Sterndale and Glutton. The road crosses the river Dove about five miles from Buxton, and the limestone crags on one side, and the gritstone hills on the other, give a charming variety to the scenery, the

peaky ridges of Croom and Park Hill, of High Wheeldon, and of Harley, forming conspicuous objects in the landscape. There is good accommodation at the Longnor inns.

RAILWAYS.—The railway stations are elegant and commodious, with beautifully foliated capitals, on which the fern, the ivy, and other plants, are carved with exquisite skill. They are approached by a wide and most convenient road from the Quadrant.

Buxton has now direct railway communication with Manchester by the "Stockport, Disley, and Buxton" line, which is worked by the London and North-Western Company, and with Derby, London, and the north and south of England by the "Buxton and Rowsley Extension" line, worked by the Midland Company. On this line thirteen miles of the "extension" to Buxton, though but a small proportion of the great aggregate of the railway system, presents, nevertheless, owing to the nature of the country through which it is carried, many features in construction which have called forth all the resources of the engineers and contractors, and, for its length, is perhaps scarcely anywhere exceeded in the number and variety of "works" which its construction has necessitated. In that distance there are no less than eight tunnels, through a variety of "measures," the chief of which is the limestone, which, at Chee Tor, and in some other tunnels, is of such solidity as to require no masonry. The number of bridges or viaducts, of great height and span, in crossing and recrossing the valley of the Wye, and the lightness and beauty of many of the works by which the line is carried, form a not insignificant addition to the picturesque effects of the district, and a monument of the skill and ability of engineer and contractor, pride of which is easily pardon-

able. The works were completed in two years and nine months, being, we believe, several months within the time specified. The engineer of the line was W. H. Barlow, Esq.—Messrs. Campbell and Champion being the resident engineers ; and the contractors, Messrs. Rennie, Logan, and Matthews. The stations on this line, from Buxton, are Miller's Dale for Wormhill ; Tideswell (here is the celebrated ebbing and flowing well), etc. ; Thornbridge, for Longstone and other places ; Hassop, where is the former seat of the Earl of Newborough, Bake-well, Rowsley, Darley Dale, Matlock Bridge, Matlock Bath, Cromford, Whatstandwell Bridge, and Ambergate, where it joins the main line north and south, having passed through one of the most truly beautiful districts in the kingdom.

The " Stockport, Disley, and Buxton " line is nine miles in length. About two miles and a half from Whaley Bridge the line crosses the head of the Coombs Valley. Here it was necessary to construct a bridge beneath which the road from Coombs to Chapel might pass. The navvies dug through scores of feet of clay resting upon sand, but could find nothing upon which to build a foundation. The earth also of which the embankment was to be made forced outward the surface of the ground, and made it bulge to a remarkable extent. Finally, the company were compelled to abandon the construction of the bridge, and to build another upon the nearest solid ground they could find. In connection with this deviation, it may interest our readers to be told that all this trouble and expense is popularly believed to be ascribable to the malign influence of a skull, known as " Dickey of Tunstead " which has been for " ages " preserved in a farm-house at that place, and connected with which many curious super-

stitutions have been given in Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt's "Ballads and Songs of Derbyshire," and in the "Reliquary," vol. viii., where the belief concerning this railway mishap is thus spoken of:—"The newly formed line of the Stockport, Disley, and Whaley Bridge 'Buxton Extension' Railway passes through the land belonging to the farm-house where the skull is deposited, and had to cross the Coombs Valley to the Chapel-en-le-Frith station by a high embankment, and an archway over the highway. The embankment was formed, and a stately arch erected ; but they were not out of the hands of the contractor before the arch rapidly sank into the earth, its walls were riven and dislocated, and the ground at each end of the archway thrown up into large mounds. Every effort was made to overcome the difficulty and restore the fabric, and a very large amount was expended for that purpose, but without avail. Either the ground was naturally a quicksand which swallowed up all the material, or (according to the neighbourhood), Dickey would not have the archway in that position. The Railway Company and contractors battled with the malign power a long time, but were eventually obliged to give way, and not only remove their bridge to some distance, but form a new highway at a great expense for upwards of a quarter of a mile. When this alteration (which made a new and very handsome road into the Coombs) was completed, Dickey appears to have been appeased ; and the new road and bridge stand a proud monument of his engineering taste, and determined opposition to the erection of the bridge upon a swamp."

Near the railway station a large and handsome hotel has been built by the "Buxton Palace Hotel Company." It is a magnificent building, containing splendid suites of apartments.

CASTLETON.

HOTELS.—*Castle*—Bed 1s. 6d., breakfast 1s. 6d. to 2s., lunch 1s., dinner 2s. 6d. to 3s., tea 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d., supper 1s. 6d. *Nag's Head*—(charges moderate). *Bull's Head*—Bed 1s., living according to order. Furnished apartments and cottages are to be had on reasonable terms.

From Buxton 12 m.; from Chatsworth by Hathersage 14 m.; from Stoney Middleton 10 m.; from Chesterfield 21 m.; from Matlock 24 m. Coach in summer from Buxton to Castleton and back.

Population, 678.

The walk or drive from Buxton to Castleton possesses some attractions. The road passes by the village of Fairfield, which, from its elevated position, commands one of the finest and most extensive views in the neighbourhood. From Fairfield it continues along the old Roman road, the Batham Gate, past the Marvel Stones, an extensive group of limestone rocks cropping out from the surface. Immediately beyond the Marvel Stones is the hamlet of Peak Forest, with its quaint old chapel, which until late years enjoyed the same privileges as Gretna Green, and was used to no small extent for the solemnization of runaway matches. The hamlet is picturesque, and there are many curious traditions connected with it. Further on at the side of the road is the famous "*Ebbing and Flowing Well*," one of the most remarkable of any of the intermitting springs in this district. At this well, after much rain, the flow is frequently about every ten minutes, and the quantity of water poured out is very considerable. It is considered one of the wonders of Derbyshire, and is well worthy a visit. It is defended by a semicircular stone wall, under which are nine openings, through which the water flows

It flows for about five minutes, and then gradually ebbs, and in that space of time is supposed to throw out about 120 hogsheads of water. Those acquainted with the action of the syphon will have no difficulty in accounting for the ebbing and flowing well. It is only necessary to suppose a cavity in the rock, in which to collect the rain water as it falls ; and a syphon-shaped fissure to conduct it to the well. When the internal cavity becomes filled with water beyond the level of the upper bend of the fissure, the water immediately commences to flow, and will continue until the cavity becomes empty, when of course there will be an ebb until the rain has again filled it. From this well the large and picturesque village of Tideswell (Tides Well) evidently takes its name.

The next object of interest passed on the way is the Odin Mine on the left (see page 76), and a little further along on the right is the Blue John Mine. The stage-coach which runs between Buxton and Castleton stops near the opening to the mine, to afford tourists an opportunity of visiting it, which it is well to take advantage of, as it is some distance from the village. The descent is so easy that it may be made by ladies, but the intense cold and damp, even in summer, should prevent those of delicate constitution undertaking the exploration. An hour in the bowels of the earth, with the water dripping all around, is not favourable to health. This mine is described along with the others at page 75.

THE VILLAGE OF CASTLETON lies in a dale immediately at the foot of Mam Tor, one of the highest mountains in the Peak, having an altitude of above 2000 feet above the level of the sea. It is crowned on its southern side by a steep and commanding eminence, on the summit of which

are the ruins of the old Norman castle of "Peveril of the Peak," from which it takes its name. The church, which is an interesting little building with some good Norman details, contains monuments to the memory of Mawe the mineralogist, who was buried at London, but desired this monument to be erected in Castleton, where he acquired his taste for mineralogy and geology ; to the Rev. Edward Bagshaw, a clergyman much and deservedly esteemed in the Peak ; and to an attorney named Micha Hall. On the latter is an inscription in English and Latin, said to have been written by himself. It is characteristic of anything but a liberal mind. The following is the inscription :—

TO THE MEMORY OF
MICHA HALL, GENTN.,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Who died on the 14th of May 1804,
Aged 79 years.

Quid eram, nescitis ;
Quid sum, nescitis ;
Ubi abii, nescitis ;
Valete.

Which may be thus translated—

"What I was you know not—What I am you know not—Whither I am gone you know not—Go about your business."

At Castleton, too, Elias Hall, a famous native geologist, is buried.

There is an excellent library attached to the church. There are "museums" in the village for the sale of Derbyshire productions, in the same manner as at Matlock, Buxton, etc.

THE CASTLE is said to have been built by the Saxons,* who worked the Odin lead mine in the neighbourhood, so celebrated for its elastic bitumen. Pilkington gives an account of a grand tournament which took place here. A half-brother of William, named "Pain Peveril, Lord of Whittington, in the county of Salop, had two daughters; one of whom, named Mellet, was no less distinguished by a martial spirit than her father. This appeared from the declaration she made regarding the choice of a husband. She firmly resolved to marry none but a knight of great prowess; and her father, to confirm her purpose, and to

* Sir Walter Scott, in the first chapter of "Peveril of the Peak," writes the following:—

"William, the Conqueror of England, was, or supposed himself to be, the father of a certain William Peveril, who attended him to the battle of Hastings, and there distinguished himself. The liberal-minded monarch, who assumed in his charters the veritable title of Gulielmus Bastardus, was not likely to let his son's illegitimacy be any bar to the course of his royal favour, when the laws of England were issued from the mouth of the Norman victor, and the lands of the Saxons were at his unlimited disposal. William Peveril obtained a liberal grant of property and lordships in Derbyshire, and became the erector of that Gothic fortress, which, hanging over the mouth of the Devil's Cavern, so well known to tourists, gives the name of Castleton to the adjacent village. From this feudal baron, who chose his nest upon the principles on which an eagle selects her eyry, and built it in such a fashion as if he intended it, as an Irishman said of the Martello towers, for the sole purpose of puzzling posterity, there was, or conceived themselves to be, descended (for their pedigree was rather hypothetical), an opulent family of knightly rank, in the same county of Derby. The great fief of Castleton, with its adjacent wastes and forests, and all the wonders which they contain, had been forfeited, in King John's stormy days, by one William Peveril, and had been granted anew to the Lord Ferrers of that day. Yet this William's descendants, though no longer possessed of what they alleged to have been their original property, were long distinguished by the proud title of Peverils of the Peak, which served to mark their high descent and lofty pretensions."

procure and encourage a number of visitors, invited all noble young men who were inclined to enter the lists, to meet at Peveril's Palace in the Peke, and there decide their pretensions by the use of arms; declaring at the same time, that whoever vanquished his competitors should receive his daughter, with his castle at Whittington, as a reward for his skill and valour. Guarine de Metz, a branch of the house of Lorraine, and an ancestor of the Lords Fitz-Warrine, hearing this report, repaired to the place above mentioned, and there engaged with a son of the king of Scotland, and also with a Baron of Burgoyne, and, vanquishing them both, obtained the prize for which he fought."

The castle belonged, at the time of the taking of the Domesday survey, to William Peveril, the manor having been given him by his father, William the Conqueror, and is therein described as "Terra Castelli William Peverell in Pecke fers." The Derbyshire estates, however, were not long held by the family, for William, a grandson of the first Peveril, having been concerned in the poisoning of the Earl of Chester, forfeited his estates, which were granted by Henry II. to his son John, Earl of Morteyne, afterwards King John. In the sixth year of John, Hugh de Neville was governor of the castle, and it was afterwards in the hands of the rebellious barons. In 1215 William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, assaulted it and took it for the king, and was appointed governor. He was succeeded by the Earl of Chester. The castle then continued a royal one under different governors, and was then, by Edward II., granted to John, Earl of Warren, and Edward III. gave it, in his second year, as a part of the portion of Joan, his sister, on her marriage with David,

Prince of Scotland, and afterwards it was granted in 46th Edward III. to John of Gaunt, from whom it has descended as part of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The castle, even as it now exists, is one of the most interesting Norman fortresses in England. The keep and a portion of the walls are still standing, and are well worthy of examination. The masonry is of the most massive character, and the details of pure Norman work, including some herring-bone masonry, and other remains, are valuable examples. The situation of the fortress is commanding in the extreme, and in the height of its glory the castle of the Peak must have been one of the most powerful strongholds in the kingdom, but now

“ The rampant nettle overspreads the halls,
The mournful ivy mantles on the walls ;
The portal now admits the straggling sheep,
The long grass waves about the ruin'd keep ;
The playful breezes whistle through each cell,
Where bats and moping owls, sole tenants dwell.

“ Sad are the ruthless ravages of time !
The bulwark'd turret frowning once sublime
Now totters to its basis, and displays
A venerable wreck of other days.”

Wanderings of Memory, by Rev. A. G. Jewitt.

The caverns are more interesting to ordinary sight-seers than the castle, though they miss that charm which history or romance throws around a spot.

THE PEAK CAVERN is one of the finest specimens of a chambered cave in this country. It extends 2250 feet into the mountain, and is about 600 feet below its summit. This cavern is a quarter of a mile from the village, and is gained by following a pathway, through a

chasm, between two tall cliffs, with a clear rivulet by its side. Taking a turn in the road, we front a huge mass of rock, in which is the grand natural archway composing the dark mouth of the cavern. This archway, which is 42 feet in height, 120 feet in width, and 300 feet in depth, is used as a ropewalk, in which several men and boys are employed. Proceeding about thirty yards, the first compartment, through which a dubious twilight prevails, is crossed, the roof gradually becoming lower, and the excavation narrower, till a confined passage is reached, at which all trace of the blaze of day is lost. After traversing this aperture about twenty yards, the first great interior cavity is reached, and five other capacious openings follow." Here the guides light the candles, and the remainder of the journey is accomplished with their assistance. For nearly thirty yards the visitor has to walk in a stooping posture to a chamber called the BELL HOUSE, and thence he gains the margin of a subterranean lake, about fourteen feet across. Here a boat used to be put into requisition, until the present way was cut in the rock for the further exploration of the cavern. The rock in one part approaches to within a foot and a half of the water, and when the stream is swollen with a fall of rain in the uplands, even this space is entirely filled by the flood, and thus all communication between the two halls is cut off, occasionally much to the discomfiture of the visitor. M. St. Fond says, "Here we stood some time on the brink ; and as the light of our dismal torches, which emitted a black smoke, reflecting our pale visages from the bottom of the lake, we almost conceived that we saw a troop of shades starting from an abyss to present themselves before us." The water is not usually more than three feet in depth. A chamber 210 feet broad, 220 long,

and about 120 high, is next entered. Then follows an expansion of the stream termed the SECOND WATER, and shortly we reach ROGER RAIN'S HOUSE, so termed from the drops of water continually trickling from the roof. The CHANCEL, a rugged chamber, is next gained, and through a passage the DEVIL'S CELLAR. We now descend a passage 150 feet in length to the HALF-WAY HOUSE, and continuing our walk, enter a cavity formerly termed GREAT TOM OF LINCOLN, from its bell-like shape, but now the VICTORIA DOME, after the visit of Her Majesty in 1842. The cavern here diminishes in size until all passage is closed up, and the stream loses itself in the earth. "Upon retracing his steps, the visitor is usually stayed at a point of rock which commands a view of the entrance, in order to observe the effect of the first return to the light of day. The exterior rocks, as seen from thence through the mouth of the chasm, appear as if highly illuminated; the plants and mosses, faded with the heat, and soiled with the dust of autumn, exhibit a vernal freshness; and the impression produced is that of a brilliant day reigning without, though the atmosphere may be hazy, and the sun veiled with clouds."

THE SPEEDWELL MINE, at the entrance to the Winnats, scarcely a mile from Castleton, will well repay a visit. This is an artificial opening excavated in search of lead by a mining company, who, after expending £14,000, and eleven years incessant labour, abandoned the attempt. The excavation is about 750 yards in length, and it then bursts into the most gigantic and extensive natural gulph ever discovered, and which, as yet, it has been impossible to fathom. It is in the first instance necessary to descend by a flight of 106 steps cut in the rock, to the "level" or

subterranean stream, on which a boat is in waiting, impelled by the guide, to conduct visitors to the internal natural cavern. The portion of this "level" or stream along which the boat, which is capable of holding a party of about 20 persons, passes, is 750 yards, and is a passage of 7 feet in width and 9 in height, cut through the solid rock the entire distance. This passage is lit, as the visitor progresses, by candles. Landing on a ledge of rock, and ascending to a platform protected by an iron rail, we view, by the assistance of the lights, a lofty cavern spread out above us, and strive in vain to penetrate the deep gloom which fills the abyss beyond ; while the wild sound of the stream, rushing into its all but unfathomable depths, makes us tremble as we stand. "During the further excavation of this mine, this tremendous gulph received upwards of 40,000 tons of material, without any impression being made upon its capacity, while into the awful dome overhead, rockets have been projected, which have risen to their usual height, exploded and thrown out their beautiful coruscations as freely as if ascending simply beneath the vault of heaven."* The passage extends to a considerable distance beyond the gulph, but is not followed by visitors. Charge for admission, one person 3s. ; two persons 4s. 6d. ; and 1s. for each additional visitor above two. Blasts 1s. 6d. extra.

THE BLUE JOHN MINE is celebrated for the quantity of beautiful spar which it produces. Indeed few mines in the world produce such fine specimens as this. The entrance is effected by a series of steps, which steeply descend. The guide generally leaves a candle a con-

* Caves of the Earth.

siderable way up, which casts a dim but beautiful light on the spar with which the cavern is adorned. A large chamber, fully 150 feet in height and 60 in width, called LORD MULGRAVE'S DINING ROOM, is soon gained, and after that the VARIEGATED CAVERN, where, standing on a ledge protected by rails, we take a survey of the deep gulph beyond. It is advisable to let off a Bengal light here, in order to form a proper idea of the beauty of the place; stalactites and crystals mingle in admirable confusion, and the depth and gloom which even its vivid rays fail to pierce, raise a feeling of profoundest awe. Returning towards the opening, we are pleased with the gem-like lustre of the spar which everywhere prevails, and cannot help realizing the "fancy flight" of Allan, so beautifully depicted by Sir Walter Scott in his *Lord of the Isles*—

"He turn'd

To tales at which his youth had burn'd,
Of pilgrim's path by demon cross'd,
Of sprightly elf, or yelling ghost,
Of the wild witch's baneful cot,
And mermaid's alabaster grot,
Who bathes her limbs in sunless well,
Deep in Strathaird's enchanted cell.
Thither in fancy wrapt he flies,
And on his sight the vaults arise;
That hut's dark walls he sees no more,
His foot is on the marble floor,
And o'er his head the dazzling spars
Gleam like a firmament of stars."

Charge of admission for one 2s., for three 4s. 6d., or for four 5s. 1s. for each additional visitor above four. Bengal lights and blasts extra.

THE ODIN MINE, worked by our Saxon forefathers, and still worked, is rich in its veins of lead ore, and pro-



CRYSTALLIZED CAVERN—BLUE JOHN MINE.

duces lead which yields upwards of three ounces of silver to the ton.

THE BRADWELL MINE, about two miles from Castleton, and ELDONHOLE, the same distance, are worthy of a visit, though inferior to the other places described. The latter is a deep vertical cavern. Cotton endeavoured to ascertain the depth, but, from some mistake, failed.

" But I myself, with half the Peake surrounded,
Eight hundred, four score, and four yards have sounded,
And though of these four score return'd back wet,
The plummet drew, and found no bottom yet ;
Though when I went to make a new assay,
I could not get the lead down half the way."

Mr. Lloyd descended and published an account in 1781. He found a bottom at sixty-two yards' depth.

THE WINNATS, before mentioned, ought to be visited. This is a deep chasm, about a mile in length, with a mountain road from Buxton to Chapel-en-le-Frith. In most places the rocks are steep and scarcely accessible, while here and there they are perpendicular. The name Winnats, originally Wind-gates, has been applied to this ravine on account, probably, of the fierce howling of the winter's wind down the vale. This chasm was the scene, some years ago, of a most mournful tragedy—the murder of a young man and woman while on their wedding trip, which has given rise to several traditions, and been a prolific theme both for the poet and the romance writer.

MAM TOR, or shivering mountain, is but a mile from the entrance to the Winnats. The hill consists of shale and grit in alternate layers. By the action of severe frosts

the latter becomes disintegrated, and falls down in considerable quantities.* The view from the summit takes in the beautiful vale of Edale. On the top are still traceable the remains of a Roman encampment. This mountain is the highest in the Peak, and is one of the most singular in appearance.

CAVE DALE affords a delightful ramble, and a good view of the castle from below. The entrance is gained by a narrow street of the village. The wildness of the scene as we walk up the glen surprises one when visiting this locality for the first time. The castle, built on the extreme verge of a narrow ridge of rock, looks down upon the spectator, borrowing importance from the situation it occupies amongst rocks and precipices. At the upper end of the vale the sides again contract. Passing this portal, and gaining an eminence near the Castleton and Tideswell road, the landscape changes, embracing hill and dale, wood, cultured fields, and water, in rich variety. The geologist will be interested at finding a basaltic column, three feet high, and about a foot and a half in diameter, in the dale.

* Immediately upon the limestone is placed a bed of calcareous slate or shale, varying in thickness from three to six hundred feet. The compact strata are separated by coarse layers, which readily disintegrate, and these form the exposed face of Mam Tor, or the "shivering mountain," near Castleton.—*Mantell's Wonders of Geology*, vol. ii. p. 664.

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH.

HOTELS and INNS.—*King's Arms, Bull's Head*—Market Place.

From Buxton 6 m. ; Bakewell 14 m. ; Glossop 10 m.

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH is a market-town of some considerable importance in the High Peak. It is a particularly neat, clean, and respectable-looking little town, situated on the side of a hill which slopes down into a fertile valley beneath. The Town-Hall is in Market Street, and was erected in 1851. In it the County Court is held, as well as the Petty Sessions of the district. There are several Dissenting places of worship, a National and other schools, Mechanics' Institution, Union House, and other public buildings. There are also two Railway Stations, one on the Midland, and the other on the North Western line, so that the town is now, with the lines running to Manchester, Derby, London, etc., connected with the entire railway systems of the kingdom.

The neighbourhood of Chapel-en-le-Frith is rich in antiquities and in places of interest, and the scenery by which it is surrounded is wild and remarkably grand. Within a short distance is a Roman camp, on the summit of a mountain, similar in height to the Chinley Hills, known as "Chinley Churn," and so placed as to command all the country round for many miles.

The village of HAYFIELD, a short distance from Chapel-en-le-Frith, possesses large printworks, the water from the neighbouring hills being pure and well adapted to the purposes of those establishments. It has an increasing population, and a railway from the Stockport, Disley, and Whaley Bridge line. "The ridge of hills running northward and eastward from Hayfield is the highest in Derby-

shire : Kinder Scout is the summit, and commences that tract of picturesque scenery which spreads itself over Edale, the Woodlands, Hopedale, and the Valley of the Derwent. The greater part of this wild country is unknown to the traveller, as there are no roads passable by carriages ; and to see the scenery in its beauty, it must either be done on foot or on horseback. The road into the Scout may be travelled by carriages, but it terminates in a *cul de sac* at the foot of the mountain, about three miles from Hayfield. Parties (and there are many in the course of the summer) usually leave their carriages at one of the farm houses if they intend to ascend to the summit, which occupies a good part of an hour. In a propitious day the view from the top of Kinder is so extensive that in some states of the atmosphere you may descry the sea at Liverpool, nearly fifty miles distant. A mountain stream descends from the head of Kinder, and has worn its way through the granite rocks to the valley beneath. The water descends by leaps from ledge to ledge for the space of four or five hundred feet, and in stormy weather, when the wind blows hard against the "Down-fall" as it is usually called, the water, blown into spray, extends a quarter of a mile in width. With the alternate blast or lull of the wind it rises and falls with fitful variation, and presents a very singular and beautiful appearance. At the very top of the fall, and before it makes its first leap, several large granite rocks have been thrown together at some very distant period (probably on the breaking up of the crust of the earth by volcanic action, as there is no higher region in the country from which the rocks could have been borne), and form an arch and ceiling above the stream, which runs sparkling over a bed of bright sand,

and is perfectly pure. The grotto will hold twenty people, and has long borne the name of "the mermaiden's well," though the tourist may probably be disappointed on finding any of those amphibia on his arrival. It is, however, a beautiful cavern, into which the sunbeams penetrate through the chinks of the rocks, and sparkle in the water, and forms a delightful apartment for refection on a hot summer's day. On the cliffs which lie adjacent to the grotto are a number of rock basins, which in all probability were used in Druidical worship. All around, the scenery is savage and sublime ; but is relieved in one place by the remains of a Druidical circle, and in another by a little cross of stone, which pointed out the way across the moors to the traveller, before any road was made for man or horse. By the cross you descend into Edale, the deepest valley in Derbyshire, guarded on the north by hills of twelve or fourteen hundred feet elevation, and on the south by the celebrated mountain Mam Tor, at the entrance of the Castleton valley. This valley (called Hope Dale) is of great beauty and fertility."

TUNSTEAD, of which place, or rather of "Dicky of Tunstead," the visitor of this neighbourhood is sure to hear, is a short distance from Chapel-en-le-Frith. "Dicky" is a skull which for many generations has been preserved in a farm house there, and concerning whose supernatural powers there are many curious stories and beliefs current among the "natives."

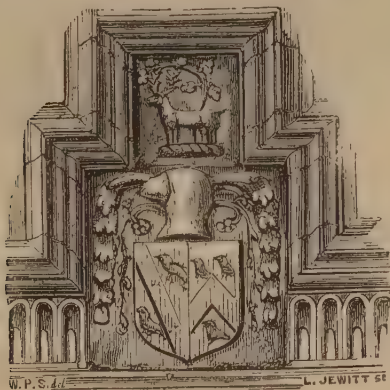
BRADSHAW HALL, in the parish of Chapel-en-le-Frith, the ancient patrimonial seat of the Bradshaws, of which family the too celebrated judge, John Bradshaw, was a

member. His brother, Francis Bradshaw, rebuilt the Hall in 1620, as will be seen from the date of the inscription, surmounting a sculptured shield, on the gateway of the house, as shewn in the accompanying engraving. The gateway also, on its outer side, bears the arms of Bradshaw, as shewn in the next engraving. The gateway is an excellent example of Jacobean architecture. Bradshaw Hall is pleasantly situated on the southern slope of Eccles Pike, and commands an excellent view of Chapel-en-le-Frith, but more particularly of the Comb's valley, and the beautiful sheet of water used as a reservoir to supply the Peak Forest Canal, and which from the house has, in every respect, the appearance of a natural lake. The lake is nearly a mile in length by about a third of a



mile in breadth, and covers 80 acres of land. The hill called Comb's Moss lies beyond its southern shore, and on the top of its north-western side, which rises like a perpen-

dicular rampart from a considerable depth below, stand the remains of the Roman camp, just noticed. Bradshaw Hall was built in the form of a cross ; but one limb of it has been pulled down, and the materials taken (according to tradition) to erect one of the inns of Chapel-en-le-Frith. The house originally faced the hill, and the road from it passed through the gateway to the highway, which, according to the fashion of the old time in Derbyshire, passed over the highest part of the mountain. Bradshaw Hall contains some good old-fashioned rooms, one or two of



which are wainscotted with black oak ; and on the top of one of the staircases leading to the chambers above, the landing is surrounded with the following inscription :—

“LOVE GOD AND NOT GOULD.”

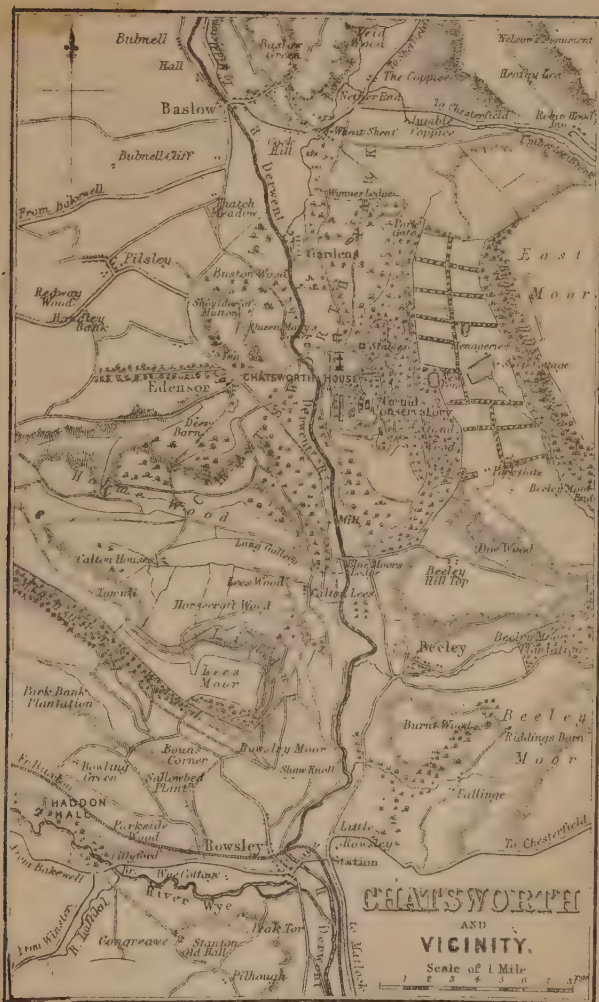
—
 “He that loves not mercy,
 Of mercy shall miss ;
 But he shall have mercy
 That merciful is.”



CHARLES W. STEELE.

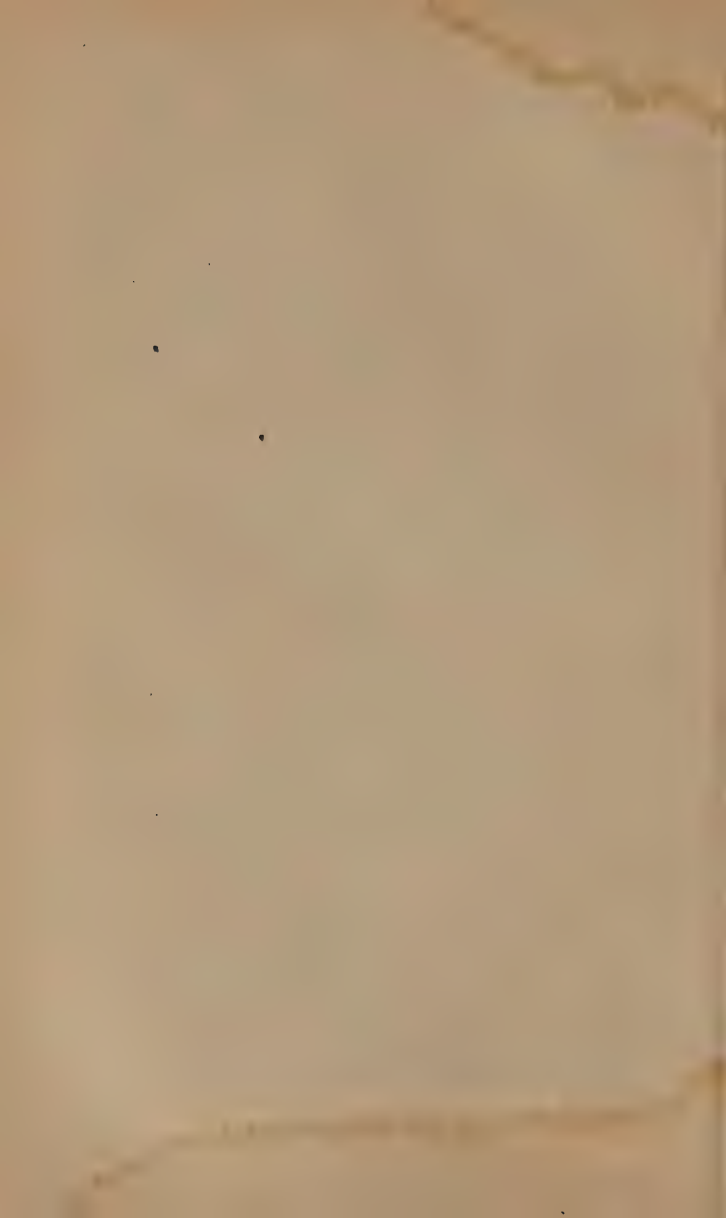
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Drawn & Eng^d by J. Bartholomew, R.A.

Published by A. & C. Black, Edinburgh



antiquary—tapestry and elegant furniture such as even George Villiers himself might have envied—a noble park, rich in leafy honours, in herds of deer, and myriads of birds—and not less the ornamental gardens, where the artistic skill of Sir Joseph Paxton has all but outdone nature, in chasteness of design and elegance of execution.

CHATSWORTH PARK extends over a space of upwards of eleven miles in circumference, and is richly varied in its scenery—the mountainous heights covered with forest trees of magnificent growth, the valley watered by the river Derwent and its small tributary streams, the gently-swelling eminence, the carpet-like lawn, the elegant parterres, the quiet secluded nook, and the palatial terrace—are all to be found amongst its attractions. The river Derwent divides the park into two almost equal portions—the gardens and house being situated on the eastern division, and the beautiful little village of Edensor on the western skirting of the park. Many delightful views occur in the park, particularly on the way to Rowsley, which is by a road almost parallel with the Derwent. Visitors enter the park by the lodges at Edensor; Edensor Mill by Beeley Bridge, and at Baslow; and there is a private lodge at Beeley.

CHATSWORTH HOUSE exteriorly presents a simple yet magnificent western façade. The base is rusticated; on this rests a series of finely proportioned Ionic fluted pillars and pilasters, supporting a sculptured frieze, and in the centre, a pediment bearing in its tympanum the Cavendish Arms, beautifully sculptured by the celebrated Samuel Watson, who, in conjunction with Lobb and Davies, supplied the major part of the carving about Chatsworth. The elegant open balustrade which surmounts the frieze bears at intervals statues, urns, and vases. An extensive

northern wing has been added from the designs of Sir Jeffrey Wyatville, and of the most chaste character ; it is an addition truly worthy of the mansion, but differs from it in style, being a compound of Corinthian, Doric, and Ionic architecture. Like the mansion, which it equals in height, the temple at the end of the wing is surmounted by an open balustrade, at the corners of which are elegant vases.

As the hour of eleven arrives, there are generally several parties outside the richly gilded gates of wrought iron, waiting for the time of admission. The first hall is termed the SUB-HALL. The corridor has a rich mosaic pavement of modern design and workmanship. The material employed is chiefly marble. The ceiling is ornamented with Guido's Aurora, by Miss Curzon. In the corridor are busts of Homer, Jupiter, Ariadne, Socrates, and others. The GREAT HALL is sixty feet by twenty-seven. The floor is mosaic work, laid by Henry Watson, son of the carver. The decorations, which illustrated the career of Julius Cæsar, are by Verrio and Laguerre. The periods chosen for illustration are—1st, The crossing of the Rubicon ; 2d, The voyage on the Adriatic, to meet his army at Brundisium ; 3d, The sacrifice before going to Senate ; 4th, His death at the hand of his friend Brutus ; and 5th (on the ceiling), His deification. The appointments of this hall display much taste and grandeur. The pillars and table of Derbyshire marble cannot fail to excite admiration. The following inscription is over the fireplace :—

*Ædes hæc paternas dilectissimas
Anno libertatis Anglicæ MDCLXXXVIII institutæ,
Gvl. S. Devonix Dux Anno MDCCCXI Hæres accepit
Anno mæroris svi MDCCCXL perfecit.*

The Countess of Burlington, niece of the former Duke, and whose husband is now Duke of Devonshire, died in the spring of 1840 ; hence the melancholy expression in the last line of an inscription which records the completion of the hereditary mansion. By the grand southern staircase, ornamented with paintings, and figures of Apollo, Minerva, and Lucretia, we gain the STATE APARTMENTS, the door-cases of which are of variegated Derbyshire marble. The ceilings are decorated with allegorical scenes by Verrio, Laguerre, and Sir James Thornhill, among which may be mentioned "The Judgment of Paris," "Aurora chasing away Night," "the discovery of Mars and Venus," "Phaëton taking charge of the horses of the Sun." The remainder are similar subjects from the heathen poets. The floors are of oak parqueterie. Some of these rooms are lined with fancy woods, others hung with rich tapestry, copied from the cartoons of Raphael, and others again with embossed leather. The wood carving will attract especial notice, and will recal the well-merited eulogium passed upon the principal artist by Horace Walpole. "There is no instance," says he, "of a man before Gibbons who gave to wood the loose and airy lightness of flowers, and chained together the various productions of the elements with a free disorder natural to each species." It is generally believed that Gibbons was the artist of these exquisite carvings. There is, however, no proof that this was the case, whilst agreements and documents at present in existence shew that at least the greatest part were the work of Watson and his associates. That Gibbons superintended the work, and supplied some, is probable, but his name does not appear in any of the accounts of the expenses of the erection, which are still preserved by the Duke of Devonshire. The prin-

cipal carver was Mr. S. Watson, already mentioned as the sculptor of the arms of the pediment. Watson was buried in his native place Heanor, where a richly ornamented monument bears the following inscription :—

“ Watson has gone, whose skilful art display'd,
To the very life whatever nature made :
View but his wondrous works at Chatsworth Hall,
Which are so gazed at, and admired by all,
You'll say 'tis pity he should hidden lie,
And nothing said to revive his memory.”

It is gratifying to know that this beautiful carving, consisting of dead game, fish, flowers, fruit, shells, and other objects, is still in perfect preservation. The most striking piece of carving is preserved in the State Dressing-room. This is a group consisting of a cravat of point-lace as fine and delicate in the open-work as the lace itself, a woodcock, some foliage, and a medal with a bust in relief. Another exquisite specimen of carving is the net and game, with fish, etc., in the State Dining-room, of which a writer has observed, “ you imagine, at the first glance, that the gamekeeper has just hung up his day's sport on the wall, and that some of the birds are still in the death-flutter.” The suite of state rooms, occupying the upper storey of the south front, and extending its entire length, consists of the State Dressing-room, the old State Bed-room, the State Music-room, the State Drawing-room, and the State Dining-room. In this latter is the exquisite carving of game, net, etc., already alluded to, and here too are several busts by Nollekins, Chantrey, and others ; and a cabinet of fine old china. On the central table are preserved, among other rare and valuable articles, the rosary of King Henry VIII., a fine set of carved ivory chessmen,

ivory carvings, rare glass and china, and silver filigree and other ornaments. Here, too, are the malachite clock presented to the late Duke by the Emperor Nicholas of Russia, and a splendid model of the Victoria Regia. In another of these rooms is the malachite table presented by the Emperor Nicholas; and various paintings adorn the walls. In the old State Bed-room are an ancient canopy and chair embroidered by Christian, Countess of Devonshire; a wardrobe said to have belonged to Louis XVI.; the coronation chairs and footstools of George III. and Queen Charlotte, and of William IV. and Queen Adelaide, and some fine old cabinets, vases, beakers, etc. In the State Music-room, besides many other interesting objects, is a curious piece of deceptive painting, which invariably attracts the notice of visitors. This is a fiddle, so cleverly painted upon one of the doors, by Verrio, that it deceives every one.

Adjoining these State-rooms, and running the entire length of the building on the south side of the inner quadrangle, is the SKETCH GALLERY, on the walls of which are displayed a most valuable and perfectly unique collection of upwards of a thousand original drawings and sketches by the old masters, embracing the Italian, French, Flemish, Venetian, Spanish, and other schools, and including sketches by Titian, Rubens, Salvator Rosa, Raphael, Claude Lorraine, Correggio, Michael Angelo, Albert Durer, Rembrandt, Leonardo da Vinci, Poussin, the Carracci, Holbein, Vandyke, and indeed almost every well-known name.

The centre or Library storey contains the Gallery of Paintings, the Gallery of the Chapel, the Library Corridor, the Billiard or Music room, the Grand Drawing-rooms, the Libraries, the Dining-room, the Sculpture Gallery, Orangery, etc.

The Gallery of Paintings occupies two sides of the quadrangle, and, with the adjoining apartments, contains many choice art treasures,—such indeed as no other mansion can boast. Among these are Landseer's "Bolton Abbey in the olden time," and "Laying down the law;" and a number of other admirable pictures.

The CHAPEL is one of the glories of Chatsworth. It occupies the south-west angle of the mansion, and in height extends up two storeys, reaching from the ground floor up to the floor of the upper or state-room storey. At its east end, midway in height, and communicating with the gallery of paintings and with the billiard-room, is a gallery supported upon two massive pillars of black marble, with white marble capitals and bases. The Chapel is lighted by three windows on the upper storey. The floor is paved with marble, and the altar-piece is also of marble; the pillar and steps of black, and the remainder of white marble. On the sides are two fine figures of Faith and Hope, by Caius Gabriel Cibber (father of Colley Cibber), who was much employed at Chatsworth from 1688 to 1690 or thereabouts, and who, besides these marble figures, carved two large Sphinxes, statues of Pallas, Apollo, a Triton, and other figures. The top of the altar-piece is exquisitely sculptured with cherubs and festoons, and at the sides are vases of flowers. In the lower pediment or recess is a dove, and there are also some charming figures of cherubs, etc., and under the recess is a chaste and beautiful bust of our Saviour. The chapel is wainscoted throughout in its lower storey with cedar, which, besides its beautiful rich colour, gives a peculiar odour to the place, which is very grateful, and accords well with the subdued light and its general effect. The read-

ing-desk also is of cedar. The ceiling, and the upper storey of the apartment, are painted in the same remarkably fine manner as those of the state-rooms, by Verrio and Laguerre ; the subjects being "The incredulity of St. Thomas," "Christ and the woman of Samaria," "Christ healing the blind," and the "Ascension of our Saviour." There are also figures of the Christian attributes, Justice, Mercy, Charity, and Liberality.

One great interest of the chapel, and, indeed, as we have already said, of the state-rooms of this noble pile, are the splendid wood-carvings which adorn its walls and the heads of its upper doors. Between the larger panels of the cedar walls are exquisite pendants, ten in number, and others occur on either side of the altar. The pendants consist of flowers, fruit, foliage, and corn, festooned and entwined with drapery in the most free and graceful manner, and so true to nature in every detail as to be deceptive. Over the doors in the gallery are fine figures of Cupids with musical instruments.

The BILLIARD or MUSIC ROOM, and the GRAND DRAWING-ROOMS, which form one continued suite, are as well-proportioned, as chastely and elegantly decorated, and as magnificently furnished, as can well be imagined, and they contain a matchless collection of works of art. In the billiard-room, from which a door opens into the gallery of the chapel, are several remarkably good paintings, the most striking of which are an admirable full-length seated portrait of the present Duke of Devonshire, and a full-length portrait of the father of the present noble Duke. Among the treasures of art in the drawing-room (the ornaments of the ceiling and cornices of which are richly gilt), may just be named—Reynolds' celebrated portrait

of "the beautiful duchess" of Devonshire, Rembrandt's grand head of a Jewish Rabbi, and picture-gems by Claude, Murillo, Bassano, Steinwyck, Salvator Rosa, Titian, Berghem, Caspar Poussin, Leonardo da Vinci, Primaticcio, Parmigiano, Watteau, Teniers, Brueghel, Guercino, Luca Giordione, Carlo Maratti, Jan Miel, and others. In the grand drawing-room, which has a splendid ceiling divided into compartments, and, with the massive panellings of the pictures let into the walls, richly gilt, are some rare and priceless full-length paintings. These are Philip II. by Titian, Admiral Capella and Antonio de Dominis by Tintoretto, the Duke of Albemarle by Dobson, Henry VIII. by Holbein, Mary Queen of Scots by Zuccherò ; and Charles I. by Jansen. The furniture is of the most sumptuous character, and every elegance which the most perfect taste can desire, or the most liberal expenditure secure, adds its endless charms to the room.

The LIBRARY, which is about 90 feet long by 23 in width, and of corresponding height, has eight windows in length on its east side, between which are presses for books, surmounted by looking-glass ; the opposite side and the ends are also lined with books ; and an elegant gallery, to which access is had by a hidden spiral staircase, runs along the ends and one side. The ceiling is white and gold, and is adorned with three large and five smaller circular paintings, of the most exquisite colouring, by Louis Charon. The mahogany book-cases are divided into presses by gilt metal columns, from which stand out the brackets supporting the gallery. The chimney-piece, of Carrara marble, has beautifully sculptured columns with wreaths of foliage, and is surmounted by candelabra, massive vases, and a magnificent mirror. In the glass-

cases and table presses, as well as on the shelves, is preserved, as may well be supposed, one of the richest and rarest collections of books and MSS. which any house can boast ; amongst them are the famous Anglo-Saxon MSS of Caedmon and many other MSS. ; the prayer-book given by Henry VII. to his daughter, Margaret, Queen of Scotland, with the touching autograph, "Remember yr kynde and louyng fader in yor good prayers. Henry R." and other equally curious writings ; the compotus of Bolton Abbey, 1287 to 1385 ; the "Liber Veritatis," of Claude Lorraine ; a splendid collection of Wynken de Wordes and Caxtons ; etc. etc.

Passing out from this splendid apartment is the ANTE-LIBRARY, formed of two exquisitely beautiful little rooms, filled with books of the greatest value and interest. From the window of the second of these rooms, which has a domed ceiling, the Italian garden, with its forest of tall pillars surmounted by busts, is seen to great advantage, as are also the wooded heights crowned with the Hunting Tower. The ceiling of the first or larger room is richly gilt, and adorned with paintings by Hayter and Charles Landseer. The smaller apartment is a perfect architectural gem, of apsidal form, the dome supported by a series of columns and pilasters with Corinthian capitals. In this room are some remarkably fine vases on pedestals.

The DINING-ROOM has full-length portraits of the first Earl and Countess of Devonshire, supposed to have been painted by Vandyke ; the second Duke of Devonshire by Sir Godfrey Kneller ; one of the Countesses of Devonshire and her family ; Sir Arthur Godwin ; Lady Wharton ; and Lady Rich. The doors are surmounted with pediments, supported by Ionic columns of Siberian jasper and

African marble. Round the room is a deep plinth of polished marble from Hopton. The two chimney-pieces are masses of sculpture, ornamented with life-sized figures by the younger Westmacott and Sievier. Six extremely beautiful slabs are fitted to the sides of the room as side-tables. Those at the north end are of Siberian jasper, and were presented by the Emperor Nicholas ; at the east side are two of hornblende and calcareous spar mixed ; and on the south are the remaining two, composed of "porphyritic sienite." This apartment is 58 feet long by 30 wide and 25 high.

The SCULPTURE GALLERY is entered through a little ante-room, in which are two heathen deities, "from the hill of Abor." They are cut in fine statuary marble. The connoisseur in sculpture will find a rich treat in this collection, while even the most heedless observer cannot fail to be struck with the results of genius, which can give form, attitude, grace, and all but life, to cold marble. It is impossible to give a list of the various figures and groups, as changes in the disposition of the statuary and additions frequently take place ; but the following may be mentioned as worthy of notice, and will prepare the visitor for what he is to see.

Canova's beautiful figure of the Sleeping Endymion, with his watchful dog at his feet.

A wounded Achilles, by Albicini.

Discobolus, from the chisel of Kessels. An inlaid slab in the pedestal is composed of a variety of Swedish marbles. A mosaic from Herculaneum occupies another panel.

Tanerani's celebrated group of Venus, with her son Cupid, extracting a thorn from her foot. Inlaid in the pedestal is a slab of Oriental marble.

Trentanove's Resting Cupid.

Canova's colossal bust of Napoleon the First. The pedestal is of porphyry. Campbell's recumbent figure of the Princess Borghese.

Gott's Venus.

Small columns, five in number, one of Giallo antico, two of Oriental porphyry ; and two of the beautiful Verd antique. They bear vases and balls.

Canova's celebrated figure "the Mother of Napoleon." "It is an exquisitely finished statue, and powerfully suggests a recollection of some of the most beautiful works of art; the natural ease and grace of the figure, and the taste and disposition of the drapery, are inimitably fine; the hands and arms, particularly the left, might form studies for future sculptors."

Gott's greyhound and pups.

Rennie's colossal bust of Achilles.

Bartolini's Bacchante.

Pozzi's group of Latona supplicating Jupiter to turn the inhabitants of Caria into frogs. She is supported by her children Apollo and Diana.

Serpentine vase on pedestal of jasper, both Siberian, presented by the late Emperor of Russia.

Two lions in white marble, by Rinaldi and Benaglia. The weight of the pair exceeds eight tons. They are from Canova's monument to Clement XIV. in St. Peter's, Rome.

Two tables, the larger one of plasma verde, with scrolls and wreaths of Derbyshire marble; and the smaller Labrador feldspar and Elfdalen porphyry. They are both supported on gilt stands. On the latter stands that wonderful Derbyshire production, the Blue John Vase.

Double bust of Isis and Serapis, in Ashford black marble, which was sent to Rome, where the sculpture was executed. Copied from a bust in the museum of the Capitol.

Schadow's Spinning Girl, or Venus Filatrice, one of the gems of the collection, stands on a portion of a column from Trajan's forum.

Colossal bust of Lucius Verus, on a granite pedestal.

Wyatt's Musidora.

Thorwaldsen's Venus Genetrix.

Colossal bust of Alexander the Great, antique.

Two dogs, in bronze—from a marble in the Vatican. Allegorical figures of Famine and the river Arno, from Dante's *Inferno*; and a bronze alto-relievo of Count Ugolini and his sons, from Michael Angelo, on the pedestal.

Some magnificent sculptures, by Schwanthaler and others, formerly in the Duke's splendid collection at Chiswick.

Westmacott's Cymbal-player.

Two porphyry tables, bearing models in black marble, from Ashford, of the obelisk of Constantine, and that of the Vatican.

Rinaldi's busts of Ceres and a Bacchante.

Canova's bust of Laura, the mistress of Petrarch. It "has a touching expression of countenance, where loveliness, purity, tenderness, and affection, are divinely blended together. This little work (for so it may be termed in reference to the space it occupies) gave me a more exalted idea of the genius and talent of Canova than any of his more elaborate productions had previously done."

Bust of Pope Pius IX.

Canova's Hebe; if not superior in grace and beauty, at least equal to his Laura.

Pinelli's Cupid, with a butterfly in his hands.

Tadolini's Ganymede and Eagle.

Gibson's colossal group, Mars and Cupid. This sculptor was a pupil of Canova's.

Thorwaldsen's bust of the Cardinal Gonsalvi.

Four colossal busts in niches. The Duke of Devonshire by Campbell; Ariadne by Gott; Canova by Rinaldi; and an antique.

Bust of a Vestal after Canova.

Etc.

etc.

etc.

The huge Mecklenburg vase, by Canteen, occupies the

centre of the apartment. It is composed of one block of granite, and measures twenty feet in circumference.

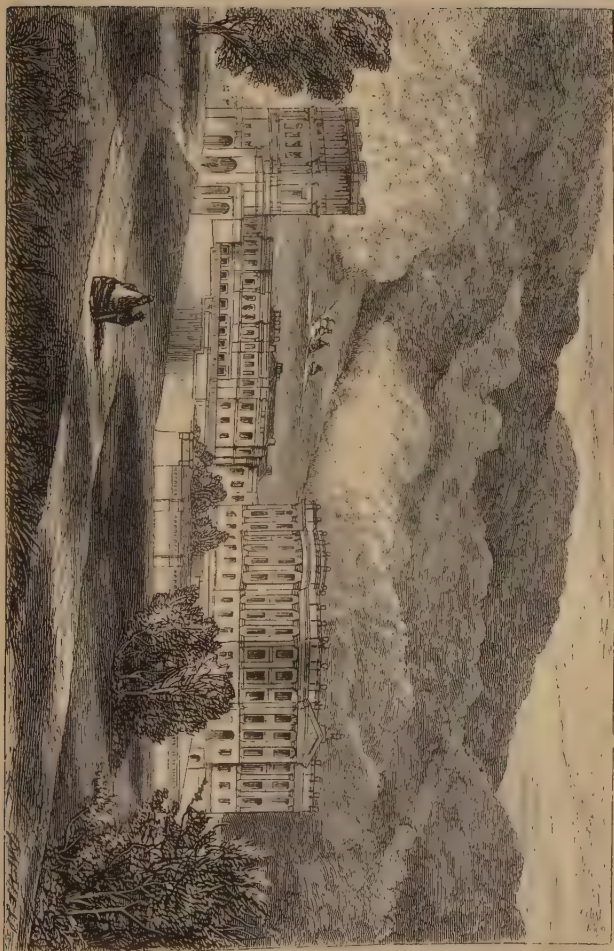
Many other pieces of sculpture will be noticed in passing through the house.

The walls of the Sculpture Gallery are of smooth grit-stone, and form an admirable background for statuary. The light is admitted at the top. The doorways are lined with Derbyshire marble, and the entablature is supported by columns of Egyptian green marble and yellow jasper.

The ORANGERY, which partakes of the double character of gallery and conservatory, is a noble apartment 108 feet in length, 27 in width, and 21 in height. Here is a fine collection of orange trees, which are at all seasons to be seen with either the fair white blossom or the juicy fruit. Many of the plants were brought from the collection of the Empress Josephine, at Malmaison. A magnificent Rhododendron (*R. arboreum*) imported from Nepaul in 1820, has been known to bear more than 2000 blossoms at a time. There is some fine sculpture in this gallery.

At the north end a door leads into the BALL-ROOM and BATHS. The BALL-ROOM, or BANQUETING-ROOM as it is sometimes called, is a magnificent apartment, 81 feet long by 30 in width, and very lofty. The ceiling is divided into compartments, each of which contains a beautiful painting set in richly-gilt framing, and the whole of the intermediate parts painted in fresco, with medallions of crest and coronet, and monogram, of the duke. Prominent among the subjects on the ceiling are Sir James Thornhill's "Perseus and Andromeda," paintings by Louis Charon, and a view of Chatsworth, with allegorical figures in the front. Over this room is the open PAVILION, from which extensive and charming views of the surrounding country are obtained.

CHATSWORTH.



The GARDENS and GROUNDS of Chatsworth are marvels of beauty, and are indeed, in many respects, matchless both for their picturesqueness, their elegance, and the skill with which they have been laid out. Leaving the mansion from the door of the Orangery, to the left is a spacious alcove, and to the right, running in a direct line for more than a quarter of a mile in length, is a broad gravel path, at the summit of which, beneath a lofty avenue of trees, is seen a gigantic vase, bearing the simple name of "Blanche," in touching memory of the late much-loved and accomplished Lady Blanche Georgiana Howard, wife of the present Duke of Devonshire.

Opposite to the Orangery is the ITALIAN GARDEN, with its forest of pillars surmounted by busts, its grand old Egyptian figures, its Chinese beakers and vases, its sculptured figures and groups, and its raised parterres ; and near this are green-houses, conservatories, and camelia and orchid houses, with their endless store of beauties ; while here and there sculptured figures, or groups of statuary, add their charms to the place.

From above this part of the gardens a broad path to the right leads on to the Great Conservatory, passing on its way the Cascade, the Willow Tree, and other interesting spots. The GRAND CASCADE, the Willow Tree, some of the fountains, and other parts of the artificial water-works, were designed and executed in the early part of last century, by M. Grillet, and added to and repaired by the late Duke, under the direction of Sir Joseph Paxton. The water supplying the works falls from the summit of the wooded heights at the back of the grounds, and is then conveyed along a lofty arched aqueduct, from the end of which it falls with considerable force, and is then carried under-

ground to the temple, at the head of the cascade. Here it rises to the domed roof of the temple, which becomes a sheet of water, and, rushing through the various carved channels prepared for it in the groups of figures, etc., makes its way down the cascade, formed of a long series of stone steps with flats at regular intervals, and at the bottom sinks into a subterranean channel at the spectator's feet. The temple, which is open, is of circular form in its interior, with recess and niches with stone seats, the niches with carved shell-heads and festoons of flowers. Externally, an open temple supported on six pillars surmounts the dome. In front, over the central arch, is a powerfully-carved recumbent figure of Neptune holding an urn; below him, on either side, is an immense dolphin, with head downwards; and on the sides are water-nymphs with vases. On either side the open archway is a gigantic dolphin's head, and at the base are dragons. From the whole of these figures and heads the water rushes out, and, simultaneously, two beautiful fountains rise in front of the temple.

The WILLOW TREE, one of the most striking and clever of the water-works, is a weeping-willow about twenty feet in height, entirely formed of copper and lead, and coloured in imitation of a real tree. It stands in a charming little circular dell, at the entrance to which is a vase and fountain, and on the opposite side is a leaden statue of Pan. From each leaf and stem of this remarkable tree, the water, when turned on from a small hidden cave in the rock in front, rushes out in a rapid stream, and thus forms a novel kind of "shower-bath" to any luckless visitor who may happen to be beneath it. At the same time a number of jets rise up from hidden pipes all around the dell, and

these streams being directed angularly upwards towards the centre, while those from the tree fall in all directions downwards, there is no way of escape without being caught in the heavy shower. Near the Willow Tree, passing onwards towards the Grand Conservatory, is a rocky archway of wondrous construction, and a little beyond this a "rocky portal"—an immense block of unhewn stone, turning upon an axis with such ease as to be moved with the pressure of a single finger. Passing through this, one of the next most striking objects is a perpendicular rock, of great altitude, down whose face a stream of water is for ever falling, and this water supplies some charming little lakes filled with aquatic plants.

The GREAT CONSERVATORY, one of the wonders of Chatsworth, besides its own attraction as the finest conservatory in the kingdom, possesses an historical interest as being the first of its kind ever erected, and from which the idea of the Great Exhibition building of 1851, and all the later exhibition buildings, including the "Crystal Palace" at Sydenham, was taken. This splendid conservatory was erected by Sir Joseph, at that time Mr., Paxton, in 1839, and is, in its interior, 277 feet in length, 123 feet in width, and it is no less than 67 feet in height in its centre. Its form is that of a trefoil; the transverse section showing a semicircle 70 feet in diameter, rising from two segments of circles springing from breastwalls. The whole building is of glass, constructed on the "ridge and furrow" principle, with iron ribs. About 70,000 square feet of glass are used on this gigantic building, and the iron wash ribs alone are calculated to extend, if laid together lengthways, no less than forty miles. At each end is a large doorway, and along the centre is a wide carriage-

drive, so that several carriages can, on any special occasion, as on the Queen's visit in 1843, be within the building at the same time. Besides the central drive, there are side-aisles running the entire length, and a cross aisle in the centre of the building. A light and elegant gallery also runs round the entire interior, and is approached by a staircase hidden among the rockery. Of the collection of trees and plants preserved in this giant conservatory it is not necessary to speak, further than to say that from the smallest aquatic plants up to the most stately palm-trees, and from the banana down to the papyrus and the delicate fern, every conceivable rarity and beauty is here, flourishing in native beauty and in endless profusion. Beneath the conservatory a railway runs around the entire building, for fuel and other purposes.

Not far from the conservatory, and approached by a path between tall and stately yew hedges, is a sweetly pretty circular pool of water, with central fountain, filled with water-lilies, and surrounded first by a broad circular band of grass, then by a broad encircling gravel-path, edged on half its circumference with a closely-cut yew hedge with arched entrances, and the other half planted at regular intervals with cypress trees. This, however, is but one of many charming spots which characterise the grounds of Chatsworth. Near here, too, is a sylvan slope, headed by a gigantic bust of the late Duke, mounted on a pillar composed of fragments of an ancient Greek fluted column from the temple of Minerva at Sunium. They were brought to this country by Sir Augustus Clifford, in the *Euryalus*. The following beautiful lines by the Earl of Carlisle are on a tablet on the base:—

"These fragments stood on Sunium's airy steep,
They rear'd aloft Minerva's guardian shrine,
Beneath them roll'd the blue *Ægean* deep,
And the Greek pilot hail'd them as divine.

Such was e'en their look of calm repose,
As wafted round them came the sounds of fight,
When the glad shout of conquering Athens rose
O'er the long track of Persia's broken flight.

Though clasped by prostrate worshippers no more,
They yet shall breathe a thrilling lesson here ;
Though distant from their own immortal shore,
The spot they grace is still to freedom dear."

The **EMPEROR FOUNTAIN** is one of the great attractions of Chatsworth, and one that to see is to remember. This marvellous fountain throws up a thick jet of water no less than 267 feet in height, which, spreading out as it falls, forms a liquid sheet of spray, on which, not unfrequently, the sunlight produces an exquisite rainbow. The quantity of metal, we are told, required in the formation of the pipes, etc., for this gigantic work, amounted to nearly 220 tons. The force of the water is so great that it is said to rush out of the pipe at the rate of a hundred miles a minute. Near the "Emperor" are other fountains of great beauty, and when all are playing the effect is beyond description.

Of the truly elegant and indeed wondrous gardens and parterres on the west and south fronts of the mansion, and of the other attractions of the place, we have not space to speak ; but there are yet two or three objects on which we must say a word. These are the trees which have been planted by royalty, and which most loyally have been tended, and grown up to a

wondrous size. One of these is an oak-tree, planted in 1832 by our present beloved Queen, when, as a child of thirteen, she visited Chatsworth with her mother, the Duchess of Kent. This tree bears the label, "This Oak planted by Princess Victoria, October 11th, 1832." Near it is a Spanish chestnut thus labelled:—"Spanish Chestnut, planted by the Duchess of Kent, October 17th, 1832." Then comes a sycamore, planted when the Queen and the Prince Consort, "Albert the Good," visited Chatsworth in 1843; it is labelled—"This Sycamore planted by Prince Albert, 1843." In another part of the garden, opposite the west front, are a "Sweet Chestnut, planted by the (late) Emperor of Russia, 1816;" and a "Variegated Sycamore, planted by the Archduke Michael of Russia, 1818."

The KITCHEN GARDENS OF CHATSWORTH are situated about midway between Baslow and the mansion, being half-a-mile from each. They cover an area of twelve acres. Near the entrance is the house, long the residence of the late Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P., head gardener to the Duke of Devonshire, and the architect of the Crystal Palace. In the GARDENS, which are not shown to the public, are the NEW HOLLAND HOUSE, filled with Banksias, Grevellias, Epacrises, and other leathery-leaved plants; the AMHERSTIA HOUSE; and the VICTORIA REGIA HOUSE, which is right opposite. This latter building was purposely erected for the reception of the magnificent plant whose name it bears. The plant was introduced to this country from South America, where it is said to have a range of thirty-five degrees of longitude. It first flowered in Britain under the care of Sir Joseph Paxton in 1849.

The first flower was presented to Her Majesty, in honour of whom the genus was named. Those who have been accustomed to see our beautiful white water-lily on lakes and ponds, will be surprised to find one of the same family with leaves from four to six and a half feet in diameter, and rose-blushed flowers fully twelve inches across. The entire length of the house is about $68\frac{1}{2}$ feet, by $48\frac{3}{4}$ in width. The foundation is native gritstone ; on this stand the iron pillars which support the roof. The tank provided for the reception of the plant is circular and 34 feet in diameter. The ORCHIDACEOUS HOUSE, PINE HOUSE, and VINERIES, are also very fine and extensive.

On the wooded heights is the HUNTING TOWER—one of the most prominent objects in the landscape. This fine old tower, on which floats a flag whenever the Duke is at Chatsworth, was erected for the accommodation of the ladies of the house and guests, so that they might enjoy the sight of the chase. It is 90 feet in height, and has a circular tower at each angle. In the Park, near the Bridge, is QUEEN MARY'S BOWER—a small, raised, and moated enclosure, formed, it is said, for the convenience of Mary Queen of Scots while a prisoner at Chatsworth.

CHATSWORTH PARK and Grounds, from the Baslow Lodge on the north to Edensor Mill Lodge on the south, and from the East Moor on the east to Holme Wood on the west, are somewhere about ten miles in circumference, and comprise an area, in round numbers, of about 1250 acres ; and it would be difficult to find anywhere, in the same space, so great a variety of scenery, ranging from

the purely sylvan to the wildly romantic, and from the luxuriant wood to the rugged and barren rock.

EDENSOR.

The village of EDENSOR, close to the park, was, with the exception of the church and one or two houses, removed some years ago to its present position from its former site in the park. It is, indeed, a perfect model village, and the beauty of its villas—for every cottage in the place *is* a villa—the charm of its scenery, and the peace and quietness which reign in and around it, make it as near an *Eden* on earth as one can expect any place to be, and to which its name most curiously and appropriately points. Edensor is entered by a very picturesque lodge from the park, and the outlet at its upper extremity is also closed by gates, so that the only thoroughfare through the place is a highway to Bakewell. Besides the agent's house, there are in Edensor a good parsonage house and a village school.

The old church of Edensor, taken down a few years ago, consisted of a nave with side aisles and a chancel, and it had a square battlemented tower at its west end. The nave and western porch were also battlemented; the battlements being carried over the gable of the chancel-arch, in the centre of which was a niche for a Sanctus bell. The east window was of Decorated character, as were those at the east end of the south aisle, and one near the priests' door on the south side of the chancel. Interiorly the church possessed many interesting features, including some remarkable capitals, which have mostly been preserved, with the curious monuments, in the new edifice.

The present church, completed in 1870, from the designs of Gilbert Scott, and erected at the cost of the Duke of Devonshire, is a remarkably fine and elegant structure, with a lofty tower and broach spire at its west end. It consists of a nave with side aisles, a chancel, and a monumental chapel opening from the south side of the chancel. The font and pulpit are of marble. In the chancel are elegant *sedilia*, and the floor is laid with encaustic tiles. In the chancel is a brass plate to the memory of John Beton, one of the household and confidential servants of Mary Queen of Scots, who died at Chatsworth while his royal mistress was a captive there, in 1570. At the head of the plate are the arms of Beton (who was of the same family as Cardinal David Beton, who took so prominent a part in the affairs of Scotland in the reign of James V. and of Mary, and of James Beton, Archbishop of St. Andrews)—quarterly first and fourth a fesse between three mascles; second and third, on a chevron, an otter's head, erased; with the crest a talbot's head. At the bottom is a figure of Beton, in plate armour, lying dead upon a pallet, his hands by his side, and his head resting on a pillow. The inscription is as follows:—

Deo Opt. Max. et posteritati sacrum.

Joanni Betonio Scoto, nobilis et optimi viri Joannis Betonii ab Anthmwyth filio, Davidis Betonii, Illustriss S R E Cardinalis, nepoti, Jacobi Betonii Reverendiss. S Andreæ Archiepiscopi, et Regni Scotiæ Cancellarii digniss. pronepoti ab inuente ætate in humanioribus disciplinis, & philosophia, quo facilius ad ius Romanū. (cuius ipse Consultiss. fuit) aditus pateret, ab optimis quibusq3. preceptorib. & liberaliter et ingenue, educato: omnibus morum facilitate fide prudentia & constantia charo unde a Sereniss Principe Mariâ Scotorū. Gallorumq3 Regina in prægustatoris primū, mox œconomi munus suffecto; ejus demq3. Sereniss. Reginæ, una cum

aliis, e vinculis truculentiss. Tiranni,
 apud levini lacus castrum, liberatori fortiss.
 quem Carolum 9 Gallearum Regem Christianiss.
 & ad Elizabetham. Sereniss. Anglorum Reginam,
 feliciter, & non sine laude susceptas : fatis
 properantibus, in suæ ætatis flore, sors aspera
 immani dysenterias morbo, e numero
 viventiu. exemit. Jacobus Reverendiss.
 Glasguensis Archiepiscopus, & Andreas
 Betonii, eiusdem sereniss. Reginæ, ille apud
 Regem Christianiss. Legatus, hic vero œconomus,
 in perpetuam rei memoriã ex volûtate & pro
 imperio Sereniss. Reginæ heræ clemētiss frs.
 mœstis posuerūt. Obiit Anno Salutis 1570.
 Vixit annos 32, menses 7, & diem dñi expectat
 apud Chathworth in Anglia.

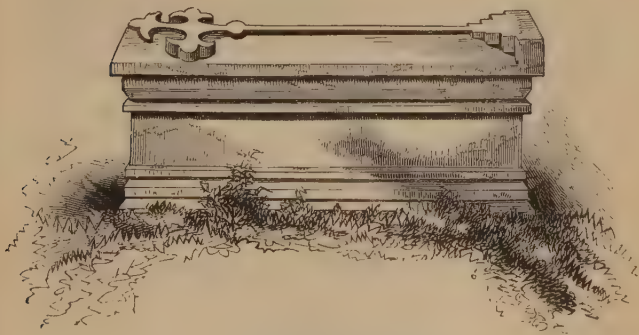
EPITAPHIUM.

Immatura tibi legerunt fila sorores
 Betoni, ut summum ingenium summumq3 periret
 Judicium, et nobis jucundum nil foret ultra.
 Domi et Foris.

In the chapel alluded to is a large and remarkably fine monument, entirely filling up its west side, and of somewhat remarkable character. On either side is a massive pedestal, supporting a life-size statue, and pilasters which rise behind them support a pediment for the sculptured arms, crest, and supporters of the Earl of Devonshire. In the centre are two inscription-tablets, with long Latin inscriptions, surmounted by a figure of Fame blowing a trumpet, and on either side of these is a semicircular arch, supported upon black marble columns, with foliated capitals. In one of these arched niches is sculptured the suit of armour, with helmet, gauntlets, etc.—hung in the niche in natural form, but without the body, of Henry Cavendish of Tutbury, eldest son of Sir William Cavendish of Chatsworth, by his wife, who afterwards became the celebrated Countess of Shrewsbury ; in the other, in same manner,

are sculptured the earl's empty coronet, robes of state, and sword, the body being gone, of the first Earl of Devonshire, who was the second son of the same Sir William Cavendish and the Countess of Shrewsbury. In front stands an altar-tomb, on which rest the effigies of these two brothers ; that of the eldest (Henry Cavendish) represented as a skeleton, and the other (William Cavendish, first Earl of Devonshire) wrapped in a winding-sheet, the heads being placed at opposite ends. Over these effigies is a slab of marble, supported upon eight marble pillars.

In an inclosure at the top of the churchyard is the plain tomb, here engraved, of the late Duke of Devonshire, bearing the following inscription :—



WILLIAM SPENCER CAVENDISH,
Sixth Duke of Devonshire,
Born May 21, 1790. Died 18 January, 1858.

Near this, on a coped tomb, with a plain cross standing at the head, is the following inscription to the mother of the present Duke of Devonshire :—

"In the Faith and Peace of Christ, here Resteth all that was Mortal of Louisa Cavendish, daughter of Cornélius, first Lord Lismore, widow of William Cavendish, eldest son of George Henry Augustus, first Earl of Burlington, and mother of William, seventh Duke of Devonshire. Born August 5th, 1779. Died April 17th, 1863."

"'As in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive.'—1 Cor. xv. 22."

And another is thus inscribed :—

"Henry George Cavendish, Born May 24, 1836. Died November 9, 1865."

In the churchyard is the heavy tomb of Sir Joseph Paxton, who was head-gardener at Chatsworth, and became the designer of the Crystal Palace, and was for some years member of parliament for the city of Coventry. The tomb bears the following inscriptions :—

"In memory of Sir Joseph Paxton, born at Milton Bryant, Bedfordshire, August third, MDCCCIII; died at Rockhills, Sydenham, June viiith, MDCCCLXV, aged LXI years."

"In memory of Laura, the lamented daughter of Sir Joseph and Lady Paxton, who departed this life Jany. viiith, MDCCCLV, aged xvi years. 'Her sun is gone down while it was yet day'—Jer. xv. ix."

"In memory of William, son of Sir Joseph and Lady Paxton, who departed this life Decr. xvith, MDCCCXXXV, aged vii years. 'He shall gather the lambs with his arm, and carry them in his bosom'—Isaiah xl. xi."

In the church and churchyard are other inscriptions which will interest the visitor. Among these he will, no doubt, be glad to have the following copied for him :—

"Of stature great,
Of mind most Just,
Here lies Will Grumbold
In the Dust;
Who died 25 May 1690."

"Here

lieth ye body of
James Brouard,
who departed this
life Aprill the 10th,
1762, aged 76 yrs.

Also Sarah ye wife
of James Brouard,
who departed this
life February ye 10th,
1785, aged 77 yrs."

“ Ful forty years as Gardener to ye D. of Davenshire,
 to propigate ye earth with plants it was his ful desire ;
 but then thy bones alas brave man earth did no rest afoard,
 but now wee hope ye are at rest with Jesus christ
 our lord.”

“ Here lieth the Body of William Dunthin, who departed This life September the 12, 1787, aged 21 years.

I was like grass cut down in haste
 for fear to long should grow. I hope
 made fit in heaven to sit, so why
 should I not go ?”

Another, to William Mather, 1818, says—

“ When he that day with th' waggon went
 he little thought his glass was spent
 But had he kept his plough in hand
 he might have longer till'd the land.”

The CHATSWORTH HOTEL is close outside the park gates at Edensor. It is one of the best, most convenient, and most desirabel of houses for the visitor to stay at, and is well situated as a centre from which to make excursions to the more beautiful parts of the county. It is the only hotel at Edensor, and is admirably situated, and liberally and well conducted. At Baslow, too, which lies not far from the Baslow Lodge of the park, are one or two comfortable inns.

CHESTERFIELD.

HOTELS AND INNS.—*Angel*, Wilkinson—Bed 1s. 6d., breakfast 2s.; *Scarsdale*, W. Green; *Commercial*, G. Stevenson; *Midland*, Station Road, etc. etc. Population in 1871, 11,427. From Derby, 25 miles. From Sheffield, 12 miles.

CHESTERFIELD, the second town in the county, is situated in the eastern end of the northern division, between two streams, the Rother and Hipper, in the rich vale of Scarsdale. It is irregularly built, with narrow streets, a spacious market-place, and an interesting church. It was a Roman station on the road from Derby to York, and its name is of Roman origin. At the time of the Domesday survey, it was only a "bailiwick belonging to Newbold, now a small hamlet, at a short distance to the north." The manor was granted by William the Conqueror to his natural son, William Peveril, and having been seized by Henry II., was afterwards granted by King John to his favourite, William de Briwere, through whom the town received a charter of incorporation, which was added to by subsequent monarchs. Until the time of Elizabeth, the government of the town was vested in an alderman and twelve brethren. By her the corporation was changed, and so continued until the passing of the Municipal Reform Act. Among the earliest mentions of the town is that of a battle fought between an army under Robert de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, and the soldiers of Henry III. in 1266. Ferrars was assisted by Baldwin Wake, Lord of Chesterfield, John D'Egville, and a few other powerful gentlemen. "They assembled a numerous force in the vicinity of Duffield, about six miles from Derby, marched

to Chesterfield, and took up a military post there, with the hope of having their little army increased by the accession of some of those rebellious barons and their followers, who, in the preceding year, had been beaten and dispersed at Evesham. Their dreams of success were, however, soon over. They had scarcely established themselves in the neighbourhood of the town, when they were surprised and attacked by Henry, the eldest son of the king of Almaine. This rebel army was soon beaten, and the greater part of them were put to the sword. The Earl of Derby himself took refuge in the church, and sought a hiding-place amongst some bags of wool that had been deposited there. A woman in whom he had confided pointed out the place of his concealment to his pursuers, and he was taken prisoner. Several of the knights and barons made their escape to the forest of the Peak, where they continued for two years leading a predatory life, close hemmed around with danger, and subject to continual alarm. Robert de Ferrars, the principal in this mad scheme, was conveyed to Windsor in irons, and detained a prisoner for several years. He was at length set at liberty, but his estates were confiscated, and he was ultimately deprived of his earldom of Derby." The estates thus forfeited were granted by the king to his son Edmund Crouchback, from whom they passed to John of Gaunt, and hence became part of the duchy of Lancaster. In 1430 Thomas Beresford mustered a force at Chesterfield for the succour of the king, Henry VI.

In 1586, the dreaded plague did not spare Chesterfield ; its ravages, however, do not seem to have been so great as in Derby or Eyam. In 1642 Sir John Gell marched into Chesterfield at the head of his army, and raised an extra

force of 500 men. In the following year Sir Thomas Fairfax entered the town with his army

Chesterfield has several good charities, two churches, several Dissenting chapels, a town-hall, a market-hall, free grammar school, dispensary and hospital, theatre, union workhouse, water-works, gas offices, savings bank, etc. Chesterfield has a station on the main line of the Midland Railway, which passes on the outskirts of the town, and lines to Sheffield, etc. It supports two newspapers—the “Derbyshire Courier” and the “Derbyshire Times,” and gives the title of Earl of Chesterfield to one branch of the Stanhope family. Amongst the eminent persons born at or resident in Chesterfield, may be named—Ince, a poet; Lucas, a mathematician; the nonconformists, Wood, Oldfield, and Charles; Billingsley, the nonconformist divine and author; Rev. Arthur G. Jewitt, author of “Wanderings of Memory” and many other works; the venerable Dr. Samuel Pegge, the well-known antiquary and indefatigable author of numerous valuable and important works; Samuel Halifax, bishop of St. Asaph; Dr. Jonathan Stokes, author of a Botanical *Materia Medica*, a Botanical Commentary, etc.; Mrs. Blore, the poetess; Mrs. Stokes, a novelist; Rev. Samuel Bronley, the poet; and several others of eminence.

THE PARISH CHURCH, “All-Saints”—sometimes called “St. Mary’s”—is the most striking object in Chesterfield. The twisted or “crooked” spire, which, from whatever side it is surveyed, seems ready to fall on the head of the observer, has caused an endless number of speculations as to whether it was so built, and if so, by whom, and for

What purpose ; and if not by what strange freak of wood, lead, and stone, the alteration has been brought about. The same questions have been raised to account for the leaning tower of Pisa, and with precisely the same issue. It appears nothing really wonderful that builders should even raise a steeple in such a form, ungraceful though it certainly is ; and if they desired it, there could be very little difficulty in accomplishing the task. The most generally received opinion is, that the tortuous appearance of the spire is caused by the warping of the wood. One of the supporters of this theory says—" Its crooked appearance, it is contended, is owing to its peculiar design and construction, that it was originally intended to be what it now is, and that in fact it is a display of singular skill in steeple architecture. All this is evidently incorrect ; its inclination, instead of accommodating itself, as it is reported, to do, to the situation of the spectator, is to one point only. That it was originally a straight spire there is but little doubt, but the materials of which it is constructed not being of sufficient strength and dimensions, have given way, and the structure has shrunk into something like a twisted form ; and this I presume to be the whole secret of Chesterfield church spire. No man who ever lived would voluntarily erect an object of deformity, a thing that in its form and outline was offensive to the eye, and in opposition to every principle of taste. A casual observation only is sufficient to convince any man that the spire of Chesterfield church was at one time an erect structure, and that it lost its perpendicular subsequently to its original formation." The extreme height of the spire is 230 feet.

The history of the church is involved in much obscurity ;

Camden, Pegge, Davies, Pilkington, and Ford, each have brought their learning to the subject, but with very little success. There was a church at Chesterfield in the 11th century, which, with its chapels, was given by William Rufus to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, in whom the rectorial manor has since remained. Camden states that Brampton chapel was "rebuilt and consecrated in 1253, by Brenden, Bishop of Ardfert, suffragan to Weseham, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, but still *continued dependant on the rectory of Chesterfield*, which belongs to the Dean of Lincoln, the vicarage not being endowed till 1268." 1232, 3, and 4, have each been stated as the date of the erection of the edifice. That it could not have been later than the period pointed at is evidenced by a receipt for six acres of land given to the church, on its dedication, by Sir Mathew de Hathersage. The receipt is in the name of Hugh of Walton, who rented the land of the Dean of Lincoln, and distinctly alludes to the gift, though it does not even hint at the date. The receipt itself is dated, "the Wednesday after the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the year of our Lord 1234." The present building is undoubtedly, for the most part, of the fourteenth century, with later additions. The manor passed into the hands of Edmund Woodstock, by marriage with Margaret Wake, the last of her family. So late as 1811, when Davies wrote, the arms of the Plantagenets and Wakes were represented impaled on one of the windows of the church. The glass is said to be still in preservation, and it is hoped that it may again be inserted.

"There were formerly three chantries in the church of Chesterfield; the chantry of St. Michael the archangel, founded in the year 1357 by Roger de Chesterfield, the

revenues of which were valued in 1547 at £11 : 7 : 3 per annum ; that of the Holy Cross, founded by Hugh Draper, valued at £10 : 6 : 8 ; and the guild of the Alderman, Brethren, and Sisters of the Virgin Mary and the Holy Cross, endowed in 1392 by Thomas Dur and others, and valued in 1547 at £15 : 10s. per annum.

“ There was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Thomas, in Halliwell Street, the remains of which form part of a barn and stable ; another dedicated to St. Helen, which, after the Reformation, was appropriated to the use of the school ; and a third, dedicated to St. James, at Lordsmill Bridge. Of the last mentioned there are no traces.”

Part of the west end of the church was erected in the reign of Henry VII. In the reign of Charles II. the vicar and curate were both expelled under the “ Act of Uniformity.” In 1718 the chancel was enlarged, and had new seats fitted to it. Twenty years later a gallery was erected on the north side, to correspond with one of a much older date on the south. In 1755 the tomb of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, one of the benefactors of the church, was restored by the corporation. The following copy of the receipt may be of interest to most readers :—“ 1755, July 26, Work done upon Sir Gilbert Heathcote’s tomb by ye Mayor and Aldermen of this town’s order—52 duz. letters, at 1s. per duzn, £2 : 12 : 0d.; the Coat of Arms Cleaning, Painting, and Gilding, 11s. 8d.—£3 : 3 : 8d. Sept. ye 22, 1755, Red. the contents of this bill by mee, Wm. Fletcher.” In the succeeding year the west gallery was built, and the organ, which cost £500, put up by Schnetzler of London. The north transept was almost entirely rebuilt in 1769 at a cost of £372 : 5 : 7. Additions were made to the churchyard in 1787 and 1824.

In 1820 a new peal of bells, cast by Mr. Mears, was put up in the tower. A clock, with an illuminated west face, was put up in 1836. It was made by Mr. Paine of London, and cost the sum of £352. A rate was imposed to defray the expense.

The general plan of the church is cruciform, with a tower springing from the intersection of the nave and choir with the transepts. On viewing it externally, we are struck by its motley appearance. During the alterations which have lately taken place, two recesses, one on either side of the altar, were found. That on the south presented a beautifully decorated arch of early date. The screen which separates the transept from the chancel is of oak, elaborately and curiously carved. "It is carved like the rest of the screen work except in the upper portion, along which are a series of curious figures, whose design has been found quite inexplicable, we dare say, to most persons who have examined them. Some persons have supposed that they are representations of different trades, but their position renders that explanation untenable in our opinion. We are inclined to think that they are emblems of the crucifixion ; this is likely to be correct from their being placed in front of that portion of the sacred building in which the awful events of Calvary are accustomed to be commemorated. There are eight figures ; and beginning from the right, we find, 1st, a man bearing a hammer and scourge : 2d, another bearing a bundle of nails and a spear ; 3d, another bearing a curious device emblematic of the five wounds inflicted upon our Saviour ; 4th, another figure bearing the vesture ; 5th and 6th, figures bearing the cross and the crown of thorns ; 7th and 8th, a lion and a bird, each bearing the end of a label, on

which there was, doubtless, an explanatory legend painted ; it is, however, quite obliterated." Among the curiosities of the church is "the dun cow's rib," said, and generally believed to be, the rib of the veritable "dun cow," killed by Guy, Earl of Warwick, where, at the castle, is preserved a similar bone. It is, however, evidently the jaw-bone of a small whale. Its dimensions are, when measured along the outer curve, seven feet four inches, and in a straight line from each extremity, five feet seven inches ; its circumference is about fourteen inches. At one end is engraved, "Thomas Fletcher." It was probably deposited in the church about 1650.

Two beautiful tombs belonging to the Foljambe family are very fine, and range from the fifteenth to the beginning of the seventeenth century. One near the altar bears a well-sculptured figure of a knight in the attitude of prayer. Round the sides are canopied double niches, with figures of knights and ladies, elaborately sculptured, and highly illustrative of the costume of the period—that of the time of Edward IV. On this tomb has been placed, most absurdly, the figure of a kneeling warrior of the reign of Elizabeth or James I., the head of which having been broken off or lost, has, with equal absurdity, been replaced by a head from another effigy, thus making one of the most ridiculous mongrel monuments in the kingdom. Another is semi-vasiform, ornamented with cherubs and flowers, and bearing a recumbent figure. In the south aisle, in an arched recess, is a very early figure of an ecclesiastic, supposed to be the founder of the church. There are also many other extremely fine and interesting monuments in the church.

Until lately the chancel of the church had a flat plaster

ceiling, the pulpit was against the north gallery, and the pews and galleries were too cumbrous and inconvenient for the increasing wants of the congregation. In 1840 a movement was set on foot for the reconstruction of the interior. The old galleries were removed, and new ones of a more elegant design substituted in their stead. The ceiling was entirely changed, and from being an eyesore is now an object of great beauty. It is in the Gothic style ; the ribs are elegant and highly decorated. Escutcheons are placed on the ends of the ribs, to the number of twenty-four. As these will convey some idea of the plan of the ceiling, we give an arranged list of them, as published in the Derbyshire Courier.

EAST.

EDWARD III.	{ Sovereigns in whose reign the church was built, en- larged, or restored.	WILLIAM II.
HENRY III.		EDWARD II.
HENRY VII.		VICTORIA.

SIR H. HUNLOKE, Bart.
High Sheriff in 1840.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE,
Lord Lieutenant.

W. EVANS, Esq., M.P.

HON. G. H. CAVENDISH, M.P.

GODFREY HEATHCOTE, Esq.

GODFREY FOLJAMBE, Esq.

BUTLER. } Present and two
HODGSON. } preceding
SHIRLEY. } Archdeacons.

Present and two pre-
ceding Archbishops of {
the province. } MOORE.
MANNERS SUTTON.
HOWLEY.

WOOD. } Present and two
BOSSLEY. } preceding Vicars.
HILL. }

Present and two pre-
ceding Bishops of the {
province. } RYDER.
BUTLER.
BOWSTEAD.

A new east window, a testimonial of respect to the vicar, Rev. Thomas Hill, B.D., is a fine piece of workmanship, well drawn and admirably coloured. It is in five compartments. The centre contains a representation of Ascension. The Annunciation, and Adoration of the Wise Men of the East, are lower down. Still lower, the centre

compartment contains a life-size figure of the Saviour, with reduced figures of the apostles. Figures of the evangelists, also life-size, occupy compartments, two on each side of our Saviour. Along the bottom of this range is a Latin inscription in Lombardic characters. It runs as follows :—

“ In Dei gloriæ observantia simul testanda gratia erga virum reverendum Thomam Hill, s.t.b., hujusce ecclesiæ vicarium, ecclesiæ Lichfieldiensis prebendarium honorarium, qui per annos, viginti et amplius pari fide ac fervore huic paræsiæ in sacris feliciter præest, pictam hanc tabulam vitream, plurimis subsidia ferentibus, honoris causa incolæ ornare, Anno salutis, 1843.”

Which may be rendered thus :—

“ In observance of the glory of God, as well as in grateful testimony of the labours of the Rev. Thomas Hill, B.D., vicar of this church, honorary prebendary of the church of Lichfield, who, for upwards of twenty years, with equal faithfulness and earnestness, governed this parish in sacred matters, this window of painted glass was erected, through the subscriptions of many of the inhabitants, as a token of regard, in the year of grace 1843.”

The window was designed and executed by Mr. W. Wailes of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and was to cost the sum of £600. A new font, the gift of S. Johnson, Esq., of Somersal Hall, is in the centre of the nave. The exterior is octagonal, with deep arches, and eight figures of angels. The cover is in keeping, and is suspended from the roof. The estimated expense of the whole was £60.

A tablet in the east wall records the date and object of the alterations :—

Hujusce ædis
ut amplior foret liberiorque
usus Parochianis solemniter
congregatis, communium
subselliorum novis
ordinibus instruendum eam

atque adornandam procuravere,
Privato suorum aliorumque sumptu,
Thomas Hill, s. t. b., ecclesiæ vicarius,

Johannes Clark }
Gulielmus Booth } *Æditui.*

A.S. MDCCCXLIII.

For the sake of those interested in such subjects, we give the dimensions of the church, copied from the same source as the table of arms on the ceiling :—

	Feet.	Inches.
Length of nave or body - - - - -	101	1½
Breadth of do., taken from door to door at west end	59	5
Breadth of middle aisle - - - - -	29	5
Length of Transept - - - - -	109	8
Breadth of do. - - - - -	27	4
Breadth of chancel from north to south - - -	47	7
Length of do. from east to west - - - - -	39	9
Total length of the church inside - - - - -	168	8
Height of transept and nave - - - - -	43	0
Length of south-west porch - - - - -	18	0
Length of transept porch - - - - -	9	0
Abutments at each end of church, extending - - -	3	0
Total height from ground to ball of steeple - - -	228	0

A chime of ten bells was put up in 1820, when one of eight was removed. The latter bells had been cast at different times, from 1612 to 1774. The new chime was cast by Mr. Mears, and cost between £400 and £500.

TRINITY CHURCH, situated between the Sheffield and Newbold Roads, is a plain but substantial modern erection, with a tower at its west end. The first stone was laid in 1837, by the Duke of Devonshire. In this church is buried the celebrated George Stephenson, to whom a tablet

is erected. The architect was Mr. Thomas Johnson. Adjoining the church are spacious schools.

Places of worship, belonging to the Roman Catholics are in Spencer street ; to the Unitarians, erected in 1692, in Elder Yard ; to the Independents, in Soresby Street ; to the Methodists, in Salter Gate ; to the Quakers, in Salter Gate ; to the Baptists, the Primitive Methodists, in Beetwell Street, and to the United Methodist Free Church, Elder Yard.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, nearly opposite Trinity Church, a picturesque and interesting looking building, was founded by Queen Elizabeth, and rebuilt in 1710, and again in 1845 at a cost of £2000. It has the presentation of two fellowships and two scholarships at Cambridge.

Among the other educational establishments in Chesterfield are—the TRINITY NATIONAL SCHOOLS, in Sorseby Street, built in 1814 ; the GIRLS' SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY, in Holywell Street, built 1819, with accommodation for 150, and conducted on the British system ; the BOYS' BRITISH SCHOOL, in Hollis Lane, erected in 1844 ; the MISSION HOUSE RAGGED SCHOOLS, in Saltergate ; the VICTORIA SCHOOL, in Vicar Lane, erected in commemoration of the visit of the Queen in December 1844 ; and Sunday schools belonging to the churches and all the principal places of worship.

THE MUNICIPAL HALL, in Beetwell Street, erected by the corporation in 1849, is a large neat stone building. In it the PETTY SESSIONS for the borough are held every Monday ; and for the Chesterfield division of the county every other Saturday. The POLICE OFFICE is at the Municipal

Hall. The *County Lock-up* is in Marsden Street, and was erected in 1860, at a cost of £1300.

The MARKET COMPANY established in 1853 for the purpose of providing a suitable building for the accommodation of the merchants, factors, and farmers, who attend the market, was incorporated by Act of Parliament, with a capital of £10,000. The *Market Hall* which stands in the centre of the Market place was commenced in July 1855, and completed in about two years. It is a noble brick building, in the Roman Italian style, with stone cornice, quoins, and window dressings, 30 feet wide and 55 yards long ; including a Corn Exchange at the western end, occupying an area of 290 square feet, covered with glass ; a covered market in the centre, 25 feet high, and occupying 450 square feet ; which is surrounded on the north, south, and east sides by shops ; above which, on the south side are private offices, and on the north and east is the Public Room, which is 70 feet long, 32 feet wide, and 27 feet high. This room is lighted by five large windows and two smaller ones ; the ceiling is coved. The other accommodation provided in this splendid building are rooms set apart respectively for a Town Library, Mechanics' Institution, Magistrates, etc., each 22 feet 6 inches square and 14 feet high. The east front of the building is ornamented with a tower 100 feet high. The total cost of the building, including the requisite fittings, was upwards of £8000

The MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, New Market Hall, was established in 1841. The reading room is well supplied with London and country papers. The library contains above 2000 volumes.

The OPERATIVES' LIBRARY in Saltergate has a valuable collection of books and newsroom.

The DISPENSARY AND HOSPITAL, in Holywell Street, was established in 1800. The present building was commenced in October 1859, and is now about to be enlarged.

The CEMETERY is at Spital, and comprises 7A. 3R. 30P. of land. There are two chapels under one roof—one for the use of Churchmen, the other for Dissenters.

Chesterfield RACES are held about the end of September, on Whittington Common, about a mile from the town. The grand stand was erected in 1830.

The THEATRE, situate in a yard at the bottom of the Market-place, is a small brick building belonging to the corporation.

The *Banks* are :—Crompton, Newton, and Co. ; Robinson and Broadhurst ; Chesterfield Banking Co. ; and Sheffield Banking Co.

Chesterfield has a STATION on the main line of the Midland Railway ; and a direct line for Sheffield, to do away with inconvenience of passing through Masborough, has been opened. By means of this line, which runs through Dronfield, Sheffield is placed in direct connection with the Midland system, and a considerable saving of time is effected. Not far from Chesterfield a branch line also runs off for Trent, so as to form a more direct route for London, Nottingham, Lincoln, etc.

In the neighbourhood of Chesterfield are many interesting places. At Brampton is a most interesting church, with several curious monuments, one of which, to Matilda

de Caus, has the upper part of a female figure within a quatrefoil, and others to the families of Clarke and others. The Rev. Edmund Cartwright, the inventor of the powerloom, was curate of this place. St. Thomas's Church is a large modern erection, and is a rectory. A Local Museum for the district was opened in April 1868. At WINGERWORTH, besides the fine old church, is Wingerworth Hall, the seat of the Hunlocke family. STUBBING COURT was at one time the residence of the late Right Hon. J. Abercrombie, Speaker of the House of Commons. At NEWBOLD is a singular little desecrated chapel, with a Norman doorway; and at WHITTINGTON is the famed "Revolution House," where the Earl of Devonshire, the Earl of Danby, and the other "conspirators," met to concoct the plan for the "Glorious Revolution" of 1688. The cottage in which they met until lately stood in its original form, and was used as a public house, under the sign of the "Cock and Pynot" (magpie); and in the room known as the "plotting parlour" was, until lately, preserved the old arm-chair in which the Earl of Devonshire is traditionally reported to have sat during the conference; it is now at Hardwick Hall. The Rev. Dr. Samuel Pegge, the well-known and learned antiquary and author, was for forty-five years rector of Whittington, and is buried in the church. Sir Richard Whittington, the original of "Whittington and his Cat," was a descendant of the lords of this place.

CLAY CROSS is the centre of a large coal and iron producing district, and is, although of modern rise, a large and influential place. It has its Board of Health; its Post Office; its Gasworks and Waterworks; its Mechanics' Institution and Public Hall; and its Colliery Hospital, Church, Chapels, and other public buildings, besides many useful societies.

CODNOR CASTLE.

CODNOR CASTLE, to which allusion has been made on page 11, may be visited by the tourist at the same time as the Codnor Park Ironworks, and is well worth a visit.

“The ruins are very considerable, and give evidence of the noble character and extent of the building as it once existed. The castle stands on an eminence of considerable altitude, overlooking the valley of the Erewash, and a broad expanse of country stretching far out into the county of Nottingham, whilst below it lie the Ironworks before described. It was formerly deeply moated, and had on its eastern side a fine avenue of majestic trees, which were cut down not many years ago, whilst on the west was a spacious court-yard, strongly fortified, some of the massive round towers of which, with the connecting curtain, are still remaining in good preservation in the garden. These towers, which were originally surmounted with battlements, are strong and massive in the extreme, and have cruciform loopholes deeply splayed in the inner side, and in one of them are the remains of a chamber with a small trefoil headed window. In other portions of the outer walls are also recessed loopholes of size sufficient for a single bow-man, and between them are the remains of means of ascent to the ramparts. The principal portion of the ruins consist of lofty outer and inner walls of the main building, containing several windows and doorways, a fine wide chimney, and the remains of a turret. One of the most interesting features of the place, however, is the venerable old dove-cote, standing at a short distance from the ruins; the dove-cote is a circular stone building of

considerable height, and of conical form, surmounted by a tiled roof, from which rises a square wood turret; the walls are of immense thickness and solidity, and the interior, which affords accommodation for hundreds of pigeons, is honeycombed throughout its entire circumference and height with small nest-chambers. Near it is a spacious pond, concerning which there appears to be almost a superstitious feeling in the neighbourhood, as it is said that it has never, in the longest drought of dry weather, been short of water, and that although the ground has been undermined and intersected in every direction by pits and mines, they have had no effect whatever on the supply of water, which remains the same as if placed in the bottom of a deep valley, instead of as in reality on the summit of a high hill. There is an old distich which seems to have given rise to this feeling—

“ When Codenour's pond runs dry
Its Lordes may say goodbye.”

but if this was a true prophecy, surely the well must have ‘run dry’ ages ago, for its ‘lords’ have long since said ‘goodbye’ to the spot.

“Codnor Castle was built in the thirteenth century, although doubtless there was even then an older erection standing. In 1211 it belonged to the family of the Greys, Henry de Grey having at that time acquired it. From him have sprung the wide-spread noble families of the Greys, from whom were descended the long line of Lords Grey of Codnor, the Lords Grey of Ruthen, Groby, Wilton, Rotherfield, of Lady Jane Grey, and of the Earls of Stamford, and the extinct families of the Dukes of Suffolk and Kent. His son Richard, who settled at Codnor, was one

of the loyal Barons in the reign of Henry III., and it is related that that monarch, on his intended pilgrimage, 'called all the Londoners together, and bade the bishops excite them to take a voyage with him to the Holy Land. when but few of them would go ; this Richard, and John his brother, readily consented, and the king kissed them, and called them his brothers.' John, Lord Grey of Codnor, distinguished himself in the Scottish wars, and was in great favour with Edward III. In the 26th, Edward III., the Lord Grey of Codnor, was joined in commission with William D'Eincourt, to command all the knights in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire in case of an invasion. In the 3d of Henry V., the king sent the Lord Grey of Codnor to bring to England Henry, the son of Hotspur, from Scotland. Henry, the last of the family, it was said, was much devoted to chemistry, and obtained a license for the transmutation of metals. Dying in the reign of Henry VIII., he left part of his lands to his two natural sons, Richard and Henry, the remainder of his estates went to his aunt Elizabeth, who was married to Sir John Zouch, younger son of William, Lord Zouch, of Harringworth. Codnor remained in the hands of the Zouches until 1622, when it was sold, and the family left the kingdom. Sir Keynshen Master, who resided here in 1712, is supposed to have been the last inhabitant of the Castle."

CRICH.

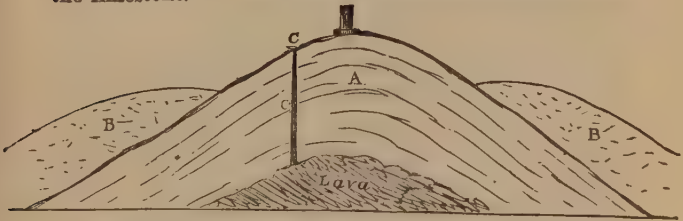
[Principal Inn: *The Bull's Head.* Population in 1871, 2700.]

CRICH is a considerable mining village in the Peak, and is approached from the Ambergate or Whatstandwell Stations; or from Matlock by way of Cromford and Lea. Its principal attraction to the tourist is the magnificent view which is obtained from "Crich Stand," a tower built on the summit of the immense "cliff" of limestone near the village. In the church, which is very ancient, are some interesting features; and one or two curious monuments are quite worthy of examination. Crich Stand is a round tower, built on the site of a former one, and is surrounded by a low wall. Its top is gained by means of a winding staircase, and on the top is a tablet on which is engraved—

"This tower, rebuilt in 1851, is 955 feet above the mean level of the sea, according to the Ordnance Survey."

From this spot one of the finest panoramic views of the surrounding country which it is possible to obtain from anywhere, may be enjoyed; and some idea of the breadth of landscape spread out before the eye may be gleaned from the fact, that with a telescope Lincoln Cathedral may be distinctly seen on a clear day. Of the geological formation of the hill on which the Stand is built, the following section sketched by Dr. Mantell, the author of "*Wonders of Geology*," with the accompanying extract from his letter which appeared in the "*Reliquary*" a few years ago, will give a very tolerable idea. Dr. Mantell says—
 "There is one spot, which perhaps is not equalled in England, for the lesson it teaches of some of the ancient revolutions of the globe. It is called Crich Hill, about five

miles east of Matlock. Even from a distance you see there is something extraordinary concealed in that mountain range from its mere outline. On its summit a tower has been erected, which is now (1843) in ruins. This hill consists of strata of limestone like the rocks of Dovedale and Matlock, which have been forced up into a dome, through overlying strata of quite a different character, and much less ancient. These new rocks are called ‘millstone grit,’ and once, of course, were horizontal and deposited on the limestone.



“But now the lower beds A protrude through the upper strata B in the form of a dome, while the beds are pushed on one side and shivered to pieces.

“You will ask how I know this, as there is no section through the hill? But there are numerous quarries all round, and thus we find that the strata are lying over each other like the coats of an onion. A geologist will have no hesitation in assigning this upheaval of the rocks to volcanic action; but fortunately we are not left to supposition. The proof remains! The very melted lava, the eruption and expansion of which occasioned the elevation of the limestone A, and forced it through the overlying strata B, occupies the heart of the mountain. A shaft C was sunk from the top of the hill in search of lead ore, and a bed of ancient lava was found in the centre of the hill.”

CROMFORD

Principal INN : *The Greyhound*, Market Place.

From Matlock Bath, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile ; from Wirksworth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ; from Belper, 8 miles. Railway Station about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Market Place.

CROMFORD is mentioned in the Domesday survey as Crumforde. It is a market town ; its market day being Saturday. It was here that Sir Richard Arkwright erected, in 1771, the first cotton mill in the county, and the largest at that time in the kingdom. The situation was well chosen for the carrying on of his undertaking ; the mills are supplied from a never-failing warm spring, which is of the highest advantage. The mills employ about 800 persons, and are still worked by the Arkwright family, whose seat is at Willersley Castle, close by. The manor, at the Conquest, belonged to the king, and after passing through the Meynells, Leches, and other families, was purchased by Peter Nightingale, Esq., in 1776, and by him sold in 1789 to Sir Richard Arkwright the founder of the cotton mills, and consequently of the town. There is at Cromford a station on the Midland Railway, and there is also a station on the High Peak line. In the lead and colour works many hands are employed. "At a perforated rock near Cromford, called Scarthin Nick, about 200 Roman coins were found some years ago."

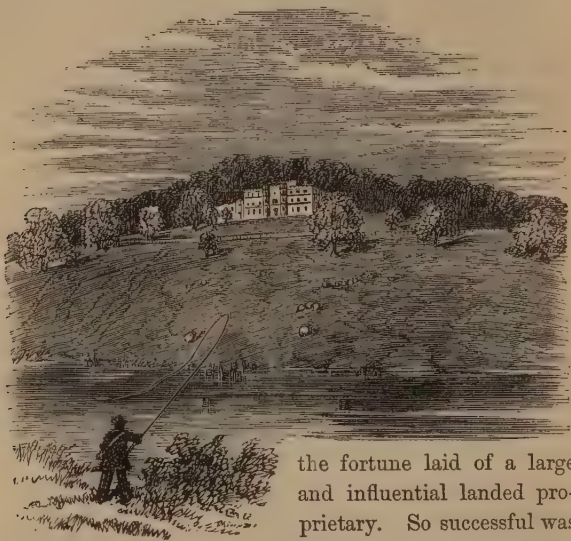
SCARTHIN NICK is an opening between two massive limestone rocks, through which the turnpike road passes. Close to these rocks is the entrance lodge to Willersley Castle, the drive passing along between the river Derwent

and the rocky boundary of the grounds, until it reaches the bridge.

CROMFORD CHURCH was begun by Sir R. Arkwright, and finished by his son. It is built of gritstone of a fine grain and quality. It was opened in 1797. By the late R. Arkwright, Esq., it was endowed with £50 per annum, besides which it has received several grants. On the south side of the communion-table is a beautiful monument to Mrs. Arkwright and her three infant children, by Chantrey. The church has recently been considerably altered and enlarged, and another chapel has also been erected in the district.

WILLERSLEY CASTLE, the seat of P. Arkwright, Esq. (*Gardens and grounds open on Mondays from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M.*) Notwithstanding the aversion with which admirers of the wild and natural view the intrusion of busy industry into secluded spots like the vale of Matlock, few men can be said to have exercised a greater moral influence in a like limited place than Sir Richard Arkwright, who founded the first cotton mill in Derbyshire. Sir Richard was a native of Preston—was the thirteenth child of a poor working man. He was put apprentice to a barber, and afterwards practised the calling for a livelihood at Wirksworth. He then became an itinerant hair dealer, and on forming the acquaintance of a clockmaker named Kay, he, conjointly with him, set about the study of machinery, and constructed the machine for which he obtained his first patent. His talent for mechanical applications was so great, and his industry so untiring, that he only required the assistance of a little capital to make his fortune. He was, however, some time before he could accom-

plish this end. He applied unsuccessfully to Mr. Hatherton of Liverpool, but at length the celebrated Jedediah Strutt of Derby, who was rapidly acquiring a competence by the manufacture of stockings on his newly invented "Derby Rib" machine, entered into partnership with him. From this time the success of the invention was complete, and



the fortune laid of a large and influential landed proprietary. So successful was his genius, and so accurately

was his example followed by his son, that the latter, Richard Arkwright, Esq., became the richest commoner in England. Willersley Castle was built, and the grounds laid out for Sir Richard. To reach Willersley from Matlock, it is necessary to take the road to Cromford, passing Glenorchy Chapel. From the lodge, the chapel walk is gained ; or, if the visitor takes a carriage, he must enter

at the further gate. The chapel walk winds considerably in its descent under the rocks, which rise at some places as much as 150 feet. Gradually this shelving rock tapers off until it becomes lost in the soft green lawn. Rock House is soon gained, an erection hid in wood, and under it is seen the Cromford Canal. The park is diversified with lime and elm trees. The Castle is seen on the left, occupying an elevated position under the "Wild Cat Tor."

STONNIS, or the "Black Rocks," or as it was originally called "Stonehouse," is a high gritstone rock, rising above Cromford Moor, between Matlock Bath and Wirksworth. To gain this point it is necessary to take the Wirksworth road, over Cromford, until the road divides. Here take the road on the left for a hundred yards, when a gate is entered, and we find ourselves at the foot of the cliff, which is easily ascended. The view from the summit is one of great beauty, and well worth the trouble of ascent.

DALE ABBEY.

From Derby, 6 miles.

THIS interesting ruin of what has been one of the finest monastic buildings in the county, is most picturesquely situated at an easy distance for a visit from Derby. The Abbey was founded about the year 1204, and there is a curious chronicle extant connected with it, by which it appears that it was founded in consequence of a baker of Derby having, through a vision, become a recluse, and cut for himself a hermitage in the rock here. The abbey was afterwards founded, and a grant of as much land as could be ploughed round by two deer caught from the forest was made by the king. The stained glass from the

windows of this abbey, on which are depicted a series of representations of the events of this ploughing, etc., are preserved in MORLEY CHURCH, where are also many monuments and other interesting matters worthy of examination.

The HERMITAGE cut by the pious baker is still to be seen on the hill side, not far from the curious little chapel, and the whole place is filled with interest. It was in connection with this place that the beautiful ballad—the Legend of Dale Abbey—by William and Mary Howitt, was written.

“ The Devil one night as he chanced to sail
 In a stormy wind by the Abbey of Dale,
 Suddenly stopped and looked wild with surprise
 That a structure so fair in that valley should rise.
 When last he was there it was lonely and still ;
 And the hermitage scooped in the side of the hill,
 With the wretched old inmate his beads a-telling
 Were all could be found of life, dweller, and dwelling.”

* * * *

DARLEY DALE.

From Matlock Bath, 5 miles ; from Rowsley, 2 miles ; Railway Station
 near the village.

DARLEY DALE is a very ancient, large, and important village in one of the most delightful districts of the Peak. The manor at the time of the Domesday Survey was parcel of the ancient demesnes of the crown. The church is a very interesting old edifice dedicated to St. Helen. In it is a fine altar tomb of a crusader, and other interesting monuments. There are also some curious inscribed monumental slabs and other remains worthy of examination. In the course of alterations made at the church a few years ago several incised slabs bearing various devices were dis-

covered. These are now preserved in the Bateman museum, at Lomberdale. They have been described and engraved in the "Reliquary." In the churchyard is a yew tree which is always a source of attraction to Peak visitors. It is said to be the largest and oldest yew tree in the kingdom. It measures 33 feet round its stem, and although denuded of many of its branches is still in full vigour.

At Darley Dale is *Stancliffe Hall*, a seat of Sir Joseph Whitworth, Bart., the celebrated inventor of rifled cannons and maker of the "Whitworth rifle." The mansion is erected on the site of the old hall, and is one of the noblest and most commanding in the country; and his grounds, which are now being formed, will be certainly the finest, most wildly picturesque, and most romantic of any in existence. The celebrated Darley Dale stone quarries—from one very small corner of which the stone which built St. Georges Hall at Liverpool was taken—are all included in his pleasure-grounds, and form natural rockeries of the most stupendous nature.

Near Darley Dale is *Stanton Woodhouse*, a delightful shooting-box of the Duke of Rutland. At Toad Hole (Two Dales) is a large flax manufactory, established long ago by the Dakeynes, who are famous as inventors of much useful machinery.

WINSTER (see page 273) an old market-town with interesting features; *Birchover Rocks* with their rocking stones, *Cratcliffe Rocks* with its hermitage, *Stanton Moor* with its "Nine Ladies," and *Hartle Moor* with its druidical remains, are all within approachable distance from Darley Dale or Rowsley, and may well all be visited in one day. *Stanton*, the seat of W. P. Thornhill, Esq., is also in the same neighbourhood.

DERBY.

HOTELS.—*Royal*, Victoria Street, J. Taylor. *Midland Hotel*, W. Towle, Railway Station. *St. James's Hotel*, F. H. Plock, built by the "Derby Hotel and Improvement Company," Corn Market. *Bell*, Sadlergate, King. *County Hotel*, next the County Hall, St. Mary's Gate. *York Hotel*, near the station, etc. etc.

Population in 1871, 61,360. Inhabited Houses, 12,599.

Derby from London *via* Rugby, 131½ m., *via* Hitchen, 127 m.; from Birmingham, 42½ m.; from Bristol, 134 m.; from Manchester, 70 m.; from Liverpool, 101 m.; from York, 83 m.; from Edinburgh, 300 m.

THE county town, is situated in the southern division of the county, on the banks of the river Derwent. It was anciently styled Northworthige, a name of undoubted Saxon origin, and at a later period Deoraby, a Danish name. That the Danish name was the source of the modern appellation appears perfectly evident. It is not unlikely that the Danish title, however, may have been derived from the Celtic "*Dwr*," water, and the Anglo-Saxon termination "bye," signifying a habitation; the name Deoraby, since transformed into the more civilized title Derby, would thus be descriptive of a habitation, or of habitations, near a river or piece of water. The proximity of the Derwent fully justifies the application. Another conjecture is, that it may have been originally written Derwentby, and that in course of time the middle syllable was dropped. It is conjectured that the Britons had a station here, and the fact of the British Road, the Rykneld Street, running through the town would strengthen the probability of such being the case. Many interesting Celtic remains have from time to time been found on the line of this road in various parts of the town

and in the neighbourhood. The Roman settlement was at Little Chester, on the outskirts of the present town, but Roman coins and other remains have frequently been dug up in various parts of Derby.

The earliest authentic notice of the town is in Bede, who flourished about the middle of the seventh century. He styles it "Villa Regalis." It was captured by the Danes about 918; they were afterwards surprised and totally defeated by Ethelfleda, daughter of King Alfred, who boldly attacked the castle and took it by storm. They returned, however, and were ultimately turned out by Edmund I. The battlefield of Hastings was the last resting-place of many of the inhabitants. In the reign of Edward the Confessor Derby was a royal borough, containing a large number of burgesses. The Conqueror, when he made away with the property of the disaffected English, granted Derby and a great part of the county to his natural son William Peveril. At this time the town was fortified, and had a strong castle, the last vestiges of which disappeared about 250 years ago. Henry I. granted the town to Ralph, Earl of Chester, and in 1204 John granted them many privileges, and confirmed their mercatorial guild. In 1665, when the plague raged with such fury in the metropolis, it was so severe in Derby that the country people refused to bring their commodities to market, and the poor sufferers were threatened with famine. To avert this additional calamity, the inhabitants erected a stone a little to the west of the town, and hither the market people came with their goods, which were exposed to the purchaser, who was not permitted, however, to touch. Having purchased the goods, the money was deposited in the hollow stone, containing vinegar, from

whence it was not removed until the purchaser had got out of the way. This stone, called the Headless Cross, has been removed from its original situation, and placed in the Arboretum, where it is now preserved.

An interesting historical event connected with Derby, was the visit of the gallant but unfortunate Charles Edward, in December 1745. He had determinedly marched so far as the very centre of England, almost without opposition, when that party spirit which always creeps into hastily organized unions, completely overthrew the scheme, and he retreated with his devoted army to Scotland, to be finally defeated at Culloden. His army arrived in Derby on the 4th of December in two divisions. The Prince entered on foot, and took up his residence at a house in Full Street, belonging to the Earl of Exeter, and which retained the name of *Pretender's House* until 1854, when it was taken down. His artillery was planted on Nuns Green. A council of war was held both on the day of arrival, and on the succeeding one, at which it was determined to retreat to Scotland, and the Prince left Derby on horseback, "for his spirit was heavy, he could not walk, and hardly stand, as was always the case with him when he was cruelly used." Two parliamentary representatives have been returned since 1294. Derby has given title to an Earl from a very early date, having been granted in 1138 to Robert de Ferrars, then Earl Ferrars. Robert de Ferrars, his descendant, was dispossessed of the title and estates by Henry III., and the title having thus merged into the crown, was given and held by the Plantagenets, the first being Edmund Crouchback, and so on in succession to John of Gaunt, when the title again merged into the crown in the person of Henry IV. By Henry VII.

the title of Earl of Derby was given to Sir Thomas Stanley, in which family it still remains.

The borough is divided for municipal purposes into six wards, viz.—Bridge Ward, Becket Ward, Castle Ward, Derwent Ward, Friar Gate Ward, and King's Mead Ward. Derby is the chief place of election, and one of the polling places, for the southern division of the county ; the Assizes for the county are also held there, as are the Quarter Sessions. There are also Borough Sessions, as well as a Court of Record, held quarterly, and a Petty Sessions daily. The corporation consists of a mayor, twelve aldermen, and thirty-six councillors. Considerable improvements have been recently carried on in Derby. The east side of Iron-gate and the whole of St. James's Lane have been taken down for the purpose of widening these thoroughfares, and handsome frontages have been erected ; and the entire block of buildings, including the old " Piazzas," the sham-bles and the shops on the east side of Rotten Row, have been swept away, and the space thrown into the Market-Place.

The MARKET-PLACE, which is in the centre of the town, is a spacious area of square form, surrounded by shops and public buildings. The market-day is Friday, and is well attended. There is also a busy Saturday evening market. At Full Street, the corner of the Market-Place, are the Assembly Rooms, and on the south side is the Town-Hall.

The ~~MARKET~~-HALL, recently erected on the site of what had before been called the New Market, at the back of the Town-Hall, was opened on the 29th of May 1866, and is allowed to be second to none in this country as regards internal arrangement and appearance ; though St. John's at Liverpool and the Birkenhead Markets are larger in area.

The Market-Hall is oblong in form, 220 feet long by 112 feet in width. The Fish-Market is 60 feet in length by 38 feet in width. The Hall will hold 6000 people (standing, It is entered from the Town-Hall end by two large doorways, built in massive rusticated stonework (with windows over each) with a bold projecting stone cornice, and surmounted by a handsome parapet and balustrade, the centre window between the doors having a sunken stone panel, with the words "Market Hall, 1864," wrought in stone. The Exchange Street entrance is built entirely in rubbed rusticated stonework, having a large door and iron traceried window in the centre, with a smaller door at each side, and windows over them, with a bold cornice and pediment: the Borough Arms and Scroll are carved on the tympanum. The other entrances are built in rubbed stonework of a massive but plainer character. The roof is formed of wrought-iron semi-ribs, springing from cast-iron columns, the clear span being 106 feet; there are 22 columns 21 feet high, placed 12 feet from the side walls, connected and tied to the walls with ornamental cast-iron spandrills. The roof is covered with glass, galvanised iron, and slates. At each angle of the large hall is an ornamental tower 12 feet square, with stone pilasters, cornice, and windows, which give a finish to the large roof. Ample ventilation is provided in the roofs. Shops are constructed round the sides of the building, each 12 feet square, and stalls are arranged in the body of the hall. In the centre is a highly ornamental fountain. The hall is cleverly decorated by Mr. Cantrell, from the designs of Owen Jones.

THE NEW CATTLE MARKET, recently formed, is built on the "Holmes" by the Morledge. The market, which is

built on the same general plan as the famous one at Pentonville, is extremely commodious, and is admitted on all hands to be one of the best arranged in the provinces. It is approached from the town by a bridge over the canal from the Morledge, and from the other side by a fine bridge over the river Derwent, and by new roadways which have been constructed. A siding for cattle has been made close to the market by the Midland Railway Company, and every possible convenience for farmers, dealers, and the public, has been provided. A convenient house for the superintendent, Mr. Austin, has been erected at the entrance. The market day is Tuesday. The CATTLE FAIRS are very numerous, and there are two extensive pleasure fairs—the Friday in Easter week and the Friday in Whitsun week. The CHEESE FAIRS are amongst the most extensive in the kingdom, and are extremely well attended. The DERBYSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, one of the most flourishing in the kingdom, holds its annual “shows” in the New Cattle Market.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH is, as Hutton the historian of Derby remarks, “the pride of the place.” “The Tower is extremely chaste and well proportioned, possessing a peculiar beauty of outline and detail. It is of the late perpendicular style of architecture, and consists of three storeys, the *lower* one containing on its western face the west door, with an elegant canopied and groined niche on either side, surmounted by a line of beautifully formed quatrefoil panels with shields, from which rises a majestic four-light window with an enriched label. The buttresses of this storey are enriched with canopied niches, and the western door is deeply recessed, the arches springing from semi-

detached shafts. The *second* storey begins with a line of quatrefoiled panelling, alternating in octagonal and hexagonal compartments, surmounted by battlements; this storey consists on each face of a deeply recessed and elegant window of crocketed tracery, the lower portion of which only is pierced for light; up the sides of the window the face of the tower is panelled in three stages with cinquefoil cusps and quatrefoils, and the spandrels at the head are likewise decorated with quatrefoils. The *third* or belfry storey commences with a course of quatrefoiled panelling in circular compartments, with a battlemented cornice; this storey contains on each side a large four-light window of elegant proportions, with a transom; the face of the tower being panelled on either side in two stages with return cusps and intervening quatrefoils, the spandrels having shields in the cusps; the buttresses at this stage are again decorated with canopied niches and crocketed pinnacles. The tower is surmounted by a rich battlement, elaborately panelled in pierced tracery bearing shields, and by four lofty crocketed pinnacles and four smaller intermediate ones, corresponding with the terminations of the buttresses, with ogee caps and rich finials.

The lower portion of the tower has recently been repaired, but the details have been strictly preserved throughout. It is 174 feet in height, exclusive of the pinnacles, being 21 feet higher than the celebrated tower of St. Mary Magdalene, at Taunton; 22 feet higher than Doncaster; 42 feet higher than that at Wrexham, and 52 feet higher than the tower of Magdalene College, Oxford; whilst it also exceeds very considerably in height the towers of Wells, Peterborough, Winchester, Exeter, Carlisle, Chester, and Bristol cathedrals.

“On one of the string courses of the tower are the words, ‘Young men and maydens,’ from which popular tradition infers that the tower up to that point was built by the joint subscriptions of the maids and bachelors of the town, and that when any young woman born in the town was married, the bachelors always rang the bells in All Saints’ Tower. It is however most probable that the portion of inscription now remaining is the commencement of the appropriate verse, ‘Young men and maidens, old men and children, praise ye the Lord.’ The tower contains a peal of ten fine-toned bells, and a set of chimes which play at various hours of the day.

“Of the ancient body of the church no portion appears now to remain, the present building having been erected in 1725, from the designs of Gibbs, the architect of the Radcliffe Library at Oxford, etc. Nothing could be more out of character with the magnificent tower, than is the general body of the church, and few towns can boast so perfect a specimen of the bad taste of the last century as a first glance at All Saints reveals. The general design of the body of the church consists of a series of plain semi-circular headed windows, with alternating pilasters, above which is a plain entablature and cornice, surmounted by a balustrade ; the whole is remarkably plain and unostentatious, and as an example of that particular style of classic architecture is well designed and executed ; but when its long unbroken surface, of an equal flatness throughout, is compared with the noble tower whose buttresses break the long monotony of lines, and whose admirable details and arches tend to carry the thoughts gradually upwards—whose elegant windows, niches, canopies, and pinnacles, each, however beautiful in itself, still becoming more so

when considered as a portion of the grand whole, and each doing its part nobly in the great aim of church architecture, that of attraction to the sacred edifice and pleasure in its contemplation—it sinks into more than insignificance; and the tower standing far above it in its magnificence, looks down in silent and majestic contempt on the mean and paltry pile to which it is attached. The present body, built of freestone from the neighbourhood, was opened for public worship on the 25th of November 1725, by the Rev. Dr. Hutchinson the then incumbent, through whose personal exertions the funds for the purpose had been raised, and to whom therefore the public are indebted for this vile admixture of such incongruous styles.

“At the west end is a spacious wainscoted organ gallery, with a powerful and finely toned organ, and beneath it is the entrance from the west door. The chancel, vestry, and Cavendish chapel, are divided from the nave and side aisles by an iron screen of rich open-work design, by Bakewell. In the chancel a fine altar-piece, painted and presented by Rawlinson of Matlock Bath, representing the Resurrection, has just been removed, consequent on the alterations considered necessary for the putting up of the memorial windows to the late Prince Consort. This artist died in 1848, aged 80, and is buried in the church. Beneath the painting are a series of pilasters supporting an entablature, with the intervening spaces filled with folds of crimson drapery. The communion-table, altar-piece, and a portion of the pavement, are formed of Derbyshire marble. Adjoining the vestry is the Court of the diocese, appropriated for visitations of the Arch-deacon, etc. In front of the seat used by the bishop, when a court is held, is preserved a magnificent piece

of oak carving from the old church, consisting of a series of thirteen figures beneath rich canopies ; near this, and between the parish chests and the screen, is a fine incised slab of alabaster, bearing the figure of a priest holding a chalice in his left hand, and having his right hand uplifted.

“ In the north aisle of the chancel is a beautiful monument to the memory of Thomas and Margaret Chambers of London, by Roubilliac ; to Mary Elizabeth Chichester, wife of the Rev. J. H. Chichester, 1830, by Westmacott to Richard Bateman, Esq., 1721, by Chantrey ; and several others. The south aisle of the chancel is the Cavendish Chapel, one of the chief points of interest in the church ; in it are several splendid monuments of the Cavendish family who are buried in the vault beneath. Against the south wall is the tomb of the celebrated Countess of Shrewsbury, of whom Lodge says, ‘ she was a woman of a masculine understanding and conduct, proud, furious, selfish, and unfeeling. She was a builder, a buyer and seller of estates, a money lender, a farmer, a merchant of lead, coals, and timber. When disengaged from these employments, she intrigued alternately with Elizabeth and Mary, always to the prejudice and terror of her husband. She lived to a great old age, continually flattered but seldom deceived, and died immensely rich, and without a friend.’ On her tomb the Countess is represented in a recumbent attitude, and she is said to have superintended its erection some time before her death.

“ Nearly in the centre of the chapel stands the monument of William, the second Earl of Devonshire, who died in 1628, and Christian his Countess, daughter of Lord Bruce, of Kinloss. The monument consists of the figures

of the Earl and Countess in white marble, standing upright beneath a massive canopy, twelve feet in height, and supported upon pillars at the angles. The figures which are life size are finely executed, and the whole design is extremely bold and striking. The angles of the canopy on the outside bear the busts of their four children, William, the third Earl ; Charles, Lieutenant-General of Horse in the civil wars ; Henry ; and Anne, wife of Lord Rich. The Countess, who was much celebrated by the literati of the period, and whose brilliant talents met with universal applause, was buried with great pomp on the 18th of February 1674-5, and at the same time the bones of her son, the brave Colonel Charles Cavendish, a distinguished Royalist officer, who was killed at Gainsborough in 1673, were, by her express orders, removed from Newark, and deposited in the same vault with herself. On the south wall is the monument of Caroline, Countess of Besborough, by Ruysbach. This lady, who was the daughter of William, the third Duke of Devonshire, died in 1760, and near her monument is that of her husband, William, Earl of Besborough, who died in 1763 ; on his monument is a fine bust of the Earl, by Nollekins. Amongst the other members of the noble family of Cavendish buried in the vault, is the celebrated Henry Cavendish, grandson to the third Duke of Devonshire, who was one of the most eminent chemists and natural philosophers of the age, and in the same vault also are the remains of the brave Earl of Northampton, who was killed in March 1643 at the battle of Hopton-heath, near Stafford, but who was not buried until the June following.

“ In the south aisle are memorials to Thomas Rivett, 1763 ; Henry Hadley, 1830 ; Major Jordan, who was

buried with military honours in 1797 ; the Osborne family ; Daniel Parker Coke, M.P., 1825 ; Captain Gilham, 1810 ; Rev. S. Willes ; the Rev. Michael Hutchinson, D.D., commending his exertions in providing subscriptions, amounting to £3249, towards the rebuilding of the body of the church ; and several others. The account of this worthy given by Hutton is sufficiently amusing to be quoted. ‘The people,’ he writes, ‘to whom he applied were not able to keep their money ; it passed from their pockets to his own as if by magic. Wherever he could recollect a person likely to contribute to this desirable work, he made no scruple to visit him at his own expense. If a stranger passed through Derby, the Doctor’s bow and his rhetoric were employed in the service of the church. His anxiety was urgent, and his power so prevailing, that he seldom failed of success. *When the waites fiddled at his door for a Christmas box, instead of sending them away with a solitary shilling, he invited them in, treated them with a tankard of ale, and persuaded them out of a guinea.* I have seen his list of subscribers, which are 589 ; and the sum £3249 : 11 : 6. But it appears he could procure a man’s name by his eloquence easier than his money, for fifty-two of his subscribers never paid their sums, amounting to £137 : 16 : 6.’ In the north aisle of the church are monuments and memorials to Richard Crowshaw, a native of Derby, master of the Goldsmiths’ Company in London, who died in 1631, and of whom it is said, that ‘In the great plague (1625), neglecting his safety, he abode in the city, to provide for the relief of the sick poor ; and left by will for charitable uses the sum of £4000, to which his executors added £900 ;’ and several others ; there is also an Elizabethan monument to Sir William and Lady

Wheeler, who, flying from London to avoid the plague, died of that dreadful pestilence at Derby in 1666 ; to the Bateman family ; to William Allestrey, recorder of Derby in 1655, and several members of his family ; to the Richardsons ; to the Cox family ; to Sarah Balidon, daughter of Sir Thomas Gresley, etc., etc." The organ has been recently enlarged, and a splendid memorial window of three lights, by Clayton and Bell of London, in memory of the late Prince Consort, has been placed at the east end of the church.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, St. Peter's Street, is picturesquely situated, and nearly covered with ivy. The church is principally of the perpendicular style, but has some windows of a late decorated character, and other earlier portions. The tower is battlemented, and has lofty pinnacles at the angles, and double windows on each side of the upper stage. The church consists of a nave with clerestory, north and south aisles, and chancel, in which some modern windows have been lately introduced. In the porch are some incised slabs. The south doorway has semi-detached shafts with good capitals and mouldings. The interior of the church has recently been restored, the hideous galleries removed, and the unsightly pews replaced by open stalls. Some Norman capitals and other interesting details are to be seen in the interior, which is one of the most striking and well arranged in the town. The east window is in the perpendicular style, of five transomed lights with cinquefoil cusps ; it is filled, as are also some other windows, with well executed modern stained glass.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, Queen Street. A portion

of the chancel of the old and venerable church of St. Michael having fallen in 1856, it was deemed advisable to take the entire edifice down and erect a new one on its site. This was done in 1857 at a cost of £2420. The new building is very picturesque, and has no enclosed ground, being open to the street on all its sides. It will accommodate 450 persons, and is conveniently fitted with open stalls. A drinking fountain is attached to the tower.

ST. WERBURGH'S CHURCH, at the bottom of Friar Gate, is modern, with some few earlier portions retained. The churchyard is bounded on its north side by the Mark-eaton brook, and owing to the floods which have occurred from time to time, it has sustained very considerable damage. In 1601 the tower and a considerable portion of the church fell down, and on rebuilding, the tower, for the sake of safety, was removed to its present position at the south-east angle. In 1698, some of the pillars being undermined, the body fell. The tower is Gothic, and the remainder of the edifice in the Grecian style of architecture. The tower, which has recently been considerably repaired, is battlemented, and has four large pinnacles and four intermediate ones; there is a good doorway, with semi-detached shafts on the south side, and each face of the tower has a double belfry window. In the chancel is a beautiful monument, by Chantrey, to the memory of Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Crompton, and wife of Col. Winyate, and her infant child; there are also other memorials to Gervase Sleigh, 1626; and to various members of the Milward, Gisborne, Hall, and Unwin families.

ST. ALKMUND'S CHURCH, Queen Street and Bridge Gate,

is an elegant and well-designed modern edifice, in the decorated style of architecture. It was built in 1846, from the design of Mr. H. I. Stevens of Derby, at a cost of about £9000, on the site of the picturesque old church of St. Alkmund, which was removed for that purpose. The church consists of a nave and side aisles, with a spacious chancel ; a south porch with a parvise ; and a lofty tower and spire at the west end. The nave is divided from the side aisles by a series of clustered columns with foliated capitals. The roof is of timber with carved bosses. In the chancel is a beautifully executed altar screen, with illuminated texts, etc. ; and a carved eagle lectern. At the west end of the south aisle, against the wall, is a fine Elizabethan tomb of alabaster, of John Bullock of Darely Abbey. The sides of the tomb are highly decorated with sculptured panels and mouldings, and on the top is the effigy of Bullock, in gown and ruff, and with a close fitting cap on his head.

“The old church of St. Alkmund, which was taken down in 1845,” says Mr. L. Jewitt, “was of very early foundation, and was interesting from the fact of the saint to whose honour it was dedicated having been buried within its walls. St. Alkmund was the son of Alured, the deposed king of Northumbria, and was much venerated for his meekness and humble piety. He was martyred by order of Eardulph, the usurper of his father’s kingdom, on the 19th of March, A.D. 800, on which day he was commemorated in the old English calendar. The saint was buried at Lilleshall in Shropshire, but many miracles having been performed at his shrine, his body was translated to Derby, and buried in the church dedicated to his honour, with much pomp and solemnity. Here his shrine

was much visited, and such was the celebrity which in a short time it obtained for the many miracles wrought by the saint, that hosts of pilgrims were constantly arriving to pay their devotions at his shrine. In the same neighbourhood Duffield Church and Darley Abbey were dedicated to St. Alkmund, and most probably possessed relics of him which claimed a portion of the devotion of pilgrims on their passage.

“During the removal of the old church, and the excavations preparatory to the erection of the present edifice, several interesting fragments of an earlier structure were discovered ; amongst these were portions of a churchyard cross, and two capitals in sandstone, of conical form, and which, from their sculptured ornamentation, consisting of figures, crosses, and interlaced foliage, have been referred to the Anglo-Saxon, or more probably the early Norman period.”

ST. JOHN'S DISTRICT CHURCH, Bridge Street, is in the parish of St. Werburgh. It was erected in 1826-7, from the designs of Mr. F. Goodwin of London ; it is a mixed building, principally in the Tudor style of Gothic architecture, but of a very debased character. The interior is extremely neat and convenient, and has a spacious gallery round three sides. Adjoining the churchyard are St. John's Sunday and Infant Schools.

TRINITY DISTRICT CHURCH, London Road, is in the parish of St. Peter. It was built some years ago on speculation, at a cost of about £3500. It was then called St. George's Church, but the builder having subsequently become bankrupt, the church was sold for the benefit of

his creditors, and after being closed for some length of time, was consecrated by its present name in honour of the Holy Trinity. It was bought for about £2000, which was raised by subscription. The Rev. Robert Simpson, author of "Collections for a History of Derby," was formerly the incumbent of this church.

CHRIST CHURCH, on the Normanton Road, is a picturesque and elegant little structure, erected in 1838-40, on the highest point in the town, and was built as a memorial to the late Bishop Ryder. It is a district church in the parish of St. Werburgh, and affords accommodation to a large and populous district. The tower, which is at the east end, is remarkably elegant, and is surmounted by a spire of good proportions.

ST. PAUL'S, Little Chester, was erected in 1850, in memory of the late Right Rev. W. A. Shirley, D.D., bishop of Sodor and Man, and formerly archdeacon of Derby. It is cruciform in its structure, with a tower in the north-east angle, in the decorated style.

ST. ANN'S DISTRICT CHURCH, Leyland Street, on the Kedleston Road, is a modern, plain, unassuming little building, with a bell-turret. It was erected in 1852, by E. S. Chandos-Pole, Esq., and is capable of accommodating about 100 persons, all free.

ST. JAMES THE GREATER, Rose Hill, is a handsome new Church, intended to accommodate the new and rapidly increasing district on the south-west of the town.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, Litchurch, recently erected, is a large and elaborate Gothic building, with tower and lofty

spire, situated on a convenient plot of ground near the Railway Station, where church accommodation is much needed. Adjoining the church spacious schools and parsonage-house have been erected.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH has recently been erected in Parliament Street, California, as a memorial to the lately deceased and highly beloved Bishop Lonsdale of Lichfield. The temporary church was opened in March 1868, and the present edifice in 1871.

Another new church and schools is also proposed to be erected on the Ashborne Road, to accommodate the rapidly increasing district in that locality.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ST. MARIE, Bridge Gate, designed and erected under the superintendence of Mr. A. W. Pugin, was completed in 1839. The church is in the perpendicular style of architecture, and its general proportions and decorative details are remarkably chaste and fine: it consists of a nave and side aisles, a chancel, with sacristies, and all the usual offices. Its internal decoration is of the most beautiful and costly character, and it is considered to be one of the most perfect, elegant, and complete of Pugin's erections. And a tower at the south end.

The extreme length, from the entrance-door under the tower window to the sanctuary windows, is 127 feet, and the width 45 feet; the nave 80 feet long, the chancel 27 feet by 20, and the tower 20 by 14 feet. The tower is 100 feet high to the top of the embattled parapet, and 117 feet to the top of the pinnacles, and is greatly admired for its beauty, being richly ornamented with crockets, figures, niches, etc. etc. Above the doors of the tower is a large window 28 feet high by 13 feet, with mullions, admirably arranged; and above this window, in a large and highly

ornamented niche, stands the ever blessed mother of our Lord. The figure is 6 feet 4 inches high, enveloped in folds of drapery of the most graceful form, and possesses extreme beauty both in design and execution, and the infant Saviour is represented reclining in her arms, having in his hand a lily, the emblem of purity. There is a gallery at the south end, in which there is an excellent organ. The ground cost £1400, the church about £7000, the houses, schools, etc., £2000, total cost upwards of £10,400. The first stone of this beautiful structure was laid on the 28th of June 1838, by the Honourable and Rev. George Spencer. The dedication took place on Wednesday, 9th October 1839. Adjoining the church are residences of the Canon, and other priests ; the convent of the Sisters of Mercy, etc. etc. The schools are situated near, in Edward Street. The building is the most capacious and well-designed of any school in the town.

The CONVENT OF ST. VINCENT OF PAUL, which, until the year 1866, stood on the site of the Old China Works, on the Nottingham Road, just beyond St. Mary's Bridge, has been taken down, and the pews transferred to a house adjoining the Roman Catholic Church.

The CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Victoria Street, is an extremely large and very elegant Gothic building, with tower and spire. It was built on the enlarged site of the old chapel belonging to that denomination.

The VICTORIA MISSION HALL, in connection with this place of worship, is on the Ashbourne Road.

The BAPTIST CHAPEL, Osmaston Road, is also a remarkably elegant and elaborately decorated Gothic building,

with tower and spire. Its erection is principally due to the munificence of the late Mr. Alderman Pegg. Adjoining it is the residence, in the same style of architecture, of that gentleman, and the residence of the minister, and this district is now being built with new streets and villa residences.

THE NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL, London Road, is a Gothic building, of good character, and very capacious.

Besides these, there are places of worship belonging to the Friends, in St. Helen's Street (built in 1808); the Baptists, in Agard Street (erected 170 years ago), St. Mary's Gate (originally the private residence of William Osborne, Esq., who erected it in 1751); the Congregationalists, in Chester Place (built about 25 years ago), and London Road (erected in 1841-2); the Wesleyans, in King Street (erected in 1841), at Greenhill (built in 1816), and in Cotton Lane, Litchurch; the Wesleyan Reformers, in Becket Street (erected in 1857), and Brook Street (erected in 1802 by the Baptists); The New Connection Methodists, in London Road (built in 1819); the Primitive Methodists, in Traffic Street (built in 1843), Kedleston Street (erected in 1848, and enlarged in 1850), and Abbey Street (built in 1853); the Swedenborgians, in Babington Lane; the Unitarians, in Friargate (erected in 1647); and to most of these excellent day and Sunday schools are attached.

THE TOWN HALL, in the Market Place, was erected in 1842, on the site of one destroyed by fire in the previous year. It is an elegant edifice, with a lofty and well-proportioned clock and bell tower rising from its front, and supported upon massive arches, forming an entrance to the

New Market and to the Municipal Hall, and other offices. On either side the tower the face of the Hall is decorated with an admirable piece of sculpture in bas-relief, by Bell; the one being emblematical of the judicial and the other of the municipal proceedings, for which the building is designed.

The POLICE COURT is on the ground-floor, and has recently been re-fitted with raised dais, etc. The Police Office is also on the ground-floor on the opposite side, and adjoining is the Town-Clerk's Office. The residence of the chief constable adjoins the Town Hall. The NEW LOCK-UP, a substantial stone building, recently erected, is at the entrance of the New Market from Corn Market. It is fitted with separate cells, and every convenience.

The COUNTY HALL, St. Mary's Gate, was erected in 1660. It is a spacious building of freestone, with a large courtyard in front, across which formerly an avenue of trees led up to the entrance. The front of the building, which is the only part remaining of the old hall, consists of two spacious entrances and three windows, separated by pilasters. The new hall and courts were opened for public business 1829. In the hall is a bust of the late Francis N. C. Mundy, Esq. of Markeaton, by Chantrey. On the right of the court-yard are the judges' lodgings. Adjoining are the COUNTY POLICE OFFICES and the Head Quarters, with ORDERLY ROOM, of the first Battalion Derbyshire Volunteer Rifles.

The COUNTY GAOL, at the top of Vernon Street, Friar Gate, an extensive and commodious erection, in the Grecian

Doric style of architecture, was built in 1826, from designs by Goodwin. The POOR LAW OFFICES are in Becket Street.

The ASSEMBLY ROOMS are situated in the market-place, at the corner of Full Street. The building is extremely commodious, with a pedimented front and wings.

The THEATRE, Bold Lane (built 1773), is a small and inconvenient erection, which has of late been converted into a room for religious meetings, called "Gospel Hall." At present dramatic and operatic entertainments are given at the Corn Exchange and the Lecture Hall, where stages are fitted up for the purpose.

The RIFLE DRILL HALL, Becket Street, erected 1869, is the largest public room in Derby, and consists of a large Hall 150 feet long, and 55 feet wide, with span roof supported by iron arch-girders; a reading, orderly, committee, and officers mess-rooms, and quarters for two sergeants. The Hall is used for concerts, balls, etc., as well as for its own special purpose.

The ATHENÆUM, etc., Corn Market and Victoria Street, is a magnificent pile of building erected in 1839, at a cost, including the purchase of the land, of upwards of £20,000. The pile of building comprises also the Athenæum and Royal Hotel, and is one of the most striking features in the town; possessing, with the Bank, two lines of frontage, the one 185 and the other 134 feet in extent. The entrance to the Athenæum Rooms, where public meetings, lectures, concerts, etc., are held, is by the doorway in Victoria Street, opposite to Green Lane. The Athenæum

is also entered by folding-doors from the Royal Hotel, it is a large and well-proportioned room, with an elegant ceiling. Over the hall is another room of equal size, which used to be appropriated to the uses of the Museum.

The NEW POST OFFICE, a building of great extent and of much architectural beauty, is in Victoria Street, at the corner of St. James's Lane. There are also Branch Offices and pillar letter-boxes in many parts of the town.

The DERBY FREE MUSEUM and LIBRARY, 5 Wardwick, is a spacious and elegant mansion, standing in extensive grounds, and is one of the noblest institutions of its kind in the midland district. The Museum, which is very extensive, was established in 1820. It contains many objects of interest in the various departments of natural history, archæology, and general knowledge. Amongst the relics from the neighbourhood are several from the Roman station at Little Chester, which have been discovered during the course of excavations at various periods ; some of the pottery is remarkably interesting. There are also from the same locality a cast of a skeleton which was exhumed in 1824, along with some rivets and other metallic fragments ; a spear-head of thirteen inches in length ; and several small objects in bronze. Amongst the other antiquities in the museum are celts from Horsley, Breadsall Moor, etc. ; some Roman lamps, bells, and other relics ; three Egyptian mummies, some fine Egyptian sepulchral slabs, and a remarkably interesting and extensive collection of casts of mediæval seals. The mineralogical, geological, and natural history departments are very extensive, and

well arranged, and contain many rare and valuable specimens. The Museum also contains the saddle of the Duke of Wellington, and a large variety of interesting relics. The Library, established in 1820, was a few years ago incorporated with the museum, and occupies a fine suite of apartments in the building. The Derby Philosophical Library, founded by the celebrated Dr. Darwin, was also incorporated with the museum. Annual subscribers used to have a special privilege of admission to the museum for themselves, their families, and friends, and casual visitors were admitted on payment of a small charge ; but some years ago an offer to present the museum to the town was made, which was renewed in 1870, when the town accepted it, adopting the Free Libraries Act. The collection was handed over by the authorities to the corporation, and in October 1871 was opened as a Free Library and Museum.

The DERBYSHIRE CLUB is held in the New Club Rooms in the Corn Market, being the first-floor front of the new St. James's Hotel.

The MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, 4 Wardwick, is a spacious and substantial building, with a pedimented front. Adjoining the general building is the large LECTURE HALL, which was erected in 1836-7, at a cost of £2000, and is used for lectures, concerts, operas, etc. The hall is 75 feet in length, 40 feet in width, and its height is 65 feet. The walls are hung with a magnificent collection of pictures, bequeathed to the Institution by Joseph Strutt, Esq. A spacious gallery has recently been erected in the Hall, and new rooms added to the general

arrangement of the building. The secretary is Mr. W. C. Watson.

The WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATION, Full Street, has a good Reading Room and Library, as has also the RAILWAY LITERARY INSTITUTE by the Station.

The PUBLIC BATHS and WASH HOUSES, erected in 1858, are situated in Full Street. The building is a fine and imposing one, and contains swimming, private, and other kinds of baths, and is replete with every accommodation for visitors of both sexes and of every class.

The LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH Offices, and Borough Surveyor's Offices, are in the same building.

The TEMPERANCE HALL, Curzon Street, is a large and extremely commodious building, used for lectures, concerts, etc.

The CORN EXCHANGE, in Albert Street, is a large and extremely commodious building, with a circular entrance tower and dome. It was erected in 1861-2, by a company of shareholders, from designs by Mr. B. Wilson of Derby. The Exchange Room is very often used for meetings, concerts, theatrical performances, etc. The capital of the company is £7000, in shares of £5 each. Secretary, Mr. C. Eddowes. A remarkably fine drinking fountain, erected in honour of Mr. W. T. Cox, late High Sheriff and Mayor, is attached to the side of the building.

The ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH OFFICE is at the Post Office, Victoria Street.

The DERBYSHIRE GENERAL INFIRMARY, London Road, founded in 1806, is one of the most convenient establishments of the kind in existence. The building, which was erected from the designs of William Strutt, Esq., is of three storeys in height, and has projecting wings at each angle, with a spacious Doric portico on the principal front. The entrance hall is terminated by a dome of elegant design, surmounted externally by a colossal figure of Æsculapius, and has a gallery running on three of its sides, and communicating with the various rooms on the upper storey. At the north-west angle, are the fever and lock wards, and the building has recently been remodelled and considerably enlarged.

The GENERAL DISPENSARY, formerly in Bridge Gate, is now conveniently located in St. Mary's Gate. It was established in 1830.

The DERBY AND DERBYSHIRE HOME FOR PENITENT FEMALES has recently been removed from South Street to a large and convenient building specially erected for the purpose, in Bass Street, Ashbourne Road. It was established in 1859. Secretaries : Rev. J. Chancellor and R. Sale.

The GRAMMAR SCHOOL was formerly in St. Peter's Churchyard, but has been removed to the splendid mansion, St. Helen's House, in King Street, which has been purchased for its use and for residence of the head master. The school is endowed with valuable exhibitions to the

University of Cambridge, and is the oldest grammar school in England. It was founded by Walter Durdant, Bishop of Lichfield, in 1160, and confirmed by the charter of Queen Mary. The school is divided into upper and lower, and is governed by trustees of the corporation of Derby and others. It is one of the best schools in the kingdom, ranking along with Rugby, Repton, and others, and many leading men have received their education within its walls. The present head master is the Rev. Walter Clarke, M.A.

The DIOCESAN INSTITUTION for TRAINING SCHOOL-MISTRESSES, Uttoxeter Road, is a handsome and large Elizabethan building, with bell-turret, erected in 1851 at a cost of £6000. The grounds contain two acres, and the institution affords accommodation for forty students, with separate dormitories.

The DIOCESAN SCHOOL, Friar Gate, is also in the same style of architecture. It was erected in 1842.

Besides these, are National, British, Lancasterian, Infant, and Ragged Schools, besides those attached to the different places of worship, and a School Board has been appointed under the provisions of the Education Act of 1871.

The principal charitable institutions are the Liversage Alms-Houses, London Road, one of the richest of local charities; Larges Hospital, Friar Gate, for widows of clergymen; Wilmot's Alms-Houses, Bridge Gate; and the Devonshire Alms-House, founded by the Countess of Shrewsbury in the time of Queen Elizabeth, in Full Street, by All Saints' Church. The Union Workhouse is on the Osmaston Road.

The OLD CEMETERY, on the New Uttoxeter Road, contains four and a half acres of land, which is tastefully laid out ; cost about £3400. It has a handsome stone Gothic chapel.

The NEW CEMETERY, on the Nottingham Road, about one mile and a half from the market-place, comprises thirty-two acres of land, twenty-four acres of which are consecrated. The grounds are tastefully laid out. It has two neat chapels and entrance-lodges.

The COUNTY COURT is held in the County Hall, St. Mary's Gate. The office is at 10 Full Street.

The PROBATE COURT is a new and elegant building in St. Mary's Gate.

The DERBY GYMNASIUM and ATHLETIC CLUB, have their Gymnasium in St. Mary's Gate.

The COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM, one of the finest and best arranged in the kingdom, is situated at Mickleover, four miles from Derby. It was erected at a cost of £98,396, from the designs of H. Duesbury.

TRENT COLLEGE is situated near the Trent Station, a few miles from Derby. It is a large and admirable building recently erected for the purposes of a middle class college.

The MILITIA BARRACKS, erected a few years ago on the Uttoxeter Road, are large and extremely commodious, and comprise every requisite of a military building, with rifle-range and staff residences.

The **BANKS** are—Messrs. Samuel Smith and Co. (Smith, Payne, and Smiths) ; Messrs. Crompton, Newton, and Co. ; Messrs. Walter Evans and Co. ; the Derby and Derbyshire Banking Company (W. Turpie, Manager) ; and the Derby Commercial Bank, Tenant Street (T. B. Hutton, Secretary). The **SAVINGS BANK** is in Friar Gate, and the **PENNY BANK** in Full Street. **ST. PETER'S PENNY BANK** is in Siddals Road. **POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK**, at the Post Office.

The **RAILWAY STATION** is a large, commodious, and elegant building, having a frontage of 1050 feet. Over the principal entrance is a window surmounted by a shield charged with the armorial bearings of Derby, Leeds, and Sheffield. On the wings are the arms of York, Nottingham, Leicester, and Birmingham. The passenger-shed, covering nine pairs of rails, has an elegant iron roof 450 feet long by 140 wide. To the south of this shed is an arrangement of rails for luggage-trains covering about fifty acres. At this station the Midland Counties, the North Midland, and the Birmingham and Derby, and North Staffordshire lines meet. A large building for the purposes of a Railway Literary Institution and Board-Room adjoins the station, and a spacious arrival and departure space for carriages and omnibuses, covered with glass, has been added. A central platform, so as to provide accommodation for the immensely increased traffic, has recently been formed. The secretary of the Midland Railway is Mr. John Noble, and the station-master Mr. J. Maxey.

The **ARBORETUM** is a favourite place of amusement and recreation among the people of Derby. It contains about sixteen acres of ground, splendidly laid out, and surrounded by a belt of majestic trees on its irregular sides.

The ground, which has a gentle rise, but a tolerably even surface, has been judiciously planned with a series of undulating mounds of irregular form and of considerable elevation, thus screening persons from observation from other parts, and by disguising the boundaries, materially increasing the apparent extent of the grounds. The whole is laid down with grass, and planted with every variety of shrub and tree which will bear the climate. It was a portion of the private property of Joseph Strutt, Esq., who, with the assistance of the late celebrated horticulturist Loudon, had it laid out in walks, flower-plots, shrubberies, and arbours. The value of the property thus improved was estimated at £10,000. These magnificent grounds were prepared and presented as a free gift for ever to the town of Derby by Mr. Joseph Strutt, for the purposes of exercise and recreation. In the centre of the grounds is a fountain, rising from a large basin filled with gold and silver fish. For the benefit of those who are interested in the study of plants, a catalogue was prepared by Mr. Loudon. The plants themselves are also marked by means of stoneware labels, bearing the name, natural order, native country, year of introduction into Britain, etc. The entrances are ornamented with Gothic lodges, in which are rooms for the accommodation of *pic-nic* parties and others who bring refreshments with them. On Wednesdays and Sundays the Arboretum is thrown open, free of charge, and many hundreds avail themselves of the privilege. Sixpence is charged on the other days in the week. The money thus obtained is expended in keeping the grounds in order. The Arboretum having been made over as a gift for ever, by Mr. Strutt, to the people of Derby, it was opened amid enthusiastic rejoicings on the

16th of September 1840. It is under the management of the Mayor for the time being, and a Committee. The principal entrance is at the head of Arboretum Street, and is surmounted by a colossal statue of the munificent donor of the place, Mr. Joseph Strutt. The entrance consists of lodge rooms, etc., with a glass pavilion forming a pleasant covered promenade. On the new grounds which have been added to the Arboretum a spacious "Crystal Palace" has been erected, in which flower-shows, concerts, etc., are occasionally held, and which forms a delightful promenade in wet weather. In front of the palace are two Russian cannon captured in the late war. The anniversary of the opening is held in June as a grand annual gala in Derby, and is attended by a vast concourse of people from all parts of the kingdom.

The RACE-COURSE is on the Nottingham Road, and is an excellent plot of ground, well adapted for the purpose. The grand stand is a spacious and well arranged building, erected from the design of Mr. Duesbury, the architect. Races are held twice a year, and are well attended.

The RIFLE-RANGE of the 1st Battalion Derby Volunteer Rifles is near the race-course. It is said by Government authority to be one of the best which has been erected. The targets move on a double line of rails laid down for the purpose. At these butts the annual competitions of the Derby Rifle Association take place.

The WATER-WORKS are situated near Breadsall, and the GAS-WORKS at the back of Friar Gate.

LITCHURCH, one of the outskirts of Derby, has its own local board of health, and its own local governing body.



The OLD SILK-MILL, erected by John Lombe in 1718, the first silk-mill ever erected or established in England, and from which the whole of the gigantic silk-manufactures of the kingdom have sprung, is situated on the Derwent, at the bottom of Silk-Mill Lane, and is shown on the accompanying engraving. The original chest in which John Lombe brought over his models, etc., of silk machinery from Italy, is now in the possession of Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A. Besides this, which is now far from being the most extensive silk manufactory in the town, there are a large number of other factories in all parts of the town, and employing many thousand hands, principally females and young persons, in the different processes carried on. The principal manufactures are—silk, which is here both thrown for the purposes of manufacture into finished goods at other towns, and is also in Derby itself made into fringes, gimps, trimmings, sewing silks, ribbands, gloves, stockings, cords, etc. etc. Boot-laces, bonnet-wires, cotton, tape, iron, shot, white and red lead, procelain, spar and

marble ornaments, stockings, lace, colours, etc ; chemicals, carriages, watches, clocks, and a great variety of other manufactures, are also carried on.

Six newspapers are published weekly in Derby—the *Derby Mercury*, begun in 1732 ; the *Derby Reporter*, 1823 ; the *Derby Telegraph and County Advertiser*, established in 1853 ; the *Derbyshire Advertiser*, 1846 ; the *Derbyshire Chronicle* ; and the *Derby Gazette*.

Amongst the distinguished men of Derby may be named Flamstead the astronomer ; Richardson the novelist ; Joseph Strutt, the donor of the Arboretum ; the present Lord Belper ; Linacre ; Jones ; Hutton, the historian of the town ; Wright the painter ; Bourne ; the two Dethicks, Kings-at-arms ; Maw the mineralogist ; Sir Charles Fox, and others. Pilkington, the county historian ; Simpson, the author of a " History of the Town ;" Whithurst, author of a " Theory on the Formation of the Earth ;" Degge the antiquary, Fox the Quaker, and Dr. Darwin, were residents. The Earl of Macclesfield was an attorney in Derby, from which pursuit he rose to be Lord Chancellor. Flamstead was born in 1646, and being a delicate youth, had by no means a liberal education. Getting into his hand an astronomical work, he felt a strange desire to pursue the science, which he did with admirable success until the day of his death. In 1674 he was appointed Astronomer Royal, with a salary of £100. At the same time, the observatory at Greenwich was founded, and was styled Flamstead House. In 1684 Flamstead's income was increased by the living of Burstow. He died in 1719. Wright the painter, better known as " Wright of Derby," was born in 1734. He studied in London under Hudson, at the same time as did Sir Joshua Reynolds. Owing to

the ill feeling which not unfrequently exists among men of talent, as well as lesser minds, Wright did not receive the title of R.A. when he was proposed ; and so deeply did he feel the slight, that, on a subsequent occasion, when Newton, secretary to the Royal Academy, visited him at Derby with the offer of a diploma from the society, he indignantly refused it. He died in 1797.

In the neighbourhood of Derby are many places of interest, and noblemen's and gentlemen's seats. *Markeaton Hall*, the seat of William Mundy, Esq., late M.P. for South Derbyshire, is one mile from Derby. Not far from it is *Mackworth Church*, and near it again *Mackworth Castle*, long the seat of the De Mackworths and of the Touchets, Lords Audley, the picturesque gateway of which is still standing. *Allestree Hall*, the seat of T. W. Evans, Esq., M.P. for South Derbyshire, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Derby, the village of Allestree being passed through on the way. *Kedleston Hall*, the seat of Lord Scarsdale, of which more will be said anon, is 3 miles from Derby. *Chaddesden Hall*, the seat of Sir H. S. Wilmot, Bart, is 2 miles from the town, and adjoins the village of Chaddisden with its highly interesting church. *Radbourne Hall*, the seat of E. S. Chandos-Pole, Esq., of which family the famous Cardinal Pole was a member, is 4 miles from Derby. *Osmaston Hall*, close to the village of that name, the seat of Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Derby. **ELVASTON CASTLE**, the seat of the Earl of Harrington, with its splendid grounds, its quaint winter garden, and its thousand attractions, is 3 miles from Derby. *Spondon Hall*, the seat of T. W. Cox, Esq., M.P. for the borough of Derby, is 4 miles from Derby. And at Morley is one of the most elegant of new mansions, the seat of T. Osborne Bateman, Esq.

DOVEDALE.

HOTELS near the Dale—the *Izaak Walton*, Prince (Ham); the *Feveril of the Peak*, Waterfall (Thorpe); *Dog and Partridge*.

Distance from Ashbourne, 3 miles; from Matlock Bath, 17 miles; from Derby, 16 miles; from Buxton, 16 miles.

DOVEDALE, celebrated by the poets for its beauty, and a favourite resort for anglers, may be said properly to commence about Tissington. Byron says that “there are things in Derbyshire as noble as Greece or Switzerland.” Cotton the poet sings of it thus :—

“O my beloved nymph, fair Dove,
Princess of rivers, how I love
Upon thy flowery banks to lie,
And view thy silver stream,
When gilded by a summer beam;
And in it all thy wanton joy,
Playing at liberty.”

In the first view of Dovedale the hills are seen to stretch majestically from the river. For some time after entering the dale we continue along the margin of the Dove, whose crystal stream, now calm and placid, becomes in places turbulent and wild, and in others almost hidden by the masses of rock thrown across its channel. Its banks, and the rising slopes beyond, are luxuriantly covered with ash, hazel, birch, and drooping willow, while honeysuckles, wild roses, and brambles, tangle irregularly amongst them. Having reached that part where the dale assumes its greatest width, we take a footpath over a “broomy knowe,” from the summit of which we have a totally different scene from that which we left. It was in

ascending this pathway on horseback, that the Rev. Mr. Langton, Dean of Clogher, lost his life. He lies buried in Ashbourne church-yard. Descending to the brink of the Dove again, we soon near a strange mass of rifted rocks, "closely united together below, but above indented with deep fissures, and divided into pyramidal terminations." This assemblage is generally termed from its appearance DOVEDALE CHURCH. Our walk being continued for about 200 yards, we descry on the opposite side from Dovedale Church the entrance to REYNARD'S CAVE, "one of the most extraordinary and curious specimens of rock scenery in any part of Derbyshire." The mouth of the cave is an arch about 40 feet high by 20 wide. "An open court is seen beyond, and in the distance the entrance to another cavern appears." Great care should be taken in making the ascent to the cave, the view from which is truly grand. The dale soon begins to narrow, and realizes the lines of Sir Walter Scott—

" So high the cliffs of limestone gray,
Hang beetling o'er the torrent's way,
Yielding, along their rugged base,
A flinty footpath's niggard space,
Where he, who winds 'twixt rock and wave,
May hear the headlong torrent rave,
And like a steed in frantic fit,
That flings the froth from curb and bit,
May view her chafe her waves to spray,
O'er every rock that bars her way,
Till foam-globes on her eddies ride,
Thick as the schemes of human pride
That down life's current drive amain,
As frail, as frothy, and as vain !"

ROKEBY, canto ii.

On the Staffordshire bank the glen is impassable, and

the path on the Derbyshire side is not over wide. The following description of this portion of the glen by an enthusiast in Peak scenery cannot fail to be acceptable :—
“About two hundred yards beyond Reynard’s Cave is the termination of the second grand division of Dovedale. Here the narrow path commences, affording only a passage for the troubled waters of the Dove, and, on the Derbyshire side of the stream, a very scanty pathway beneath the rocks ; the opposite bank is totally impassable. Here the river, as if impatient at being restrained within the limits of this contracted chasm, rushes with great impetuosity to a more open part of the dale, when its turbulence subsides, and it becomes again a placid but a rapid stream. Through this upper division of the dale the rocks rise in perpendicular masses on both sides of the river. In some places, imposing precipices frown over the path below, inspiring emotions of awe and terror. Beneath these we passed in silence, as if we feared our voices would disturb the firm fixed rock above, and bring the incumbent mass, like a tremendous avalanche, upon our heads. This, though not the most beautiful, is certainly the most terrific part of Dovedale.”

Dovedale, the most charming of the many dales of Derbyshire, is, naturally, one of the greatest attractions of the county of Derby. For its picturesque beauties, its wild passes, its gorgeous woods, its magnificent rocks, its beautiful river, and the wondrous variety of its scenery, it is unrivalled by any other in the kingdom ; but apart from all this it is rendered immortal by its association with old Izaak Walton and his “dear son,” Charles Cotton, whose name is most intimately connected with the charming river from which the dale is called. Cotton’s “Be-

loved nymph, fair Dove," is indeed a pleasant river, and one which from its beauty and gentleness is appropriately named. It takes its rise, as do also the Wye, the Goyt, and the Dane, on Axe Edge, the huge mountain near Buxton, and from its source to its union with the Trent near Egginton, is about forty-five miles in length, and forms, throughout its extent, the boundary of the counties of Derby and Stafford. Visitors, of course, generally enter the Dale from its lower or Ashbourne end, and so rise with the river. We shall, however, commence our notes at its upper end, at the spot rendered classical by its Waltonian associations, at the veritable "fishing house," erected by the poet Charles Cotton, and dedicated, as his inscription still preserved shews, to anglers. The visitor will at once, on arriving at this spot, be ready to exclaim with Viator, in the Complete Angler, "Now, I think this is a marvellous pretty place," especially if, like Cotton, he looks at it "from the back of the hill," at the river, and "the dale it winds through like a snake, and the situation of the little fishing-house." The fishing-house is a quaint, quiet-looking little building of square form, with a lofty roof surmounted by a hip knob. Over the arched doorway is the inscription carved, as Cotton described it to his friend Viator, with the words *Piscatoribus sacrum*, and beneath them "the two first letters of my father Walton's name and mine, twisted in cypher," and which Walton saw "cut in the stone before it was set up," and which Viator described well when he said, "It stands on a kind of peninsula too, with a delicate clear river about it. I dare hardly go in, lest I should not like it so well within as without; but by your leave I'll try. Why this is better and better—fine lights, finely wainscotted, and all exceeding neat, with a marble

table and all in the middle." We cannot but here quote Izaak Walton's note, in which he says, "Some part of the fishing-house has been described ; but the pleasantness of the river, mountains, and meadow about it, cannot, unless Sir Philip Sidney, or Mr. Cotton's father, were again alive to do it." This description is true to the letter, and the sweet little building, which has been thoroughly repaired, stands as it did in those days when the two anglers sat and smoked their pipes, which was "commonly their breakfast."

Almost directly after leaving the fishing-house, the visitor will come to PIKE POOL, a spot where the river, leaving the broad meadows through which it has quietly flowed, has forced its way through the solid rock, a spire-shaped mass of which stands boldly in the midst, and which made Viator exclaim, "But what have we got here ? a rock springing up in the middle of the river ! This is one of the oddest sights I ever saw ;" to which his host, Cotton, replied, "Why, sir, from that Pike that you see standing up there, distant from the rock, this is called Pike Pool, and young Mr. Izaak Walton was so pleased with it as to draw it in landscape, in black and white, in a blank book I have at home, as he has several prospects of my house also."

From here the Rambler will pass on to Woscote or Wolfscote Bridge, where the hills close again, and the Dove makes its way through a part called Narrowdale, a gloomy but strikingly solemn and beautiful valley, with high mountains on either side, from which masses of rock jut out in every direction, a more majestic and glorious valley cannot well be conceived. The scenery of the whole of Dovedale is gorgeous and grand beyond conception, and



SCENE IN DOVEDALE, NEAR NARROWDALE.

the rocks, woods, trees, mountains, and river blend together in the wildest forms. Some parts of the dale are extremely narrow, so much so, in fact, that the visitor has to cross the water on stepping-stones, and in other places it is more expansive, but in every part it is truly beautiful. *Reynard's Cave*, *Pickering Tor*, and other parts, are usually visited by the stranger. At the Ashbourne end is the fine mountain called Thorpe Cloud, and not far off, is Ham Hall, and the curious underground rivers (called the Swallows), the Hamps and the Mainfold.

The Dove has been a source of inspiration to poets, and a theme for prose writers innumerable. We can only now quote the following !—

“ Such streams Rome’s yellow Tiber cannot show,
 The Iberian Tagus, or Ligurian Po ;
 The Maese, the Danube, and the Rhine
 Are puddle-water all, compared to thine :
 And Loire’s pure streams yet too polluted are,
 With thine, much purer, to compare :
 The rapid Garonne, and the winding Seine,
 Are both too mean,
 Beloved Dove, with thee
 To vie priority ;
 Nay, Tame and Isis, when conjoined, submit,
 And lay their trophies at thy silver feet.”

CHARLES COTTON.

“ Harp, to the sweeter voice of waters played !
 Where Ham’s fountains rise in crystal rings ;
 And where with cliffs o’erhung, and leafy shade,
 The stream of Dove descends on brilliant wings !
 Here must thou hush to rest thy quivering strings ;
 For I have seen Pike Pool’s deep mirror’d cone ;
 Within the marble cave have drank its springs ;
 And resting now on Dove’s fountain stone,
 Thy music dies away—her soft pipe trills alone.”

EDWARDS’ “ *Tour of the Dove*.”

ILAM HALL. Although situated in Staffordshire, Ilam Hall generally forms one of the places of resort for Derbyshire tourists. The hall, the seat of J. Watts Russell, Esq., being close by Dovedale, is generally seen by tourists at the same time with it, is not exhibited as a show-house, though parties furnished with a proper introduction are politely shewn round. Rhodes says of it—"It is situated on the Staffordshire side of the river Dove, and therefore not properly an object for these excursions ; but with those who visit DOVEDALE, Ilam is always a point of attraction. Thorpe Cloud, one of the highest mountains in Derbyshire, stands like a mighty sentinel over its woods, gardens, groves, and meadows, that quietly repose in the deep hollow at its base."

As we enter the village of Ilam or Ham, our attention is attracted by an exquisitely designed and beautifully executed cross, of similar character to the crosses of Queen Eleanor, which was erected in memory of Mrs. Mary Watts Russell by her husband in 1840. It is a hexagonal cross, highly decorated, and bears the following inscription :—

" This Cross and Fountain,
erected by her Husband,
perpetuate the memory of
One who lives in the hearts
of many in this Village and
Neighbourhood.

MARY WATTS RUSSELL.

1840.

Free as for all these crystal waters flow,
Her gentle eyes would weep for others' woe ;
Dried is that fount ; but long may this endure,
To be a Well of Comfort to the Poor."

ILAM CHURCH, in front of the hall, has lately been rebuilt from the designs of Mr. Scott, and is a bald and poor-looking edifice. The old church was extremely picturesque, and was thus described :—"The tower appears to be a structure of foliage, for the stone work is so invested with ivy as to be almost obscured with its verdant covering ; and the dial of the clock is half buried amongst thickly entwined leaves. Ash, elder, and wild roses, of the most luxuriant growth and colour, flourish close around the walls of the church, and the adjoining burial-ground is covered with the richest verdure, amongst which a grey stone occasionally appears, inscribed to the memory of those who sleep beneath." The chief attraction here, however, is the affecting monument, by Chantrey, to the memory of D. P. Watts, which occupies a little Gothic chapel over the family vault, to the north side of the church. Rhodes, though the intimate friend of the sculptor, did him no more than justice when he thus described the monument :—"In this fine work of art, the venerable David Pike Watts is represented on his bed of death, from whence he has half raised himself, by a final effort of expiring nature, to perform the last solemn act of a long and virtuous life. His only daughter and her children—all that were dearest to him in life—surround his couch, and bend at his side, as they receive from his lips the blessings and benedictions of a dying parent, when the last half-uttered farewell falters upon them. Nothing can be more affecting than this family group. The figures here committed to marble have the semblance of beings like ourselves, with passions, feelings, and affections similar to our own. We therefore sympathize in their afflictions, and mingle our tears with theirs. Fame, justice, wisdom.

fortitude, charity, religion, are all represented by certain understood modifications of the human form, and they may be bodied forth in marble with great skill and felicity of execution ; but, in comparison with the work I have described, how cold and feeble are the effects they produce !”

THE HALL, as it now stands, was erected by the present proprietor. It is in the Elizabethan style of architecture, and presents a truly noble appearance. The pictures and armoury are highly interesting.

Dr. Johnson, when he wrote *Rasselas*, is said to have had the scenery of the neighbourhood of Ilam in view, as the pattern of his “Happy Valley.” Congreve wrote his “Old Bachelor,” and part of his “Mourning Bride,” in a grot near the hall, which is still known as “Congreve’s Grot.” The rivers Hamps and Manifold both rise within a few yards of each other, in the pleasure-grounds.

N.B.—See also the separate *Guide to Alton Towers and Dovedale*, by the same author as this work, illustrated with several wood engravings, *price 1s.*

DRONFIELD.

INNS, *etc.*—*Blue Posts* (Goodwin); *Green Dragon* (Cartledge); *Red Lion* (Radforth), *etc. etc.*

From Chesterfield, 6 miles.

DRONFIELD, formerly a market town, is a considerable village in the busy iron district lying between Chesterfield and Sheffield. It is pleasantly situated in a valley, and is surrounded by a very pleasant neighbourhood.

It is principally supported by the iron and coal works, and manufactories of the neighbourhood. It has large edge-tool, scythe, and sickle manufactories; beside which it has iron foundries, chemical works, a large steam and water corn-mill, and some spindle and flyer manufactories, and in its vicinity are several coal mines. It has Gas Works. It has still an annual Cattle Fair, on April 25th; a feast on the nearest Sunday to Midsummer-day; and statutes for hiring servants. The manor of Dronfield belonged to the Crown till, in the reign of King John, it was granted to William de Briwere, from whom it passed successively to the families of Tateshall, Cromwell, Hastings, Selioke, and others. In 1854 the old market cross was taken down, and a monument of stone to the memory of Sir Robert Peel was erected on its site, at a cost of £30, raised by subscription. The PARISH comprises the townships of Dronfield, Little Barlow, Coal Aston, Holmesfield, and Unstone, together containing 4976 inhabitants, and 10,570 acres of land. The townships of Dore and Totley, formerly in this parish, were, by order of Council, in January 1844, united in a distinct parish for all ecclesiastical purposes. Dronfield township has 2971 inhabitants, and 2414 acres

of land. The Church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a large and handsome structure, consisting of nave, chancel, side aisles, tower, and spire. In 1855, it was thoroughly repaired and repewed at a cost of £1000. It contains several interesting monuments and monumental brasses. Among the former is a recumbent effigy of a knight in armour. There was formerly a chantry which stood on the site of the Green Dragon Inn, and was appropriated to Beauchief Abbey. The vicarage, worth about £224 a year, is in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, and incumbency of the Rev. W. D. B. Bertles, M.A. The Independents, Baptists, and Methodists, have each a chapel here. That belonging to the Independents is a large handsome building, erected in 1861, on the site of a more ancient edifice. The Grammar-School was founded in 1579 by Thomas Fanshawe, Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer, in pursuance of the will of Henry Fanshawe, his predecessor in that office, who endowed it with lands, which now produce an excellent income. The school is open to all the children of the parish, thirty of whom are instructed free. The Mechanics' Institution, established in 1850, has a good library, and a well supplied news-room.

One of the most interesting things connected with Dronfield is its connection with Sir Richard Fanshawe, ambassador to Spain and Portugal, the author of "Original Letters and Negotiations," and translator of "Il Pastor Fido," and several other translations of Virgil, Camoens, Guarini, Mendoza, etc.; and with his wife, Lady Fanshawe, the amiable and accomplished authoress of the "Memoirs," with which every reader of taste is acquainted.

Within easy distance of Dronfield are—Norton, rendered

famous as being the birth-place of Chantrey, Beauchief Abbey, and other places of interest. Of Norton, an account will be found later on. BEAUCHIEF ABBEY lies on the Yorkshire confines of Derbyshire, and is an extra-parochial district adjoining the parish of Norton. The Abbey, of which some interesting remains still exist, was founded about 1174, for an Abbot, with Canons of the Premonstratensian order from Welbeck, by Robert Fitz-Ralf, Lord of Alfreton and Norton. The Abbot was summoned to Parliament in the reign of Edward I. At the Dissolution, there were an Abbot and twelve Canons.

EYAM.

PRINCIPAL INN.—The *Bull's Head*.

From Bakewell, 7 m. ; from Sheffield (post town), 12 m. ; from Buxton,
11 m.

THE VILLAGE OF EYAM has many claims on the notice of the tourist—the charm of its situation, its tale of the plague, the almost superhuman devotedness of its pastor called into action by that calamity, and the talent to which it has either given birth, or has nursed—one and all give it an imperishable interest in the eyes of the intelligent. The village, which is large and well-built, as usual with Peak villages, of stone, runs east and west, and, like Selborne, is built on two different strata. On the north side the houses rest on shale and sandstone, and on the south on mountain limestone. The name has been conjectured to be derived from *Ey* or *Ea*, water, and *am* or *ham*, high. In the Domesday book it is written *Aiune*. The antiquities of Eyam are numerous, though they are gradually disappearing. At a place on Eyam Moor, known as “Wet-withens,” is a Druidical circle consisting of sixteen stones, enclosing a space about ninety feet in diameter. The stones are about three feet above the surface of the soil, with the exception of three, which are much smaller. A large stone until a few years ago occupied the centre of the circle. Several other smaller and less distinct circles exist in the vicinity of this. Numerous barrows were once to be found on Eyam Moor. One which formerly stood near the great circle was from 75 to 90 feet in diameter, and about 35 feet in height. When opened, an urn composed

of unbaked clay was found, containing bones, ashes, wood, charcoal, and a flint arrow-head. About a mile further west, on "Hawley's Piece," stood another smaller barrow. It was 66 feet wide and 36 feet high. On the enclosure of the common in 1801 it was cleared away to make fences. A large urn was found in the interior, and carried home by an individual as a great prize; but his cow dying, he attributed the evil to the jar, and accordingly had it devoutly buried. On Eyam Edge, not far from the "Old Twelve-meers Mine," is a barrow, which measures upwards of 100 feet in diameter at the base, and nearly 30 feet high. Urns have frequently been found near Eyam, containing chiefly ashes, arrow-heads, and coins. On Riley-side, not many years ago, two barrows were destroyed. It is within the recollection of many still living, that in their vicinity there existed a circle of large stones, "surrounded by a circular ridge of earth." The most recently opened barrow was at Grindlow, where some very interesting discoveries were made in 1862, which have been described in the "Reliquary." The principal relic discovered was a fine Celtic drinking cup, of the form usual in Derbyshire barrows. Many early customs, some of them very pretty and simple, are still observed in this and the neighbouring villages.

That lead was wrought here, as in many other parts of Derbyshire, by the Romans, is evident, from pieces occasionally found on the moor. Little more than thirty years ago a conical piece weighing between thirty and forty pounds was found near Leam Hall (M. M. Middleton, Esq.) Roman coins are now and then turned up. The language of the people of this neighbourhood exhibits a rare mixture of uations and ages. Some excellent papers on the dialect of

this district of the High Peak, by the Right Hon. Lord Denman, which have lately appeared in the "Reliquary," will be read with interest by the visitors to this interesting locality. The principal entrance into Eyam is called Lydgate (Saxon, Cover-gate), and here watch and ward used to be kept until within a century back. The villagers took the post by turns, watching the entrance from nine at night until six in the morning. "The watchman had a large wooden halbert, or 'watch-bill,' for protection, and when he came off watch in the morning, he took the watch-bill and reared it against the door of that person whose turn to watch succeeded him." The Lords of the Manor of Eyam are the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Buckingham, and the Earl of Thanet. The village is extensive, and particularly clean and respectable looking. The houses are built of stone, as most Peak houses are, with stone floors, and these are kept scrupulously clean, with whitened lines round the floors, and the door and window places coloured either white or blue. This gives a cheerful and cleanly appearance to the place which is quite remarkable.

CUCKET CHURCH is situated in the dell known as the Delf or Cucklet Dale. The rock which bears this name stands out from the steep side of the dell. It is a large mass of rock standing out from the top of a steep acclivity, which rises nearly perpendicularly from the valley. It is one of the most remarkable and picturesque rocks in the kingdom, and is naturally hollowed out into a number of cavities, whose natural arches give it the appearance of a rough ecclesiastical building. In one of these rude archways stood the worthy pastor Mompesson to read prayers to his fear-stricken congregation, at the time when

“ Contagion closed the portal of the fane
In which he wont the bread of life to deal ;
He then a temple sought, not made with hands,
But rear'd by Him amidst whose works it stood
Rudely magnificent.”—ROBERTS.

And it must have been one of the most striking and solemn pictures which the imagination can dwell upon, to see the venerable pastor, standing in the church which Nature had rudely formed, and addressing his parishioners—the few who remained—while they were assembled in the sweet valley below. It is impossible to conceive anything more sublime or touching than such a scene in the midst of the desolation and death which was spread around.

At the head of the dell is a narrow little chasm called the “SALT PAN ROCK,” through which, after continued rains, rushes a “troubled stream.” It is one of the most exquisite spots in the whole of this charming neighbourhood, and ought to be seen by every visitor. From this end of the dell access to Eyam is to be had.

EYAM CHURCH, with its pinnacled tower at the west end, stands in the centre of the village. In the church are some very interesting details ; amongst which are the remains of a stone altar and a remarkable squint, with piscina adjoining, attached to a shaft ; some early English shafts and capitals, a font probably of the same period ; some curious bosses, etc. There is also an elegant decorated window and other matters worthy of examination. “The chancel and tower were re-erected about the year 1600. At the east end of the north aisle is a window of the fourteenth century, still containing a few squares of painted glass.” The tower, nearly sixty feet high, was erected at the expense of a maiden lady named Stafford.

“The bells are also said to have been given by Madam Stafford; they are rich in material, and contain much silver.” They bear the following inscriptions:—

JESVS BEE OVR SPEED. 1619. CO.

GOD SAVE HJS CHVRCH. 1618. CO.

JESVS BE OVR SPEDE. 1618. CO.

JESWS BE OVR SPEDE. 1628.

Over the south door-way is a complex sun-dial, on which “the parallel of the sun’s declination for every month in the year, a scale of the sun’s meridian altitude, an azimuthal scale, the points of the compass, and a number of meridians, are well delineated.” Several monumental tablets and brasses ornament the walls and pillars of the interior. The churchyard contains many interesting memorials. The ANCIENT CROSS, covered with interlaced knots and figures, is of the early Saxon period; it is somewhat of the same character as the one at Bakewell. It is about eight feet in height, one of the stones being lost, and greatly resembles the crosses of Ireland and Iona, though its decorations are not so elaborate. Few village churchyards are richer in epitaphs than that of Eyam. Many of them were written by the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, for many years curate of the place. Of these the following is a good example. It is from the tomb of a youth named Froggat.

“How eloquent the monumental stone,
Where blooming modest virtues prostrate lie,
Where pure religion from her hallow’d throne,
Tells man—it is an awful thing to die.

“Is happiness thy aim! or death thy fear?
Learn how their path with glory may be trod,

From the lamented youth who slumbers here,
Who gave the glory of his youth to God."

Another poet who contributed to beautify "God's Acre," was Richard Furness, the author of the "Rag Bag," etc., who was a native of Eyam. His epitaph over his wife's remains is worthy of preservation—

"Love like a pilgrim came
With Hope, and raised this urn,
Where elegy's sad muse
Long lingering shall mourn—
Shall pour ambrosial dews
T' embalm the virtuous name

Of Frances, the wife of Richard Furness, who died August 12, 1844.

Another from the same pen has an unusual mixture of quaintness and pathos. It marks the last resting-place of a sick-nurse—

"In memory
of
Dorothy, wife of
Daniel White,

Who departed this life, August the sixth, 1811, aged 58 years.

Of honest memory this worthy wife,
In nature's sorrows smooth'd the way to life :
Peace to her ashes, when the lab'ring earth
Shall, groaning, heave its millions into birth,
May she, with all the children of her hand,
Receive a portion of the better land."

An epitaph on a tablet monument on the tower, written by a young gentleman for his deceased sweetheart, will be recognised as in part borrowed from the beautiful elegy of Guiderius over the supposed dead body of Imogen—

"Elizth. Laugher, Ob. Feb. 4th, 1741, Æt. 24.

Fear no more the heat o' the sun,
Nor the furious winter rages :

Thou thy worldly task hast done,
 Home art gone and ta'en thy wages.
 I weep thee now, but I too must,
 Here end with thee, and turn to dust ;
 In Christ may endless union prove
 The consummation of our love.

Erected by Tho. Sheldon (Her Lover)."

Two more epitaphs may be quoted to save the tourist the trouble of copying them in the churchyard. The first is interesting from its peculiarity—

" Here lieth the body of Ann Sellars,
 Buried by this stone—who
 Died on Jan. 15th day, 1731.
 Likewise here lise dear Isaac
 Sellars, my husband and my right,
 Who was buried on that same day come
 Seven years, 1738. In seven years
 Time there come a change—
 Observe and here you'll see,
 On that same day come
 Seven years my husband's
 Laid by me.

Written by Isaac Sellars."

The other is even more peculiar, being a most astonishing tissue of contradictions—

" William Talbot, died April 16, 1817, aged 79 years.

Cold death o'ertook him in his aged years,
 And left no parent's unavailing tears ;
 Relations now enjoy his worldly store—
 The race forgotten, and the name no more."

By far the most interesting tomb in the place is that of the pious Mrs. Mompesson, the wife of the rector of the parish at the time when the plague almost depopulated the place. The tomb has plain shields on its sides, while

one end is decorated with an hour-glass between wings, and the words

CAVE
NESCITIS
HORAM,

and on the other a death's head, with the words

MIHI LUCRUM.

At each corner of the tomb, as is customary in this locality, is a stone pillar. On the slab at the top is the inscription in Latin as follows :—

CATHERINA VXOR
GVLIELMI MOMPESON
HVIVS ECCLESIAE RECT
FILIA RADULPHI CARR
NVPER DE COCKEN IN
COMITATV DVNELMENSIS
ARMIGERI
SEPVLTA VICESSIMO
QVINTO DIE MENSIS AVGTI
ANO DNI 1666.

THE PLAGUE AT EYAM occupies by no means an uninteresting and unimportant place in British history. In the latter end of 1664 the plague broke out in London, and in the course of a twelvemonth swept away about one-sixth of the population. So much more dreadful were its ravages, however, in the little village of Eyam,* that in a few months in the summer of 1666, about five-sixths of

* For a detailed account of the history, antiquities, and general memorabilia of Eyam, the reader is referred to an interesting little work entitled "The History of Eyam," by Mr. William Wood. It is sold by the author, who resides in the village.

the population were carried away by it. Out of about 350 who inhabited the village before this dreadful visitation, only 91 were left alive.

“ The Plague

O'er hills and vales of gold and green,
 Pass'd on, undreaded and unseen ;
 Foregoing cities, towns, and crowds ;
 Gay mansions glittering to the clouds,
 Magnificence and wealth,
 To reach the humbler, sweeter spot,
 The village and the peaceful cot,
 The residence of health.”—HOLLAND.

Tradition states that the Plague reached Eyam in a box containing tailors' patterns in cloth, and, it is said, some old clothes. This box was sent from London in September 1665, and was opened, it was believed, by a journeyman named Vicars, who, noticing that the contents were damp, held some of them before the fire. While engaged in this act, he was suddenly seized with violent sickness, his neck and other parts of his body began to swell, and on the third day, “ the fatal token—the plague spot—appeared on his breast.” He died in the course of the following evening. This was the first case in the village, the precursor of an almost unheard of scourge.

“ Out it burst, a dreadful cry of death ;
 ‘ The Plague ! the Plague ! ’ the withering language flew,
 And faintness follow'd on its rapid breath ;
 And all hearts sunk, as pierced with lightning through.
 ‘ The Plague ! the Plague ! ’ no groundless panic grew
 But there, sublime in awful darkness trod
 The pest ; and lamentation, as he slew,
 Proclaimed his ravage in each sad abode,
 ‘ Mid frenzied shrieks for aid—and vain appeals to God.”

HOWITT.

Fourteen days elapsed before another victim died, and then almost every day had its death. On the last day in September no less than five fell. In October twenty-two died, in November seven, and in December nine. Even winter's severity did not seem materially to affect it, and when spring smiled, and summer bloomed upon the village they but increased its virulence. Unutterable woe spread through the village and entered every cottage. By the end of August, about four-fifths of the population were no more. The Rev. Mr. Mompesson, who held the living of Eyam, was greatly the means not only of staying the ravages of the plague, but of alleviating the agonies of those who suffered by it. "He was the priest, the physician, and the legislator of a community of sufferers; and the bond by which they were connected had a melancholy influence over the minds of his parishioners. His will, nay, even his wish but half expressed, had the force and effect of a legislative enactment; and even at a time, and under circumstances, when men usually listen to the suggestions of personal safety only, he was regarded with reverence, and obeyed with alacrity. He represented to the inhabitants the consequence of leaving their homes, and communicating to others the pestilent malady with which they were visited, and the little probability of escaping the contagion by flight. His character and example, combined with his authority, drew a circle round the village of Eyam which none attempted to pass, even though to remain within it was to hazard almost inevitable death. At his suggestion, an arrangement was made by which supplies of food and everything necessary to mitigate the horrors of the disease were deposited, from whence they were regularly removed by some of the villagers to whom this task was assigned."

The pastor's children were sent to a distance, but his wife heroically remained behind to share the dangers of his office. At length she fell, and he stood alone with the dead and dying :—

“ One lightning-winged cry
 Shot through the hamlet and a wailing grew,
 Wilder than when the plague fiend first drew nigh,
 One troublous hour—and from all quarters fly
 The wretched remnant who had ceased to weep ;
 But sorrow which had drain'd their bosoms dry,
 Found yet fresh fountains in the spirit deep,
 Wringing out burning tears that loved one's couch to steep.”

HOWITT.

The letters of Mompesson at this period are regarded as amongst the finest specimens in the English language. That to his children announcing the death of their mother is peculiarly touching. In a letter to Sir George Saville, written on the 1st of September 1666, he says :—“ This is the saddest news that ever my pen could write. The destroying angel having taken up his quarters within my habitation, my dearest wife is gone to her eternal rest, and is invested with a crown of righteousness, having made a happy end. Indeed, had she loved herself as well as me, she had fled from the pit of destruction with the sweet babes, and might have prolonged her days ; but she was resolved to die a martyr to my interest. My drooping spirits are much refreshed with her joys, which I think are unutterable.” “ Sir,” he afterwards writes, “ I have made bold in my will with your name for executor, and I hope you will not take it ill. I have joined two others with you, who will take from you the trouble. Your favourable aspect will, I know, be a great comfort to my distressed orphans. I am not desirous that they should be great, but

good ; and my next request is, that they be brought up in the fear and admonition of the Lord."

Neither his unparalleled exertions, nor the pestilential air which he was continually compelled to breathe, at all affected the health of the good man. Over the sick-bed as pastor and physician, or in the quiet recess of Cucklet Church, he was day and night employed until October 1666 when the plague ceased. It is gratifying to know that his exertions were not unrewarded even on earth. He obtained the prebends of York and Southwell, and the rectory of Eakring. The deanery of Lincoln was offered to him, but he declined it in favour of his friend Dr. Fuller. He died in 1708. Among the other great stays of the plague, the Rev. Thomas Stanley must not be forgotten, for his labours were untiring and heroic. The only other individual whose duty led him into such imminent danger, was Marshal Howe, who interred the bodies. Though his wife and son fell victims, yet he survived and lived for many years.

Scarcely a field in the vicinity of Eyam is without its graves, some marked with tombstones, but many hidden in the grass. Riley Graves, called the "Riley Stones," about a quarter of a mile to the east of the village, are frequently visited by strangers. Here the family of Hancock, which was completely swept away by the plague, was buried.

The "Riley Stones" consist of a tomb to the memory of John Hancock, Senr., August 7, 1666, and grave-stones to Elizabeth Hancock, August 3 ; John, August 3 ; Oner, August 7 ; William, August 7 ; Alice, August 9 ; and Ann, August 10 ; so that of this family of Hancock, two were buried on the 3d of August, three on the 7th, one on the

9th, and one on the 10th. Thus seven members of the same family were carried off in as many days. The tombs will be seen by the visitor, enclosed by a low wall, in the centre of a field on Riley, overlooking the village.

Eyam has been long celebrated as the abode of talent. In the fourteenth century John Nightbroder, the founder of the house of Carmelites at Doncaster, was born in the village. Anna Seward, whose father was appointed to the rectory on the death of the Rev. Mr. Bruce, was born at Eyam in 1744, and at an unusually early age evinced a strong poetical tendency. Early in life she was removed to Lichfield, her father having become canon of that cathedral; yet so strong was her attachment to the scenes of her early youth, that she every year visited Eyam. She died at Lichfield in 1809. From her voluminous letters, which occupy six closely printed volumes, Miss Seward is perhaps as well known as a prose writer as she is as a poet. Her poems are all remarkable for their chasteness and purity of style, and for their polished language. Many of her poems were published in her lifetime, and have since gone through several editions, and they have been published since her decease, in three volumes, edited by Sir Walter Scott. Miss Seward was also authoress of a *Life of Dr. Darwin*, who was her intimate friend. On the occasion of a visit to Eyam in 1788, she composed an elegiac ode, three stanzas of which we quote:—

“ In scenes paternal, not beheld through years,
Nor view'd till now, but by a father's side;
Well might the tender tributary tears
From keen regrets of duteous fondness glide!
Its pastor to this human flock no more
Shall the long flight of future day's restore;

Distant he droops—and that once gladdening eye,
Now languid gleams e'en when his friends are nigh.

* * * *

“ Ere yet I go, who may return no more,
That sacred pile, 'mid yonder shadowy trees,
Let me revisit!—Ancient massy door,
Thou gratest hoarse!—my vital spirits freeze,
Passing the vacant pulpit, to the space
Where humble rails the decent altar grace,
And where my infant sisters' ashes sleep,
Whose loss I left the childish sports to weep.

* * * *

“ But O ! thou blank and silent pulpit!—thou
That with a father's precepts, just and bland,
Didst win my ear, as Reason's strengthening glow
Show'd their full value ; now thou seem'st to stand
Before my sad, suffus'd, and trembling gaze,
The dreariest relic of departed days—
Of eloquence paternal, nervous, clear,
Dim apparition thou—and bitter is my tear.”

The Rev. Peter Cunningham, a gentleman with a refined poetic taste, clear judgment, and liberal education, became curate under Mr. Seward, and became the intimate friend of Miss Seward. Many exquisite passages occur in his poems.

“ He left the village of Eyam in 1790 ; and was under the necessity of selling all that he possessed, even his books, to enable him to encounter the expensive outset of the new life he was entering upon.” He was appointed chaplain to the English factory at Smyrna, but the climate did not suit him, and he resolved to revisit his native shore. In his journey home he suffered many privations, being frequently in absolute want. Having arrived at the Hungarian frontier, he sat down by the wayside to rest. Recollecting that he had in his pocket a volume of poems

which a lady had given him before leaving Smyrna, he sat down to look at one which she had recommended to his perusal, when, to his astonishment, he found "closely nestled within the leaves," a note or order for fifty pounds. On his return home he had a curacy given him, and soon after obtained a living in Devonshire. "This he did not long enjoy. Invited to preach an annual sermon to a society at Islington, to whom he had become endeared, he attended, and dined with the members, after delivering to them his last, and one of his best discourses. He appeared in perfect health and high in spirits, but, soon after the cloth was removed, while conversing with a gentleman near him, he fell back in his chair, and immediately expired without a sigh or groan: such was the end of Cunningham."

Richard Furness, a native of Eyam, and for some time schoolmaster in the village of Dore, is also favourably known as a poet. His best known productions are entitled the "Rag Bag," and "Medicus Magus," which are both talented productions. Furness died in December 1857, and a memoir of his life, with a collected edition of his poems, has been written by Dr. Holland of Sheffield. Two short passages from the latter poem will illustrate the style of the author. In the first he describes the spread of the plague, which

"Darts on the whirlwind—floats upon the breeze—
Creeps down the vales, and hangs upon the trees—
Strikes in a sunbeam—in the evening cool—
Flaps on the fog, and stagnates on the pool—
In films ethereal, taints the vital air—
Steals through a pore, and creeps along a hair—
Invades the eye in light—the ear in sounds—
Kills with a touch, and at a distance wounds."

The other passage describes the recovery of a female sufferer:—

“ But nature rallied, and her flame still burn'd—
Sunk in the socket, glimmer'd, and return'd ;
The golden bowl and silver cord were sound ;
The cistern's wheel revolved its steady round ;
Fire—vital fire—evolved the living stream,
And life's fine engine pump'd the purple stream.”

At Eyam is an old mansion which belonged to the family of President Bradshaw called “Bradshaw Hall ;” and the neighbourhood is rich in beautiful scenery and interesting localities. One interesting relic lies to the left of the roadway to Eyam Moor. It is a small well, covered with a carved stone, and is called Mompesson's Well. In this well, in the time of the plague, the villagers used to place their money, and the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages deposited their wares by it in exchange, so as to prevent the spread of the contagion.

GLOSSOP.

Population of the Parish only, in 1871, 5933.

From Chapel-en-le-Frith, 10 m. ; from Derby, 50 m.

THE parish of Glossop, one of the most extensive in Derbyshire, lies on the extreme northern boundary of the county, on the borders of Cheshire and Yorkshire. The town, which, with the surrounding district, has of late been made corporate, is inhabited by a large manufacturing population, who are engaged in the cotton-factories and print-works in the neighbourhood. At the time of the Domesday Survey it belonged to the Crown. It was granted by Henry I. to William Peverel, on the attainder of whose son it reverted to the Crown. In 1157 it was gifted by Henry II., along with the church, to the Abbey of Basingwerk. Henry VIII. bestowed it on the Earl of Shrewsbury, and it now belongs to Lord Edward Howard. The town, which is irregularly built, has increased very rapidly in size, and now consists of three main divisions, known respectively as "Old Town" (or Glossop proper), "Howard Town" (or Glossop Dale), and "Mill Town." It is now a great centre of the cotton trade, and is able in size, in extent of manufactures, and in commercial importance, to compete with many of the principal seats of the cotton manufacture in Lancashire. There is an excellent market (Saturday being market-day), a commodious Town-Hall and Market-House, a Temperance Hall, a Savings' Bank, Gas and Water Works, Grammar School, Mechanics' Institution, and every other requisite public building for a large and rapidly increasing commercial community. It has also its parent and district churches,

and several commodious chapels for Catholics and different denominations of Dissenters, to most of which excellent schools are attached.

County Court and Petty Sessions are held regularly at

Glossop Hall, for many years the seat of the lord of the manor, Lord Edward Howard, recently raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Howard of Glossop, is a remarkably picturesque old building, with extensive terraced grounds.

The *Corporation of Glossop* consists of a Mayor, six Aldermen, and eighteen Town-Councillors ; with Town-Clerk, Borough Treasurer, Chief Constable, and all the usual officers.

The *Bank* is a branch of the Manchester and Liverpool District Bank.

In the neighbourhood are the Roman station of MELANDRA CASTLE, and many other interesting remains of that and of the preceding period ; CHARLESWORTH, a large and important manufacturing village ; DINTING VALE, where are the large print-works of the Messrs. Potter, and where one of the most stupendous pieces of railway engineering will be seen by the visitor ; HADFIELD, with its calico and print works ; WATERSIDE, also with factories and other cotton works, as there are also at PADFIELD, MARPLE BRIDGE, WHITFIELD, etc. ; and HAYFIELD, a romantic village, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, where is a good church, with some interesting monuments.

HADDON HALL.

From Rowsley Station, 2 m. ; From Bakewell, 3 m. ; from Chatsworth, 5½ m., by way of Rowsley ; from Matlock Bath, 7½ m. ; from Baslow, 7 m. May be seen by visitors and parties every day. A gratuity is given to the attendant. Accommodation for horses is provided.

HADDON HALL is situated on a natural elevated ridge of limestone, on the east bank of the river Wye, in one of the most fertile spots in the whole county of Derby. The first view of its castellated walls, as we approach it from Bakewell, is rather disappointing, but as we come into close contact with it, the magnitude of this venerable pile, its castellated form, and its embattled turrets rising above the trees, have a magnificent effect.

At the time of the Domesday survey Haddon belonged to Henry de Ferrars, of the family of the great Earls of Derby, but the whole manor was given by the Conqueror to his natural son William Peveril, the famous "Peveril of the Peak." In this family it remained until the reign of Henry II., when, from the then holder having previously taken the part of Queen Matilda, in the reign of Stephen, he fled from the approach of Henry, and his lands reverted to the Crown. It was then granted to the Avenalls. From them it passed by marriage to the Vernons, the last of whom, Sir George Vernon, styled from his princely hospitality, and sumptuous style of living, the "King of the Peak," died in 1567. He left two daughters, Margaret, married to the second Earl of Derby of the Stanley family ; and the celebrated Dorothy Vernon, married to John Manners, son of the Earl of Rutland. Thus the Derbyshire

OF
HADDON
HALL
AND
GARDENS.



estates passed to the Rutland family, who still hold them. The Mannors, Earls and Dukes of Rutland, made it their family residence until about a century and a half ago, when it was deserted for the more splendid castle and palace of Belvoir. It is asserted, on the authority of tradition, that the fair Dorothy stole through one of the ante-rooms while the family were regaling with some friends, and eloped with her lover; and this is perhaps one of the most charming and pleasant episodes in the history of this truly interesting pile of buildings. This story has been most gracefully and beautifully told by Eliza Meteyard—so well known by the *nom-de-plume* given her by her friend Douglas Jerrold, “Silverpen”—in the “Reliquary,” under the title of “the Love Steps of Dorothy Vernon,” and will be read with interest and profit by the visitor. Some passages in the life of Sir George Vernon afforded William Bennet materials for his novel, “The King of the Peak.”

By a small bridge we cross the river Wye, and passing the cottage of the keeper of the hall, soon gain the entrance. The scenery which surrounds Haddon on every side is beautiful. Behind rises a gentle hill covered with leafy honours, and in front flows the clear water of the Wye, amid rich pastures, shady nooks, and sedgy banks. The effect of a fine baronial hall in such a position is peculiarly pleasing.

Through a little door under a large archway we enter the first court-yard, which is surrounded by various offices and apartments. On the lower side is the “Chaplain’s Room,” a dark gloomy apartment, containing a number of curious relics. A singular matchlock of primitive make, a pair of huge boots, a thick “buckskin doublet,” and a number of pewter plates of immense diameter, tell of fêtes

on the field and by the board. Behind the wainscotting of this room a curious washing tally has recently been found. An old cradle and the chapel bell are the only other relics of note. Through a Gothic arch we enter the chapel at the south-west corner of the quadrangle. This chapel, which is one of the oldest portions of the hall, is Norman, with later additions. In it is a Norman font, and pillars of the same period. There are also some interesting remains of stained glass, an old chest, and various other curious relics. In the stained glass of the east window is this inscription :—

“Orate pro ai’abus Ricardi Vernon et Benedicite uxoris ejus, qui fecerunt Ano Dni. Milesimo ccccxxvii. ’

The subjects represented on the glass are the Crucifixion and the Twelve Apostles. The roof was renewed by Sir George Manners, and bears the date 1624. Some curious wall paintings may also be seen in the chapel.

In the porch of the Great Hall is a Roman altar found in the grounds. Camden, who saw it, preserved the inscription. By other travellers it has been differently stated. The following is the inscription :—

DEO. MARTI. BRACIACAE. OS(I)TIVS. CAECILIA(NVS). PRAEF.
COH. I. AQVITANO. V. S.

The porch bears the arms of the Vernons and “Fulco de Pembridge, Lord of Tonge in Shropshire.”* From it a passage leads to the other court. On the left are the kitchen with its large oaken door and buttery hatch, and other offices. The GREAT HALL, where the Vernons once lived in regal state, is one of the most interesting speci-

* Sir R. Vernon, Speaker of the House of Commons in 1426, married Isabella, heiress of Sir Fulk de Pembridge.

mens of the kind in existence. An oaken table on a slightly elevated platform or dais at the upper end of the room, is recognised as that at which the "lord of the feast" sat with his noble guests, while those of lower degree feasted at tables round the hall. A gallery occupies



two sides of the hall. The joists of the roof are bare ; and the huge fire-places contrast strangely with the more elegant comforts of modern times. The hall is thirty-five feet long by twenty-five wide. There are some curious relics of bygone days in this hall. Fire-dogs are still retained, stags' antlers adorn the wainscotted gallery, and against the entrance doorway in the screen is a strong iron hook, to which it was customary to attach the hands, high above the head, of defaulters at carousals who did

not do their full duty to their liquor, and while in this position, as a further punishment, cold water was poured down the sleeves of his doublet.

The DINING-ROOM is a magnificent apartment, erected by the "King of the Peak." The ceiling is divided by beams of wood into bays, and though now destitute of ornament, was undoubtedly both painted and gilt in the time of the builder. The oriel window of this room is richly ornamented with carving, exhibiting portraits of Henry VII. and his Queen, of "Will Somers," the king's jester, and a shield bearing the arms of the "Avenells, Pipes, Pierreponts, and Vernons." There is also a carving of the royal arms, with the motto—

"Drede God & honour the King."

The room is wainscotted throughout, and has some fine old portraits and furniture, a curious fire-place, and a splendid old wine-cooler of large dimensions.

Immediately over this room is the DRAWING-ROOM, a more cheerful apartment. In this room is the old state chair. The walls are hung with arras. A door at the upper end conducts to the apartment known as the Earl's dressing room, also hung with tapestry. The subjects here represented are various—ranging from Scripture pieces to the sports of the field. "Tapestry may certainly be classed among the finest ornaments of ancient halls and castles ; there is a cumbrous magnificence about it that no other decoration possesses, and which, in connection with the structure it is intended to adorn, assimilates with our ideas of former times, creates a species of delusion, cheats the mind of its realities, and prepares it for the reception of those visionary and sublime impressions that constitute a

part of its felicity. The entire covering of the walls with loose arras was less essential to the splendour than the comfort of Haddon. The inner doors are so rudely fashioned, and in point of workmanship so ill made, that any other mode could hardly have been adopted to render the place tolerable as a winter residence ; hence the tapestry with which the principal rooms were hung served a more useful and important purpose than that of show."

Returning again to the Drawing-Room, we enter from it the BALL-ROOM or LONG GALLERY, a noble apartment "110 feet long and 17 wide." It is wainscotted with oak, and ornamented with Corinthian pilasters. On the frieze are innumerable carved "boars' heads" and "peacocks," the crests of the families of Vernon and Manners. There is in this room a portrait of the first Earl of Rutland, and in a box at the upper end, a cast of the head of Lady Grace Manners (ninety-three years old when she died), taken immediately after death. A painting over the fireplace is supposed to represent Tomyris, the Scythian Queen, with the head of her implacable foe Cyrus.

The ANTE-ROOM, at the end of the Ball-Room, is next entered. Like the last room, the frieze is adorned with the crests of Vernon and Manners. On the walls are numerous old paintings, among which are readily recognised portraits of Queen Elizabeth, Charles I., Prince Rupert, and Prince Eugene, said to be copies from pictures by Vandyke. A good picture of birds, chiefly swans, by Schnyder, is also here. From the ante-room, a doorway, known as Dorothy Vernon's Door, leads by a short flight of steps to the terraced grounds, and Dorothy Vernon's Walk. This is one of the most charming portions of the mansion. The next room is the STATE BED-ROOM, a fine

apartment hung with the costly tapestry of Gobelins, representing subjects from *Æsop's Fables*. A state bed, last occupied by George IV., then Prince Regent, when on a visit to the Duke of Rutland at Belvoir, was removed here some years since. It is fourteen and a half feet high and six feet long. The hangings are of green silk velvet, lined with white satin. It is said that Eleanor Roos, the wife of Sir Robert Manners, made the hangings. Over the fireplace is a rough piece of plaster work in relief, representing Orpheus charming wild beasts with his heavenly music. In the raised recess of the large oriel window is a very old French looking-glass, said to have belonged to Queen Elizabeth, and a dressing-table. Behind the tapestry is a door opening into what is termed the ANCIENT STATE-ROOM, a gloomy apartment hung with Gobelins tapestry, representing the principal incidents in the life of Moses. This is undoubtedly one of the oldest parts of the hall. The windows, instead of being ample and cheerful, are reduced to the character of little better than loop-holes. The doors are of a rude style of workmanship, now seldom seen, even on out-houses; and the walls are rough and unplastered.

By a dark passage of no great length from the Ancient State Room we gain a spiral staircase (against which is a strong frame for stringing bows), ascending which we in time reach the PEVERIL TOWER, the highest point and most ancient part of Haddon. It is even supposed that this part was erected before the Conquest, though it is more probable that it is of Norman origin. In the rooms not usually shewn to visitors are some remarkably fine pieces of tapestry; and the kitchens and other domestic offices ought to be visited and examined.

The visitor to Haddon will feel a chill creep over him when he looks at its silent and deserted halls, and reflects that the "King of the Peak" kept noisy hospitality in it, with four-score servants, as merry and as prodigal as himself. The Mannors had seven-score servants, and kept open house for twelve days at Christmas. One eloquent writer observes—"How changed are the fortunes of this once hospitable mansion ! The festive board at which thousands were regaled is no longer spread within its halls, nor are the sounds of mirth heard within its gates. A gloomy and solemn silence pervades its neglected apartments, and the bat and the owl are alone the inmates of its remaining splendour. Grand and imposing as Haddon is without, but little attention has been paid to convenience in its interior construction ; with the exception of the kitchen, the cellar, the dining-hall, and the gallery, it is a discordant mass of small and uncomfortable apartments, crowded together without order. The style of architecture that prevailed in England previous to the reign of Elizabeth, when it experienced considerable improvements, was but little adapted to domestic convenience ; and some of its defects are exemplified at Haddon. Those portions of this old mansion which were appropriated to the purposes of good living, and essential to that princely hospitality by which it was distinguished, when, in the days of the first Duke of Rutland, upwards of seven-score servants were maintained within it, are sufficiently ample to justify all that tradition has told of the ancient festivities of the place. The very limited capacity of the chapel, when contrasted with the magnitude of those apartments, shows that though the good people of this establishment took up a large space in which to manage their temporal affairs, they contrived to

arrange their spiritual concerns within very modest dimensions."

The grounds of Haddon, the terraced gardens, the balustered walls, the groves of majestic trees, the long flights of stone steps leading from terrace to terrace, the cedars, the sombre walls, the narrow pathways leading to the foot-bridge, the lawn, the court-yards, and every part, are filled with beauty and loveliness.

' Haddon, within thy silent halls,
Deserted courts, and turrets high
How mournfully on memory falls
Past scenes of antique pageantry.

A holy spell pervades thy gloom,
A silent charm breathes all around,
And the dread stillness of the tomb
Reigns o'er thy hallow'd haunted ground.

King of the Peak! thy hearth is lone,
No sword-girt vassals gather there,
No minstrel's harp pours forth its tone
In praise of Maud or Margaret fair.

Where are the high and stately dames
Of princely Vernon's banner'd hall?
And where the knights, and what their names,
Who led them forth to festival?

They slumber low and in the dust.
Prostrate and fall'n the warrior lies,
His falchion's blade is dim with rust,
And quench'd the ray of beauty's eyes."—H. B

HARDWICK HALL.

Hardwick, 5 miles from South Wingfield station ; from Bolsover 6 miles ; from Matlock Bath 17 miles ; from Buxton 28 miles ; from Chesterfield 11 miles.

INN near the Hall : the Hardwick Inn.

HARDWICK Hall, one of the princely seats of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, and now belonging to his son the Marquess of Hartington, H.M. Post-Master General, lies about five miles from the Wingfield station, on the Midland Railway, from which it is an extremely pleasant drive, by way of Williamsthorpe and Stainsby. The mansion is advantageously situated on the brow of a high hill, overlooking one of the most beautiful valleys which even this district of Derbyshire can boast, and commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, embracing considerable portions of Nottinghamshire, as well as Derbyshire. The Hall is one of the most imposing looking structures in the kingdom, from its loftiness, its magnificent proportions, and its unity and beauty of design, and is surmounted by an open-work parapet of curious design, embracing the initials of the foundress, E. S., and her arms pierced in the stonework. The building is remarkable for the immense size and number of its windows, which occupy nearly its whole front. The windows of buildings of the Elizabethan period, to which this edifice belongs, were usually large, both in number and size ; but those at Hardwick are even more spacious than other examples. Alluding to these large numbers, Lord Bacon said, "One cannot tell where to become to be out of the sunne."

Hardwick is one of the very few buildings of that period which remain intact at the present day, and is

therefore especially interesting as being a perfect specimen of an Elizabethan mansion, both as regards the building and the furniture which it contains, remaining in its original state. The present building was erected by the celebrated Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury, commonly known as "Bess of Hardwick," the old hall adjoining, and now in ruins, being her birthplace. This lady, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Hardwick, was heiress of the family of that name, and was married, it is said, at fourteen years of age, to Robert Barley of Barley, who died soon afterwards. She then married Sir William Cavendish, ancestor of the present Duke of Devonshire. This gentleman, by whom she had a large family, was the founder of the palatial seat of Chatsworth. After his death she married Sir William St. Loe, and having again become a widow, took for her fourth husband George, Earl of Shrewsbury, whom she survived seventeen years, and was buried in All Saints Church, Derby. As the builder of Hardwick, Chatsworth, and other places, this lady is justly celebrated. It is but seldom that the erection of so fine a series of buildings has fallen to the lot of any one person, and it has been said, on the faith of tradition, that this rage for building originated in a superstitious feeling, she having been told by a fortune-teller that she would never die so long as she continued building. This feeling she carried so strongly in her mind, that she employed a large portion of her wealth in building, but at last died in a hard frost, when the workmen could not labour. It is said that Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned here for the space of eight years, but this is an error, as the present building was not commenced until four years after the execution of that injured and ill-fated woman. That she

was occasionally, while in the custody of the Countess' family, at the Old Hall at Hardwick, is certain ; and that the furniture yet preserved as being that used by her, was removed from Chatsworth, and from the Old Hall, is also pretty certain.

In the GREAT HALL is a beautiful statue, by Westmacott, of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots. On the pedestal is a panel, bearing the inscription, "MARIA REGINA SCOTORUM, NATA 1542 ; A SUI IN EXILIUM ACTA 1568 ; AB HOSPITA NECI DATA, 1587." At the end of the Hall, which is hung with tapestry, is a massive gallery with oak balustrades, supported by pillars of the same material. In the CHAPEL is a quantity of tapestry, illustrative of Scripture scenes, and some exquisite specimens of ancient needlework, in the chair-covers and altar-cloth, with figures of saints under canopies, and other kinds of embroidered ornamentation of the fifteenth century. The DINING-ROOM is wainscotted with oak, and has a number of interesting portraits, including Chancellor Pelham, Lord Walpole, Lord Treasurer Southampton, Lord Clifford, etc. Over the mantelpiece is an earl's coronet, with the initials E.S., the date 1597, and the inscription, "THE CONCLUSION OF ALL THINGES IS TO FEAR GOD AND KEEPE HIS COMMAUNDEMENTES." In the DRAWING-ROOM is some beautiful tapestry, illustrating the story of Esther and Ahasuerus, and amongst the portraits are those of Sir William Cavendish, in fur gown and flat cap, and of the Countess Spencer, mother to Georgiana, the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire. The bed-rooms are mostly hung with tapestry, and contain fine old paintings and superb specimens of ancient furniture, many of them perfectly unique. The

STATE ROOM or PRESENCE CHAMBER is a very remarkable and interesting apartment sixty-five feet long, thirty-three wide, and twenty-six high. At one end of it is a magnificent canopy of richly embroidered black velvet, underneath which are a chair and footstool covered with the same material. Within the canopy are armorial and other devices, and under this the noble owner sat in state to receive his guests on great occasions. In a recess on one side of the room is a lofty state bed, with embroidered canopy, and surmounted by ostrich plumes; the curtains are of crimson velvet, embroidered in gold and silver tissue. In the room are some curiously inlaid tables, carved chairs and stools, splendid pieces of embroidery, curious cabinets, etc. It is hung with tapestry, representing the story of Ulysses. Over this is a frieze rudely executed in plaster, in bas-relief, representing, among other subjects, that of Diana and her nymphs. The effect of this room, with its antique furniture, its glittering embroidery, its tapestry, its pargetting frieze, its elaborate and quaint carvings, its polished floor, its exquisite inlaid work, and its many other delightful features, is one of the finest and most interesting which can be conceived. The LIBRARY is also hung with tapestry, and contains, besides a collection of books, a number of curious portraits, amongst which are Jeffrey Hudson, the Dwarf, by Vandyke, the first Duke of Devonshire, the celebrated Countess of Shrewsbury, and the Duchess of Portsmouth. In this, and in other rooms, are some remarkably curious fire-screens.

The apartments of Mary Queen of Scots are interesting on account of their furniture. The bed is of black velvet, and the hangings are beautifully embroidered, it is said by

the Queen's own hands, in flowers in coloured silks. This, as well as a set of chairs and other work, it is highly probable, was the work of the unfortunate captive and her attendants. It is well known that she was continually employed over embroidery, and in a letter from Mr. White to Sir Wm. Cecil, describing an interview with her at Tutbury Castle, he says, "She sayes that all daye she wrought with her nydill, and that the diversity of the colours made the work seem less tedious, and contynued so long at it till very payne made her give it over." Over the door of the bed-room are the Royal Arms of Scotland, and the Queen's cypher M.R. beautifully carved, with the inscription, "*Marie Stewart, par le grace de Dieu, Royne de Scosse, Douariere de France.*" The PICTURE GALLERY occupies the entire eastern front of the building, with the exception of the towers, and is about 170 feet in length, 22 in width, and 26 in height. The windows, eighteen in number, are twenty feet in depth. The room is hung with tapestry, and contains upwards of 170 portraits, mostly of the family and its connections. Among these will be noticed Mary Queen of Scots, Queen Elizabeth, Stephen Gardiner, who was twice bishop of Winchester, in which office he succeeded Cardinal Wolsey; the Countess of Shrewsbury, Lady Jane Grey, Cardinal Pole, Sir Thomas More, the first Earl of Devonshire, the first Duke of Devonshire, and the eccentric poet and philosopher Thomas Hobbes. "This celebrated hall," writes Fisher, "is one of the possessions of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire; and in the sixteenth century it was part of the dower of Elizabeth, sister and heiress of John Hardwick of Hardwick, Esq., on her espousals with Sir William Cavendish. That lady, as we have elsewhere

observed, afterwards became Countess of Shrewsbury, and, by her extraordinary abilities, greatly enlarged and adorned her estates, and laid the foundation of much of the wealth and honours of the illustrious family of Cavendish. This mansion was rebuilt under her superintendence, and has been noticed by Walpole, in his 'Anecdotes of Painting,' as a remarkable specimen of the noble edifices of the 'Elizabethan era,' combining the beauties and faults of a style in which magnitude was often mistaken for grandeur, and costly workmanship for taste. There was also a desire in its designers for the whimsical and elaborate, which frequently displayed itself in all intended to be ornamental; and of this we have an instance in the towers of the edifice, which, as their summits emerge above the wide-spreading oaks of the fine park in which the mansion stands, appear to be covered with lightly-shivered fragments of battlements; but upon attentive observation, these seeming flaws are discovered to be neatly-carved open work, in which the letters E.S. under a coronet, frequently repeated, signify Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury."

The Old Hall of Hardwick, which is in complete ruin, is a most picturesque pile of building. Several of the rooms are still perfect, and are adorned with most curious and exquisite specimens of pargetting, some of the devices being extremely elaborate, and remarkably well executed. The ruin stands on one side of the open yard of Hardwick, opposite the great mansion, and overlooking the surrounding country in every direction. At the foot of the hill and at the entrance to the park is the "Hardwick Inn."

Near Hardwick is the village of HAULT HUENALL, in the church at which place is buried the world-celebrated

philosopher "Hobbes of Malmsbury," who was tutor in the family of Hardwick, and who wrote "the Wonders of the Peak," and a whole host of works of high-class merit. At ELMTON, in the same district, is buried the celebrated calculator Jedediah Buxton, who was a native of the place, and was one of the most extraordinary mental calculators on record.

HARTINGTON.

PRINCIPAL INN—The *Charles Cotton Hotel* (formerly the *Sleigh Arms*).

From Ashbourne 10 miles; from Buxton 9 miles.

HARTINGTON, from which the second title of the Duke of Devonshire—the Marquis of Hartington—is taken, is a considerable village and market town in the High Peak. The parish comprises an immense district, divided into “quarters” by the names of “Hartington Town Quarter,” “Hartington Upper Quarter,” “Hartington Middle Quarter” (with chapelry of Earl Sterndale), and “Hartington Nether or Lower Quarter.” The district is rich in mines, and contains also some excellent farms. The market, granted to William Ferrars, Earl of Derby, in 1203, is now disused, with the exception of butter, eggs, poultry, etc. At NEWHAVEN, in the lower quarter, celebrated cattle fairs are held. The Manor of Hartington belonged to the Ferrars, Earls of Derby. On the attainder of Robert de Ferrars it was given to Edmund Earl of Lancaster, who had a capital mansion or castle there in the time of Edward I., in whose reign Margaret Countess of Derby claimed the right of having a gallows there. The manor continued in the duchy of Lancaster till 1603, when it was granted to Sir George Hume, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, and afterwards to Sir George Villiers. In 1663 it was purchased of the Duke of Buckingham by the Earl of Devonshire, and now belongs to his descendant, the Duke of Devonshire.

Hartington is a deanery of itself, being exempt from the authority of the bishop and the arch-deacon. The church is a remarkably fine building with many interest-

ing architectural features. It contains some good monuments to the Bateman, Sleigh, and other families ; a memorial window to Sleigh ; some good incised slabs, and other relics.

Hartington Hall, long the patrimonial estate of the Bateman family, is a fine mansion, now used as a farm residence. It has recently been restored at a cost of several thousand pounds, by the present owner, T. Osborne Bateman, Esq., J.P. of Derby.

The chapelry of EARL STERNDALE in this parish is a prettily situated village in midst of some of the finest and wildest scenery of the Peak. It is rich in gorgeous scenery, in Celtic remains, and in everything which can make a locality interesting.

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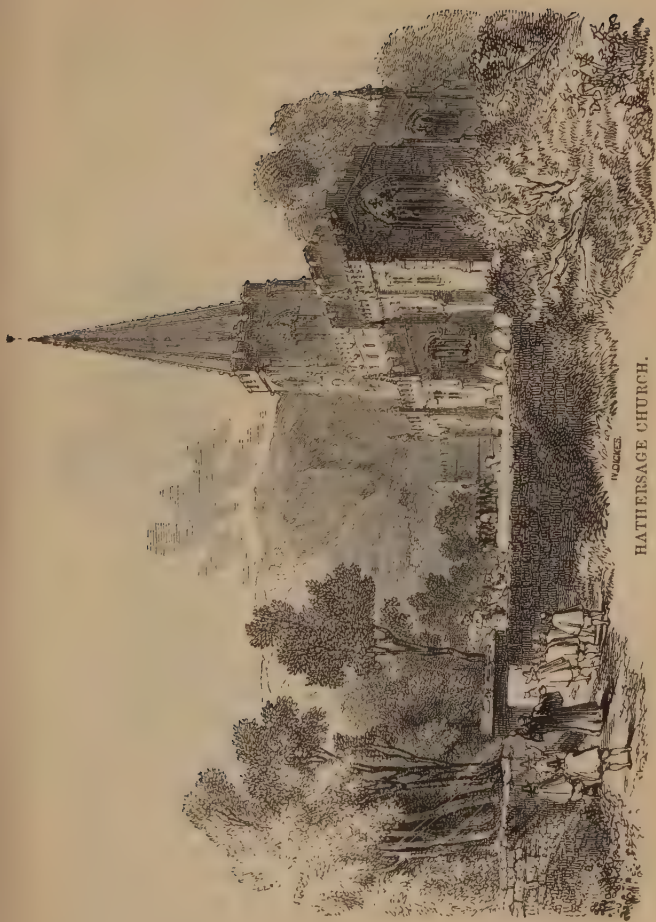
HATHERSAGE.

PRINCIPAL INN—*The George.*

From Stoney Middleton 5 miles ; from Tideswell 8 miles ; from Hassop 7 miles ; from Castleton $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

HATHERSAGE, as well known from its connection with the “bold outlaw” Robin Hood, or rather with his right-hand man Little John, as from its being the centre of a rich antiquarian district, and from the needles, etc., which it produces, is an extensive parish containing the townships of Hathersage, Bamforth, Outseats, and Nether Padley. It is celebrated for its manufactory of steel-wire, needles, hackle-teeth, etc., and for its millstones. In the reign of Henry IV. the manor belonged to De Hathersage, and afterwards passed into the hands of Goushill, Longford, Thorp, and Pegge. It now belongs to the Duke of Devonshire. The church is a large and highly interesting structure, with a spire. It contains some fine monumental brasses and monuments to the family of Eyre. There is a Roman Catholic chapel in the village.

In the churchyard is a grave said to be that of Robin Hood’s faithful follower Little John ; and the cottage in which that worthy is said to have been born is not far away. The cottage is a very picturesque little building, and has an air of antiquity about it which seems to accord with the belief that on that spot, though in an earlier building, Little John breathed his first and last breath—for in it, it is said, he was born, and to it also it is believed he wearily returned to die. The grave of Little John is on the south side of the church. It is marked by two small stones, one at the head and the other at the

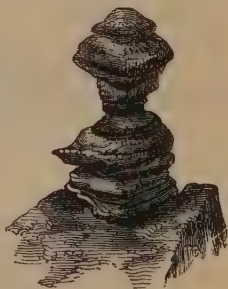


HATHERSAGE CHURCH.

W. DICKES.

foot. In 1728 it was opened, and bones of an enormous size found in it. Some years ago it was again opened, and a thigh bone measuring 32 inches taken out. It is said that within memory of "the oldest inhabitant" Little John's green cap hung in the church.

The antiquities of Hathersage and its neighbourhood have been well and carefully described by Sir Gardner Wilkinson, the learned author of the "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians," in the "Reliquary," from which we quote the following remarks, with their accompanying illustrations. "Of antiquities, Hathersage possesses its full share—in the camp called 'The Carl's Work,' and the less important one near the church; in the rocking-stones, and numerous rock-basins; in the circles near Longshaw and Eyam; and in the rocks above Derwent, known as 'The Cakes of Bread,' and 'The Salt-cellar,' with others named from their peculiar forms.



"The drive from Hathersage to Derwent is highly picturesque, and derives an additional charm from the contrast of its wood and water with the moorland heights above the valley; aptly illustrating the name Derwent (*Der gwent*), 'fair water,' and fulfilling the expectations raised by an appellation of such high promise. The hope, however, of finding Druidical remains, which some might entertain from the name of the so-called 'Cakes of bread,' and other objects indicated in the ordnance survey of the hill above Derwent, is not so well repaid; these being simply

natural rocks of fantastic shape, the first of which, consisting of layers of gritstone, lying one upon the other, have the same character as the masses of granite that compose the Cheesewring in Cornwall, and similar irregular pillars of rock on Mistor, and other heights of Dartmoor. Neither these 'Cakes of Bread,' nor the other works of whimsical shape upon the Derwent hills, in Cornwall, or on Dartmoor, are attributable to the Druids; and it must be admitted, that if, from being in the neighbourhood of old British remains, any superstitious feeling was attached to them, this could only have arisen from the strangeness of their shape, as they are evidently not formed by human agency.



"The small earthwork called 'Camp Green,' near the church of Hathersage, once surrounded by a ditch, is said to be Danish; but its position and *entourage* argue in favour of its being British, connected as it is, in a strate-

gical point of the view, with "Carl's Work," and the command of the approaches from the eastward. For the one would be ineffectual without the other; and the earth-



work was necessary to watch the southern approach on that side, at the same time that it guarded the western valley, and communicated with the heights of Eyam Moor, all of which were masked from 'the Carl's Work.'

“The church, with the vallum of earth enclosing the camp, the churchyard, famed as the burial-place of Little John, the companion of Robin Hood, and the surrounding scenery, present many pleasing views ; but as little remains of the camp itself, I proceed to notice the more striking peculiarities of ‘the Carl’s Work.’

“This bears the marked characteristics of an ancient British fort. It occupies one end of an isolated hill, rising above the plain below, and is a site admirably chosen, from its position and the nature of the ground.

“The vallum is here about 17 or 18 feet in thickness ; its outer face, or scarp, fronted with a well-built wall of masonry, of which some of the stones are 50 inches in length ; and it extends nearly in a straight line across the gorge of the hill, which is here about 150 feet in breadth. One of the most remarkable features in this fort is the gateway on its south side. It is 7 ft. 2 in. in breadth ; and as the road ascending from the valley below passed between the two curvilinear faces of the wall, which formed the entrance passage, an enemy advancing to force the gate was exposed to the missiles of the besieged on both sides ; while the portion of it to the west, projecting like a round tower, raked the face of the wall to the right and left, and formed an advanced work over the ascent.”

In the neighbourhood of Hathersage are many interesting villages. DERWENT, with its fine old Hall of the Newdegates, and pleasant residences ; BAMFORD, with its cotton mills ; OUTSEATS, BROOKFIELD HALL, NORTH LEES, PADLEY, with its ancient chapel and Hall of the Eyres, etc., etc.

HEANOR.

From Derby 9 miles

HEANOR is a somewhat important market town in the midst of a rich colliery district. Its inhabitants are principally employed in the coal and iron trades. The church consists of a nave and chancel, with a south aisle divided from the nave by a series of four arches springing from octagonal pillars, above which are the windows of the clerestory. The tower is at the west end, and internally is thrown open to the nave by means of a lofty arch, the inner mouldings of which spring from corbels; in the south aisle are several hatchments and tablets of the Mundy family, including one to the memory of the Dowager Baroness Middleton, and in the chancel is the monument of Samuel Watson, 1715, the celebrated sculptor, with the following quaint inscription—

“ Watson is gone, whose skilful art display’d
To the very life whatever nature made ;
View but his wondrous works in Chatsworth Hall,
Which are so gazed at and admired by all.
You’ll say ’tis pity he should hidden lie,
And nothing said to revive his memory ;
My mournful friends forbear your tears,
For I shall rise when Christ appears.”

Sir John Zouch, of Codnor, and several other members of that family, as well as John Hieron, the celebrated nonconformist divine, have also received sepulture in the church. Heanor is celebrated in modern times as being the birth-place of William and Richard Howitt, of whose writings, known to all the world, it is needless here to speak.

In the neighbourhood of Heanor are SMALLEY, LOSCO, CODNOR, LANGLEY, MARLPOOL, SHIPLEY the seat of the Mundys, etc.

ILKESTON.

Principal INN.—*Rutland Arms.*

Population in 1861, 3330. Inhabited Houses, 709.

From Derby 9 miles.

ILKESTON is a considerable market town, of very ancient origin. It is a petty sessional district, has a county court, and is one of the polling-places for the southern division of the county. The manor belonged to Gilbert de Gaud, nephew of the Conqueror, who gave it to his steward Sir Robert de Muscham, from whom it passed through the families of Gresley, Cantelupe, Zouch, and Savage, till it was purchased by Sir John Manners, ancestor to the Duke of Rutland, in 1608, in which family it still remains. The parish Church contains a fine monument of a crusader, and other monuments of note. There are several dissenting Chapels, Mechanics' Institute, and other public buildings, and Gas and Water works.

ILKESTON BATHS.—A warm mineral spring was discovered here some years ago, the properties of which are said to be different from those of any other spa in the kingdom, and resemble the Seltzer water in Germany. Extensive Baths have been erected and fitted up with every convenience for plunge, shower, slipper, and vapour baths, as also the practice of the homœopathic system. The water is an alkaline, and its analysis contains the following ingredients, as given by Dr. Thompson, of Edinburgh, and others :—

Constituents in a Pint.

Carbonate Acid . . .	4,189 grains.
Sulphuric Acid . . .	1,300 „
Muriatic Acid . . .	11,678 „
Lime . . .	13,323 „
Magnesia . . .	5,700 „
Soda . . .	5,860 „

These Baths are gaining great notoriety for their usefulness in the cure of severe and aggravated rheumatism, gout, and other chronic affections of the joints, as also paralytic affections, muscular contractions, lumbago, sciatica, and stone in the bladder, scrofula, scurvy, leprosy, liver complaints, and spinal affections. The grounds attached to the Baths are tastefully laid out in walks, bowling green, archery ground, etc., and afford every facility for a variety of amusements.

Ilkeston has a railway station on the Erewash Valley line of the Midland Railway Company. Its principal manufactures are common earthenware, stoneware bottles, drain pipes, hosiery, etc.; and a great number of the inhabitants, who are not engaged in these branches, are employed in the collieries and ironworks of the neighbourhood.

KEDLESTON.

HOTEL.—*The Kedleston Hotel (Aulton).*

From Derby 4 miles.

KEDLESTON HALL, the magnificent seat of Lord Scarsdale, about four miles from Derby, is situated in a very extensive and well wooded park. The house consists of a centre and two wings, connected by corridors of the Doric order. The length of the whole being 360 feet. A double flight of steps leads up to a grand portico supported by six massive Corinthian columns; over the pediment are statues of Venus, Bacchus, and Ceres, and within the portico are many other statues. The garden front is designed after the arch of Constantine. The ordinary entrance in the basement storey opens into a spacious apartment called Cæsar's Hall, which is adorned with busts of the Cæsars, and from thence the visitor will pass into the grand Hall, the most magnificent part of the house, and erected in the style of the ancient Greek Halls. The ceiling is supported by twenty fluted Corinthian columns, twenty-five feet in height, made of solid pieces of veined alabaster. The whole of the rooms are arranged in the purest taste, and the house is adorned by an extensive and valuable collection of pictures and sculpture. The Hall, which occupies the site of a former mansion, was built from the design of the celebrated architect Adam, in 1765.

The manor of Kedleston belonged, at the time of the Domesday survey, to De Ferrars, and as early as the reign of Henry I. was held under that family by Curzon, ancestor to its present noble possessor.

The village adjoins the park. It is one of the most

pleasant and rural little places which can be imagined, and has an air of quiet which but few places possess. The Church, which is closely adjoining the House, is a remarkably picturesque building covered with luxuriant ivy, and surrounded by lofty trees ; it has a good Norman doorway and other Norman portions, and contains several curious monuments ; of these, perhaps the most interesting are in the floor of the chancel, where upon removing two circular pieces of wood, the heads of a knight in armour and his lady in veil and whimple, appear about a foot below the surface ; the heads are in high relief, and are enclosed in quatrefoils. Besides these there are many very fine and large monuments to different members of the Curzon family, which are well deserving careful examination.

The BATHS.—In the Park is a chalybeate spring, the waters of which are much prized, and over which a neat building has been erected, containing baths and waiting rooms, etc. The entrance lodge of the park is designed from the arch of Octavia, and in the grounds is a picturesque little spot called the Gothic Temple, erected as a summer-house, but now in ruins.

Not far from Kedleston is the picturesque village of QUARN, the “Malvern of Derbyshire,” as it has not inaptly been called, from its extreme salubrity. It has a famous medicinal spring, and in its church the visitor will notice a Norman doorway, and other interesting features.

KIRK IRETON, from which the family of the celebrated regicide Ireton took his name, is in the neighbourhood. MUGGINTON, with its interesting church and fine monumental brasses, is also near, as are many other places of note.



LEA HURST.

LEA HURST, adjoining the romantic villages of Lea, De-thick, and Holloway, is situated about three miles from Cromford, the road following the course of the river Derwent. As one of the lovely spots of the county of Derby, Lea Hurst stands naturally high, but as the home of Florence Nightingale, it possesses an historical interest which will always remain. Of Miss Nightingale herself we will not now stop to speak, for her noble actions live in the hearts of all. Of Lea Hurst, the home of her childhood, we will quote a descriptive passage or two from a little work, "A Stroll to Lea Hurst, the Home of Florence Nightingale," by Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A. He says:—"Lea Hurst, the seat of William Edward Nightingale, Esq., is beautifully and romantically situated on rising ground

in the midst of one of the most charming and extensive of the Derbyshire valleys, and surrounded on every side with hills and mountains, rocks and woods, of majestic and gigantic proportions, and watered by the winding Derwent and its tributary streams. The park and grounds in which the hall is situated, extending along the conjoined hamlets of Lea Mills and Holloway, form a conspicuous feature in the landscape from any of the surrounding eminences.

“The hamlet of Lea or Leyghe, which is usually joined with Dethick and Holloway, is partly in the parish of Ashover, partly in Wingfield, and partly in Crich, and is of considerable antiquity. In the reign of King John, the manor belonged to Roger de Alveley, one of whose heir-esses brought a portion of it by marriage to the Ferrars, and from them it passed successively to the Dethicks and Babingtons ; the other portion of the manor passed from the De la Leas, who had acquired it by marriage, to the Frechevilles, of whom in the fourteenth century it was purchased by the Rollestons : from them it descended by marriage and purchase through the Pershalls, Spatemans, and others, to the family of Nightingale, in which it is still vested. At Lea, a chapel was erected in the reign of King John, by the Alveleys, and a chantry founded in the reign of Henry IV. by Roger de Wingerworth ; of this chapel some remains were converted into a barn.

“Lea Hurst Hall, erected in the Elizabethan style, is most enchantingly situated on an expansive sloping lawn on the outer edge of an extensive park, and is surrounded and overhung with luxuriant trees. It is built in the form of a cross, with gables at its extremities and on its sides, surmounted with hip-knobs, with ball terminations ; the windows, which open beneath the many gables, are square-

headed, with dripstones and stone mullions, and the general contour of the building is much heightened by the strongly built clustered chimney stalks which rise from the roofs. At the extremities of the building large bay windows stand out into the grounds, and are terminated with balustrades and battlements. The hall, with its out offices, gardens, and shrubberies, etc., is enclosed from the general park by a low fence, and is approached by a gateway, whose massive posts are terminated by globes of stone.

“The whole place, embosomed as it is amongst a profusion of beautiful trees, in an extensive park raised upon a kind of table land in the midst of one of nature’s choicest valleys, and from which a long series of exquisite views of the surrounding country are obtained, surrounded by its gardens and shrubberies, and the walls covered with a profusion of ivy and creeping plants, is one of the most charming and poetical spots we have ever visited.”

MATLOCK BATH.

HOTELS AND INNS.—*New Bath Hotel* (Ivatts and Jordan). *Temple* (W. Evans). *Walker's Terrace Hotel* (Walker). *Hodgkinson's Hotel*, Museum Parade (Parkin). *Prince of Wales Hotel* (Gordon). *Devonshire Arms* (Robinson). *Rutland Arms*, *Clarence Hotel*, *Roberts*, etc.

Matlock Bath from Derby 16 miles ; from Buxton 22 miles ; from Bakewell 10 miles ; from Ashborne 12 miles ; from Chatsworth 10 miles.

THE rivers Derwent and Wye in their course from the Peak unite their strength and beauty in a vale beginning about Rowsley, after which the Derwent retains more or less of its romantic features until it passes Derby, twenty-two miles distant. In the whole valley no spot exhibits more romantic scenery than that overlooked by the High Tor ; and certainly no more desirable site for a village could be found than that occupied by Matlock Bath. The drive into the village from any side is striking. The valley, here narrowed almost into a ravine, walled with rich verdure and rough projecting rocks ; the High Tor, like some huge bastion, lifting its grey head to the sky ; the silver Derwent making sweet music as it flows ; and the Swiss-like cottages, peering out of green clusters, or crowning craggy steepes,—give the place an air, if not of romance, at least of genuine picturesqueness. And yet this romantic village has sprung up in somewhat less than a century and a half. The appearance of the dale at this point previous to 1698, when the springs were discovered, must have been very different from its modern aspect. The inanimate forms of nature, it is true, would be pretty nearly the same ; the rocks, trees, and river would be as fascinating as now, if indeed they would not appear more so, from the absence of

the pruning hand of man ; but everything would have a wilder and a colder aspect ; the absence of even a human habitation, unless it were the miserable hut of the poor miner ; the trackless nature of the woods and heights, at that time destitute of roads ; the rough, almost wild, herds of sheep and cattle, finding abundant sustenance, and tasting unrestrained liberty, on the heights and by the river banks ; the happy choir of birds, pouring their “ wood notes wild ” in fearless security, must have rendered a visit to Matlock Dale in the latter end of the seventeenth century an event to be long and fondly remembered. The dale as it now exists bears a striking contrast to this picture. Here, under the frown of the Tor, runs a street with hotels ; and above and around, tier upon tier, rise cottages of every form and material, clothed with evergreens, and flanked by smiling gardens. The stream, as it slowly sweeps round the wooded hill in the front of the Museum Parade, sparkles with the vivid reflections of the white houses and the lofty trees that here adorn its banks ; carriages rolling along the road, and ladies and gentlemen perambulating the dale in various groups, give animation to the scene. The scenery of this exquisite dale is thus graphically described by Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt in his “ Nooks and Corners of Derbyshire : ”—

“ On entering the dale from the south the road gradually rises and winds its way at a considerable height above the river, in many places the descent being almost perpendicular ; from this road many beautiful glimpses of scenery are obtained on the way, but on arriving at the summit the gorgeous beauty of the whole place bursts on the view. Immediately in front, but considerably lower, lies the village of Matlock Bath, in front of the most pro-

minent feature of which, the Museum Parade, the Derwent is seen winding its way around the wooded base of the gigantic rocks to the right ; to the left, rising abruptly from the cheerful cream-coloured row of houses on the ' Parade,' is the pine-crowned Heights of Abraham, studded here and here with fantastically-built villas, relieving the sombre mass of foliage with which it is covered, and surmounted by a lofty prospect tower ; beyond this again is the summit of the glorious hill Masson, towering over the landscape in infinite majesty, and rearing his proud head nearly to the skies, whilst through the opening towards the extremity of the dale rises, in all his huge proportions, the solemn Tor. It is difficult to tell at what period the view from this point is most charming. We have seen it in the spring, when the young foliage has scarcely burst from the bud, and when the brilliant green of the unfolding leaf has been relieved by the strongly defined outline of the branches, and we have thought that nothing could exceed the beauty of the scene ; we have seen it in the summer, when the whole slope of the mountain-side has been but one broad mass of thick luxurious foliage, and we have compared the deep green and brown tints of the wooded heights with the greyness of the jutting masses of rock, and thought the effect gorgeous in the extreme ; we have seen it in the autumn, when the almost impenetrable masses of trees have arrayed themselves in their richest and most varied tints and colours, and we have glanced upwards from the solemn darkness of the river, the whitened roads and houses, the cold and mottled greyness of the rocks mapped in every direction by clinging ivy, the sombre brown of the stems and branches of the trees, the dark green shades of some of the foliage, and the brilliant

reds, oranges, and purples of the others, up to the dark fringe of heavy pines standing out in bold array against the warm tints of the autumnal sky, and we have felt, even then, that there were beauties which we had not before noticed ; we have seen it in the cold winter, when Masson's proud head has been encased in snow, and when the trees have been festooned in ice, and the streams congealed, and we have felt that there was more grandeur, more majesty, more wildness and romance, in the scene, than we felt in any other season."

" On leaving the point from which we have been describing the scenery of Matlock, the road gradually descends at a little distance from the river bank, to the Museum Parade, the only approach to town-like appearance in the place, where shops, and houses, and museums for the sale of the natural productions of the neighbourhood, are ranged in regular street-like order ; opposite the houses are small gardens sloping down to the water's edge, and from them a glimpse of one of the finest bits of rock scenery imaginable is obtained ; the river, here still and placid as a lake, spreads out its broad surface as if anxious to reflect the full height of the ponderous tors that tower above it, on its glassy bosom, its bank overhung with luxuriant trees, whose rich and delicate verdure here and there hang down to the water's edge, as if in contemplation of their own beautiful image which is there reflected, or in silent admiration of the music produced by the rippling of the waters whilst flowing amongst their projecting roots. Beyond the Parade, the road, still winding round the foot of Masson, proceeds onwards by the river side to the stupendous High Tor, rearing aloft its bold front of grey limestone, mottled and chequered with mosses

and lichens, and with luxuriant ivy. The Tor, which here rises nearly perpendicular from the river's edge to a height of upwards of 400 feet, has its sloping base covered with tangled underwood, from which rise tall elms, ashes, and sycamores, whose branches afford shelter for myriads of rooks and daws, while their rich foliage, mixed with the light and elegant verdure of the birch and aspen, but tend to heighten the effect of the tremendous cliff above them ; the Derwent winds rapidly round its base, murmuring over the pebbly bed, and thus unconsciously adding to the solemnity of the scene, in which the mighty rock stands out so prominent a feature."

The MEDICINAL SPRINGS, to which Matlock Bath owes its prosperity, were first introduced to notice about the year 1698, being more than a hundred years later than the discovery of the "Old Spa," at Harrogate.

"Matlock, fortunately for the benefit of its visitors, is blessed with three excellent bathing establishments—one at the Old Bath Hotel, another at the New Bath Hotel, and the third at the Fountain Gardens, to the north of the Museum Parade ; and at each of these the visitor will find every accommodation he can require. At the first is a spacious tepid bath, and other warm and shower baths ; at the second a fine natural tepid swimming bath, and other conveniences ; and at the third are plunging and other hot, cold, and shower baths. The waters are, in temperature, about 14° Fahrenheit below those of Buxton, and 8° below those of Bristol, which they much resemble. They are said to be particularly valuable as curatives in rheumatism, consumption, gout, and pulmonary and nervous disorders."

The following analysis by Sir Charles Scudamore, M.D., published in Turner's Chemistry, gives but a faint idea of the ingredients of the water, and it is to be regretted that a more recent and careful analysis has not been made.

"Temperature, 68 degrees ; specific gravity, 1.003.

Free Carbonic Acid.

Muriates and Sulphates of Magnesia, Lime, and Soda, in very minute quantities not yet ascertained."

MATLOCK BATH CHURCH was commenced in 1841, the foundation stone being laid by the late Walter Shirley, then Archdeacon of Derby, afterwards Bishop of Sodor and Man. It was consecrated in 1842. The church, which is in the Decorated style of architecture, is cruciform, with a handsome tower and crocketed spire, 129 feet high, at its north-west end. The communion table is surrounded by wood carving of an elegant design, and the east window, which is of five lights, is filled with elegant tracery. The ceiling is spanned by three arches, the spandrels of which are filled with tracery. The tower is octagonal, with battlements, flying buttresses, and pinnacles. Messrs. Weightman and Hadfield of Sheffield were the architects. The church cost only £2250. LADY GLENORCHY'S CHAPEL was originally built as a dwelling-house by Sir Richard Arkwright for his partner Mr. Need in 1777. By Mr. Need's son-in-law, Mr. Abney, it was converted into a chapel. The property was for sale when the pious and benevolent Lady Glenorchy, who was visiting Matlock Bath, became the purchaser, and "had it opened in connection with the Presbyterians or Independents."



MATLOCK BATH CHURCH.

CAVERNS.—The charge to each of the Caverns at Matlock is a shilling, exclusive of Bengal or other lights, which are almost essential in order to form a proper idea of their interiors.

The RUTLAND CAVERN, on the Heights of Abraham (approached from the Museum Parade by the way of Hodgkinson's Hotel), is the largest in Matlock, and has the advantage of having the finest openings. This mine was successively worked by the Romans, Saxons, and Danes, as well as in later times. In what is styled the ROMAN HALL, the traces of Roman work are readily recognised. "Jacob's Well," a basin of clear water, attracts universal attention

from its beauty and purity, and from the clearness with which its brilliant sparry bottom is seen. This cave is large enough to contain 10,000 men. The entrance at present used was blasted out some seventy years ago, and the refuse from the working of the mine removed, and used for the formation of the terrace, from which the most magnificent view of Matlock is obtained. Ores of zinc occur plentifully. This mine is dry and easily penetrated, and is extremely rich in fossils and minerals. The spars are mostly extremely fine and brilliant.

The CUMBERLAND CAVERN, also situated on Masson, is approached either by a path from near Walker's Hotel, or by the Upper Wood Road from the Romantic Rocks. It is entered by a small doorway close to a mine, which is still occasionally worked, and the view from this spot is one of considerable grandeur and beauty, embracing most of the choice bits of scenery with which the place abounds. On entering the cavern, the pathway—formed originally for mining operations, and by which the stupendous natural cavern was first discovered—descends somewhat abruptly by means of steps and shews the first and second clay measures of the superior measures very strikingly,—that which separates the Dunstone beds occurring lower down, in the large gallery. After descending to some depth, and again rising, the visitor enters a wide and expansive gallery-like opening, which is one of the most perfectly marvellous places which can possibly be conceived. Unlike most other caverns, this terrific opening, and the other cavernous places leading from it, is in the rough and rude state in which nature left it,—a place which has been untouched and unspoiled by the hand of man, and is just as it was

formed by man's Maker. The gallery is about 111 yards long and about 20 feet wide, and has almost perpendicular walls of solid rock on either side, about 18 feet in height, which support the superincumbent mountain for a roof, perfectly flat and naturally level on its surface. This cavern has been exhibited for about 80 years.

The DEVONSHIRE CAVERN, also on Masson, is approached from the same road which leads to the Heights of Abraham. "This cavern, which was discovered in 1824, is not so large as either of the preceding ones, but is eminently beautiful and interesting—its principal characteristic being an immense opening covered with an even and smooth natural roof, 200 feet long, and 40 feet wide, dipping at an angle of forty-five degrees, and resting on the solid rock forming almost perpendicular walls on either side. In one portion the scene, when lighted up by the guide, is truly marvellous—the strange appearance of the slooping roof, its smooth surface, the rocks rising perpendicularly on either side, the masses of fallen rock thrown about in every direction and nature-piled one upon another in the most astonishing manner, and the vastness and immensity of the whole cavity—combine to make it one of the most impressive pictures which the eyes of the visitor to Matlock can rest upon. The Devonshire Cavern is easy of access, and there is egress in the upper part of the mountain."

The SPEEDWELL MINE, situated on Masson, not far from the Romantic Rocks, is full of interest and beauty. "The crystallization is extremely fine, the dog-tooth spar and the cubic fluor spar being spread about in the utmost

beauty and profusion. The mine, after passing through narrow passages in some parts, opens out very magnificently, and forms a wonderful picture of cavernous grandeur, the effect of which, when lit up by the guides, is truly wonderful. The stalactites in this mine are among its most interesting features, and the visitor will be struck with their extreme beauty. The water may be seen here slowly dropping through the rocks in the same unceasing and monotonous manner as it has done for unnumbered centuries."

The OLD NESTALLO MINE, another remarkably fine Cavern, has recently been made available to visitors, and has become one of the prominent attractions of the place. It is situated above the Rutland Cavern, and near to the Prospect Tower, where a new entrance has been made ; a convenient exit having also been formed on Masson. The Mine is well worth the careful inspection of the geologist and mineralogist, containing as it does some fine calcareous and fluor spars, veins of metal, and interesting fossil remains. The views from the entrance and exit are remarkably fine, and the Cavern itself is dry and perfectly safe.

The HIGH TOR GROTTO, situated at the base of the High Tor, is approached by a rustic wooden bridge crossing the river Derwent, with the huge tor towering up tremendously above head, and the river rushing wildly below from the weir. Having crossed the Derwent, the visitor will pass a paint mill, and then cross a side stream before arriving at the entrance to the Cavern, which opens in the solid rock at the foot of the Tor. From the entrance, the

view of the curious strata opposite, and the wooded slope of the mountain, is truly beautiful. One great peculiarity of the Grotto is its crystallisation, which extends throughout its entire length.

HIGH TOR WALKS, etc.—The summit of this stupendous rock is now approachable for visitors with a degree of ease which seems almost incredible. The summit of the Tor is approached by crossing the railway bridge, turning to the left, and then passing under the line on the right, when the Lodge will be seen to the left of the road.

PETRIFYING WELLS.—In these wells the various objects intended to become “Petrifactions,” as they are called by the natives, are arranged on stands, various teirs in height, and a pipe or spout conveying the water runs along the roof. From this the water falls gently down upon the objects, and in time encrusts them. The ROYAL PETRIFYING WELL belongs to Mr. W. Pearson. It is opposite the Fish Pond, by the road-side. The ORIGINAL PETRIFYING WELL, the property of Mrs. Boden, is situated nearly opposite the post-office in Woodland Terrace. SMEDLEY’S PETRIFYING WELL, belonging to Mr. T. Smedley, is situated at the back of, and beneath, his spar shop, nearly opposite Walker’s Hotel. And another PETRIFYING WELL is by the river-side, near the Boat-House.

The HOTELS in Matlock Bath afford every accommodation. *The Old Bath Hotel*, the oldest building in the town, has been taken down, and a splendid hotel and hydro-pathic establishment is being erected by a company on its site. *The New Bath Hotel*, kept by Ivatts and Jordan, was

erected at the time when the second hot spring was discovered. The buildings of which it is composed are large and very conveniently arranged, and stand in their own grounds. Attached to the house is a tepid bath. In the garden behind the house is a fountain for the use of those who desire to drink the water. In this garden is a fine lime tree, believed to be upwards of 200 years old. It is of a great size, and when covered with its fresh green foliage and light coloured bracts, cannot fail to be viewed with delight; while the abundant shade which it affords is peculiarly grateful in a warm summer afternoon. It covers an area of more than 100 feet in diameter. The stream of water from the tepid spring, running beneath the roots, is believed to account for its extraordinary growth and vigour. The view from the lawn and terrace includes Cat Tor, the woods of Willersley, Harp Edge, a portion of Masson, Cromford Moor, and the cliff of Stonnis.

The TEMPLE HOTEL was originally designed as a super-numerary establishment to the Old Bath Hotel. It is 150 feet above the level of the valley; and a number of terraces variegate the descending bank.

WALKER'S TERRACE HOTEL, situated at the north end of New Bath Terrace, near the church, is an excellent establishment, replete with comfort, and arranged to meet every requirement of the visitor. Being placed somewhat prominently on the same ridge as the New Bath Hotel, and consequently nearer to the road and the river, some truly exquisite views of the valley are obtained from the windows and grounds.

HODKINGSON'S HOTEL, kept by Mr. Parkin, is a comfortable house on the Museum Parade, and combines tavern accommodation with hotel requirements.

The MUSEUMS for the sale of the beautiful spars and productions of the place are numerous and extremely good. The following is a list of these establishments :—

DAKIN'S (late Walker's and Vallance's) CENTRE MUSEUM, Museum Parade.

BUXTON'S ROYAL MUSEUM, Museum Parade.

HARTLE'S MUSEUM, near Walker's Hotel.

*SMEDLEY'S, Museum Parade.

BODEN'S SPAR SHOP, near the Toll Gate.

W. SMEDLEY'S, near the New Bath Hotel.

MRS. SMEDLEY'S, New Bath Terrace.

T. SMEDLEY'S, nearly opposite the Church.

ODGEN'S, opposite the Old Bath Hotel Obelisk, and Derwent Parade.

WOODFIELD'S, Derwent Parade.

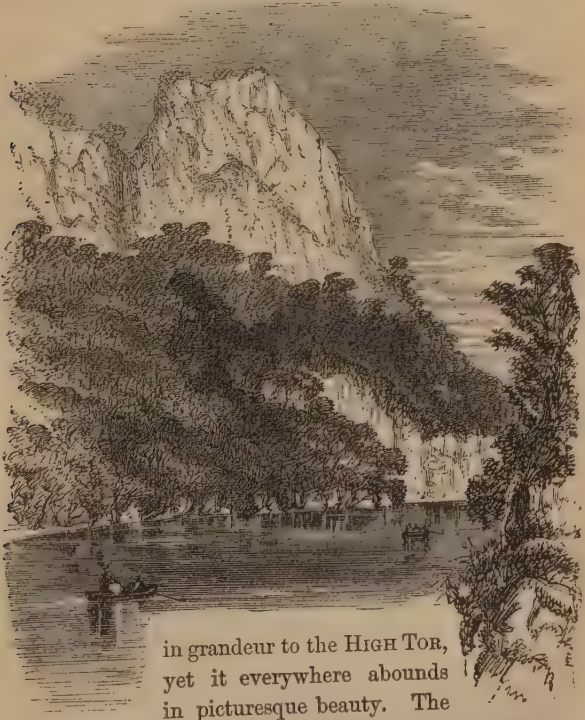
PEARSON'S, Temple Walk.

KING'S, Waterloo Road.

GREGORY'S, Albert House.

The HIGH TOR claims attention from the broad crag which it presents to view from the vale. "If there be any object that possesses a paramount interest over every other in this enchanting dale," says Mr. Jewitt in his *Matlock Companion*, "that object is the High Tor. Matlock is never mentioned but the High Tor is associated with the idea—it is never seen but the High Tor forms a portion of the view ; it has furnished the subject of many a picture, and even in our school-boy days has been used as an arithmetical question. In the lapse of years since it was first noticed, it has lost none of its interest, and it

continues at the present time as undiminished a source of attraction, as if it had only just emerged from the overflowing waters. It is 396 feet in height, but being composed of solid limestone, looks massive in the extreme." Rhodes justly remarks—"No part of Matlock Dale is equal



in grandeur to the HIGH TOR, yet it everywhere abounds in picturesque beauty. The wood-crowned eminence in front of the Museum Parade is a fine object, and the view from thence down the river

includes one of the best pictures in the dale ; the parts are few and well combined. Nearly opposite the New Bath Hotel, a broken rock, fringed with light foliage, rises majestically out of a group of trees that adorns its base ; its topmost pinnacle is denominated Wild Cat Tor, and from its craggy summit a noble landscape is displayed."

MASSON, THE HEIGHTS OF ABRAHAM, AND THE ROMANTIC ROCKS. At the octagon lodge admission is to be had to the zigzag walks which lead to the summit of Masson and to the Rutland Cavern. Sixpence is charged for the admission.* The views during the ascent are varied and beautiful. From the summit are visible the vale of Derwent, the Derby Rail and Canal, Axe Edge (near Buxton), Crich Chase, Cromford Moor, Middleton Moor and a world of other places of less note, but not less beauty. From the summit the view is extensive and interesting. Portions of five counties are visible.

"One of the great attractions of Matlock," says Mr. J. Jewitt, in "Nooks and Corners of Derbyshire," "is the wooded slope called Heights of Abraham, and the gigantic mountain Masson towering above it. The heights are ascended by a zigzag walk amongst the trees with which the whole hill side is covered, and affording magnificent glimpses of the valley below in different parts ; the ground itself is covered with a rich variety of wild flowers, mosses, and lichens, and from the midst of them, and of the ferns and brackens with which they are intermixed, tall pines and firs spring up, and masses of projecting rock jut out in every direction. On arriving at the summit the scene is truly grand, and seems to strike the mind with awe ;

* Parties visiting Rutland Cave pay 1s., which frees the walk.

the view from this point embraces five counties, and the eye ranges over the immediately surrounding district in an unobstructed gaze, and sees the solitary moorland, the gigantic mountain, the deep valley and ravine, the rocky heights, and the lowly river, the woods and meadows. and



the abodes of man, spread out before it, until it wearies with the task of tracing them singly, and retains only the vastness and immensity of the view upon its recollection.

“On the side of this steep are the extensive caverns which attract so much interest, and on the same slope is one of our favourite little nooks, the Romantic Rocks, as

they are termed. This singular assemblage of rocks, although comparatively small, is, perhaps, from that very fact, and its utter exclusion from the outer world, one of the most lovely spots which even Matlock can boast ; it is formed of masses of gigantic rock, boldly jutting out from the side of the hill, and by a number of obelisk-shaped stones thrown wildly about in various directions, and beautifully covered with the richest coloured lichens and mosses. The whole assemblage is embosomed in the surrounding foliage of the trees, which grow from out the interstices of the rock, and in a profusion of shrubs and wild plants, which cast a deep gloom and shadow over the spot ; while the constant dripping of the water as it percolates through the mountain gives a coldness and sepulchral feeling to the place, which is still more heightened by the long waving leaves of the fern and hart's-tongue, which grow in great luxuriance and profusion. We could visit this little spot at all hours, and sit and listen to the monotonous dripping of the water, and watch the waving of the long dark leaves of the unearthly-looking hart's-tongue, as drop by drop the moisture fell upon them from above, and see it pass from leaf to leaf, until, with a sullen plash, it fell upon the rock beneath ; and we could peer into the darkness of the recess until our minds were lulled and soothed with the contemplation, and our very soul estranged from earthly objects."

—————Proud Masson rises rude and bleak,
And with misshapen turrets crests the Peak,
Old Matlock gapes with marble jaws beneath,
And o'er scar'd Derwent bends her flinty teeth ;
Deep in wide caves below the dangerous soil,
Blue sulphurs flame, imprison'd waters boil.
Impetuous streams in spiral columns rise

Through rifted rocks, impatient for the skies ;
 Or o'er bright seas of bubbling lavas blow,
 As heave and toss the billowy fires below ;
 Condensed on high, in wandering rills they glide
 From Masson's dome, and burst his sparry side ;
 Round his grey towers, and down his fringed walls,
 From cliff to cliff the liquid treasure falls ;
 In beds of stalactite, bright ores among,
 O'er corals, shells, and crystals, winds along ;
 Crusts the green mosses and the tangled wood,
 And, sparkling, plunges to its native flood.—DARWIN.

Masson rises more than double the height of High Tor. From it issue the warm and petrifying springs alluded to by Dr. Darwin in the above passage.

LOVERS' WALKS. "Another truly delightful part of Matlock," remarks Mr. L. Jewitt, "is the Lovers' Walks, on the opposite side of the river from the village and Masson. These walks are entered from the ferry, and embrace nearly the whole of the eastern side of the dale. On leaving the boat a path to the left leads to the sloping road and steps, whence the summit of the rocks is attained ; this path winds slowly in a zig-zag direction up the face of the thickly-wooded and almost perpendicular rock, the distance of the ascent being relieved by alcoves and rustic seats. On reaching the summit, a walk leads along the very verge of the rocks, from which some of the most exquisite bits of scenery burst in rapid succession on the view, on the one side embracing Matlock, enclosed by high hills, and watered by the 'gentle Derwent,' and on the other the surrounding country, including the High Tor, Riber, and other points of attraction ; from the path, a lawn-like field slopes gently down to the valley below, where may be seen a few cottages and the railway station ;

while the Tor, and the bare open moorland beyond it, form such a background as assimilates well with the romantic scenery with which the foreground is more immediately surrounded. The views from the points of the rock are not so extensive as, from its greater elevation, are obtained from the Heights of Abraham, but they are, on that very account, more pleasing ; the views are divided and cut up by the trees of the foreground in such a manner that the eye takes in at a glance all the picture before it, instead of having to wander from object to object over the broad expanse of country which is spread out beneath it from the elevated points on Masson."

The BANK, a branch of the Derby and Derbyshire Bank, is open daily.

The POST-OFFICE is by the Bank, about midway between Museum Parade and the Railway Station.

The GAS-WORKS are situated by the railway station, near the High Tor tunnel.

WATER-WORKS have been established, whose operations are intended eventually not only to supply Matlock Bath, but also the Bank and Bridge. Matlock Bath has also its *Board of Health*.

The RAILWAY STATION is situated on the opposite side of the river Derwent from the village, and is approached by a bridge not far from the High Tor. The station, built from the designs of Sir Joseph Paxton, is small, but picturesque, and commands a fine view of the exquisite scenery of the place.

MATLOCK VILLAGE, about a mile from Matlock Bath, at the time of the Domesday survey was part of the Manor of Metesford. By grant it became the property of William

de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, but it again passed to the Crown on the rebellion of his son Robert. Edward I. gave it to the Earl of Lancaster. In the reign of Charles I. it was transferred to Ditchfield and others, who sold it to several individuals. The church is an ancient structure, with a square tower ; the nave and aisles have been rebuilt. An ancient custom until lately prevailed in this village, in common with other places in the Peak, of suspending funeral garlands, carried before the corpses of young unmarried females, from the cross beams of the church. Some of these garlands still hang in the Church. There is a monument in the church to Anthony Wooley and his wife Agnes. The former died in 1578.

MATLOCK BRIDGE, between Matlock Bath and Matlock Bank, is so called from the bridge which here crosses the Derwent. It is a thriving village, well supplied with excellent shops. It has a Post-Office, a Board of Health Office, and other public buildings. The new *Market Hall*, opened in 1869, is a chaste and prettily designed Gothic building, and is conveniently arranged with internal shops and stalls. The *Assembly Rooms* are over the Market Hall. The *Matlock Bridge Station* on the Midland Railway is close to the bridge, and is conveniently arranged for the rapidly-increasing traffic of the place.

At MATLOCK BANK, a rapidly-increasing locality, there are several large and excellently conducted hydropathic establishments. Among these may be mentioned Mr. SMEDLEY'S, one of the largest and best conducted establishments of its kind in the kingdom. It is capable of accommodating some hundreds of patients, and no greater proof of its excellence can be adduced than to say it is

always full, and constantly being enlarged. A large and handsome Congregational chapel of Gothic design, with tower and spire, has recently been erected here, as has also a spacious chapel, also with tower and spire, belonging to Mr. Smedley's establishment. The view from Matlock Bank is truly charming. "In the distance, Masson, that huge mountain, rises up from the valley, and towers above its neighbours in gigantic massiveness. At the foot of the mountain, in the bottom of the valley, rolls the river Derwent, crossed by the bridge which gives the name to the railway station beyond. To the right the eye traverses the country of the High Peak on towards Darley Dale, and to the left the High Tor, Matlock Dale, Matlock Church, and the Druid-crowned Riber, skirt the view."

RIBER CASTLE, an enormous building, in course of erection by Mr. Smedley, is on the summit of Riber, and, commanding the most extensive and varied views of the neighbourhood, forms a prominent object in the landscape from almost every side.

In a neighbourhood so rich in natural beauties, and in objects of interest of every kind, the visitor will find amply enough to occupy his attention, and amply sufficient strolls and journeys around the district. It is not necessary here to specify these places, as all the information concerning them will be found in the "Matlock Companion," and other guide-books published in the place

MELBOURNE.

Population 2800.

Principal INNS.—*White Lion, King's Head, New Inn, Roebuck,
Three Tuns, etc. etc.*

From Derby 8 miles.

MELBOURNE, from which place Lord Melbourne derived his title, and from which, through that Premier, Melbourne in Australia takes its name, is a considerable and important market town on the southern confines of the county. It is situated in midst of rich and highly productive land, and is noted for its market gardens, which produce abundance of fruit and vegetables of the finest description. The church, one of the finest specimens of a Norman building in existence, is a very large cruciform structure, with massive central tower, and two minor towers at the west end. It has recently been restored at considerable cost. Its western doorway is remarkably rich in sculpture, and around the interior runs a massive triforium. It contains some good monuments to the Hardinges, the Cokes, and others. The church, which has quite a cathedral air about it, is open on all sides to the roadway and green.

The manor of Melbourne belonged to the Crown, and was granted by King John to Hugh Beauchamp. Having reverted to the Crown, Henry III. gave it to Philip de Marc. It afterwards belonged to the Earl of Lancaster, and with the castle—a magnificent building—remained attached to that duchy till 1604, when it was given to the Earl of Nottingham, who conveyed it to Hastings,

Earl of Huntingdon, from whom it passed down to his successor, the late Marquis of Hastings. Melbourne Castle was for many years the prison of John, Duke of Bourbon, who was taken at the battle of Agincourt. It was dismantled in 1460. The bishops of Carlisle had a palace at Melbourne, with a park, and here they occasionally resided. Near the church is the palace, now Melbourne Hall, which was for a long time the seat of the Cokes, afterwards of the Lambs, Lords Melbourne, then of Lady Palmerston in her own right, and it now belongs to her son the Earl Cowper. It is a fine old building, with extensive grounds, including sheets of water and covered avenues. The gardens are shown to the public weekly during the summer season, and are well worthy a visit.

In the town are an Athenæum, and many Dissenting churches and schools. The principal trade is in silk-gloves ; market-day Saturday. A new cemetery, with chapels, has been formed on the Derby Road. By means of the Melbourne and Worthington Branch of the Midland Railway, which has a station at Melbourne, that town is placed in connection with the entire railway system of the kingdom.

KING'S NEWTON, a little distance from the river Trent, nearly adjoining Melbourne, is a large village with an air of "gentility" about it which but few villages possess. It is full of interest, both archæological and literary, and can boast of giving title to Lord Hardinge, who was created by the style of Lord Hardinge of King's Newton. The Hall, the ancient seat of the Hardinges, which stands in the village, was destroyed by fire a few years ago, and now forms a most picturesque ruin, as shewn in the following engraving. But King's Newton has other attractions in its gifted sons. It seems ever to have been the abode of genius. Thomas Hall, author of "Wisdom's

Conquest," resided here ; William Speechly, author of many horticultural works, also resided in the village ; as did also F. N. C. Mundy, the charming writer of "Needwood Forest," and the "Fall of Needwood ;" and Mrs. Green, authoress of "John Gray of Willoughby." James Orton, the poet, who wrote "The Enthusiast," "Excelsior,"



"The Three Palaces," and numberless other books, was born there ; as was also his brother Henry, whose writings under the nom-de-plume of "Philo" are well known ; and last, though far from least, John Joseph Briggs, the historian of Melbourne, the author of "The Trent," and other poems, and "The Naturalist" of "The Field," and other publications, is a native, and still resident, of its soil.

Henry Kirk, the author of "Thurstan Meverel," has also been a resident of the place. Few villages can boast so brilliant an assemblage of names as this, and few can boast so pleasant and so healthy a situation. The gardens of the old ruined Hall are now used for pleasure parties, and, being only so short a distance from Derby, are much frequented.

CALKE ABBEY, the magnificent seat of Sir John Harpur Crewe, Bart., is about two miles from Melbourne. It is one of the finest and most sumptuous mansions in the county, and is surrounded by a deer park of several miles in circumference.

DONNINGTON PARK, the seat of the late Marquis of Hastings, is near Melbourne, but now of his sister the Countess of Loudoun. It is a splendid mansion, and has recently been thoroughly restored and refitted, in a style commensurate with the rank of its noble owner.

KNOWLE HILLS, a place much resorted to by pleasure parties, is a few miles from Melbourne. It is a truly romantic spot, and is well worthy a visit.

SWARKESTONE, long the abode of the Harpurs, the remains of whose mansion still exist, is on the road from Derby to Melbourne. Here is the famous Swarkestone bridge, nearly a mile in length, over the river Trent and the lowlands adjoining it. At Swarkestone, Bancroft, the Elizabethan poet, was born. In the church are many fine monuments, including one of Judge Harpur and his lady, Jane Fynderne, the last of her race and family.

MONSAL DALE,

MILLERS DALE, CRESSBROOK DALE, and CHEE TOR, may be visited either in a walking excursion from Bakewell, or by rail from that place or Buxton. The nearest way from Bakewell is by Ashford, famous for its black marble, which is not surpassed, perhaps not equalled, in any part of the world ; its deep unvaried colour, and the compactness of its texture, fit it to receive a high polish ; a mirror can hardly present a clearer or a more beautiful surface. From this village we ascend the Wye, which is here a bright merry rivulet, bubbling sweetly over stones and moss. The character of these three dales is that of a rich spot in the midst of desolation. " Monsal Dale may with peculiar propriety be termed the Arcadia of Derbyshire." At the base of Great Finn, the river Wye forms a beautiful cascade over an abrupt shelving of the rock.

TIDESWELL is a small market-town in the High Peak about three miles from the Millers Dale Station. In the church, which is a large and fine cruciform building with many good features, are monuments to Bishop Pursglove, 1579 ; Sir Sampson Meverell, 1462 ; Thomas Foljambe, 1358 ; and many others of note. The " Grammar-School of Jesus " was founded by Bishop Pursglove. There are also Dissenting chapels and other public buildings in the place.

NORTON.

From Chesterfield 8 miles ; from Sheffield 4 miles.

INNS.—*Mag o' th' Hay*, etc.

NORTON, chiefly celebrated as being the birth and burial place of Chantrey the sculptor, is a truly pleasant village on the Yorkshire borders of Derbyshire, near the busy town of Sheffield, and is a place of favourite resort with the inhabitants of that place. The manor of Norton, in the time of Edward the Confessor, belonged to Godeva and Nada, and afterwards passed through the families of De Busli, Fitz Ralph, Chaworth, Ormond, Dynham, Babington, etc., till it came into the hands of Shore. In the Church, which is a very large and interesting building with a tower at its west end, are many monuments to the memory of the Blythes, one of whom was bishop of Salisbury, and another bishop of Lichfield ; Eyre, Bullock, Morewood, Selioke, Bagshaw, and others. The old residence of the Blythes at Norton Lees, a fine old timbered building, is still standing, and there are many interesting spots around the place which are worth a visit. Norton Hall, the residence of Mr. Cammell, was formerly that of the Shores, and besides this there is Norton House belonging to Mr. Holy, and the Oaks long the residence of the Bagshaws.

CHANTREY'S BIRTH-PLACE.—“ But we must pass on to a spot which, to the stranger at a distance, or to the Norton visitor, is more attractive than Hall or Park, Church or lime-trees—the humble cottage at Jordanthorpe, where England's greatest sculptor first saw the light, on the 7th

of April 1781. It is only across a few fields beyond the village, very pleasantly situated ; but owing to modern alterations, is most *unpicturesque* as a building. Chantrey's grandfather, of both his names, lived on this small farm at Jordanthorpe, as tenant to the Offleys of Norton ; and there he died, Oct. 25, 1766, at the age of 56. Concerning him even local tradition is silent : nor have I been able to learn where he came from, or whom he married. In the cultivation of the farm at Jordanthorpe, consisting of forty-five acres, the first Norton Chantrey was succeeded by his son Francis, who was also brought up a carpenter, his workshop in later years being the old priest's house in the 'Chantrey Croft,' whence probably arose the speculations on the local origin of the family name. He married, in 1780, Sarah, one of the four daughters of Martin Leggitt, of Okeover, Staffordshire, a man of some property, who died in the house of his son-in-law, and lies buried in Norton churchyard. Francis—father of the sculptor, upon whose 'depression of spirits,' as arising from the departure of ancestral property, so much stress has been laid—is described to me in very different terms by several persons who knew him well. He was, indeed, regarded as no ordinary man in his own sphere of life. He sung a song, told a tale, or bandied a joke but too cleverly for his own welfare. The public-house was not far off ; and still nearer was the hospitable residence of 'Squire Newton,' among whose eccentricities was a too frequent preference of the hilarious frankness of persons in a grade of life below his own, to the more formal intercourse of the neighbouring gentry. With him 'Frank Chantrey' was a great favourite. He died on the 21st March, 1793, at the age of forty-five, leaving a widow and one son, twelve

years of age. Sir Francis Chantrey—the third and last of the name at Norton—was born at Jordanthorpe, in the southern precinct of that pleasant village, ‘on the 7th of April 1781, about seven in the morning,’ says his mother, in a memorandum before me; and he was baptized at the Parish Church on the 27th of May following.”

Chantrey went to the village school at Norton, kept by Fox the village schoolmaster. The school, shewn in the



accompanying engraving, remains exactly as it was when the boy “Frank Chantrey” sat on one of its rough forms. It is a plain building, outside the village, by the lane leading to Hazlebarrow and Coal Aston. Chantrey afterwards became a “Sheffield Milk-Lad”—that is, he carried milk from the farm at Jordanthorpe to Sheffield, for sale, on the back of an ass, daily, and afterwards became apprenticed in Sheffield. It is needless here to trace the

circumstances of his brilliant career in art. It is only necessary to say that he was buried in the churchyard of his native place, in a grave of ample size and of stout masonry, covered with a ponderous slab of gritstone, measuring 18 feet by 8 feet, and 10 inches in thickness, bearing the following inscription :—

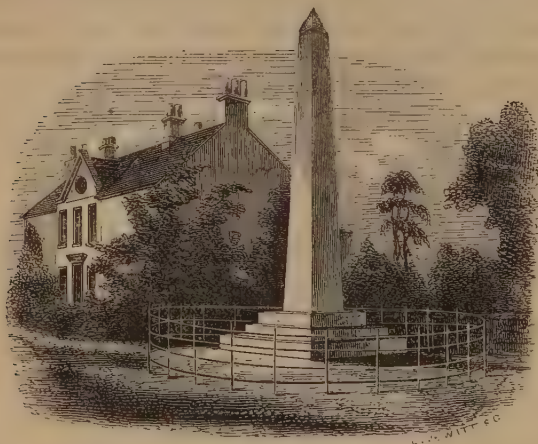
M.
 FRANCIS CHANTREY,
 DIED MVCCCLXVI. AGED LVI.
 FRANCIS CHANTREY,
 DIED MVCCXCII. AGED XXXV.
 SARAH, HIS WIFE,
 DIED MVCCCXXVI. AGED LXXXI.
 SIR FRANCIS CHANTREY,
 SCULPTOR,
 R. A.—F. R. S.
 BORN IN THIS PARISH
 VII. APRIL,
 MVCCCLXXXI.
 DIED IN LONDON
 NOV. XXV.
 MVCCCXXXI.

This tomb, prepared by Sir Francis himself, is enclosed within iron railings. Besides this a small neat marble tablet has been placed in the chancel: it bears no ornament, with the exception of a medallion likeness, carved by Heffernan, in the centre of the cornice, and is thus inscribed—

SIR FRANCIS CHANTREY, R. A.
 SCULPTOR,
 H.D.C.L.—F.R.S.—M.A.
 Born Apl. VII. MDCCCLXXXI. Died Nov. XXV. MDCCCXLI.

To these local memorials was added, a few years since, by means of a public subscription, laudably promoted by

the Rev. H. Pearson, the vicar, a handsome granite obelisk, of the form shewn in the annexed engraving. It is erected on



“the green,” nearly opposite the Parsonage, and forms at once a striking object in itself; an appropriate memorial of “CHANTREY,” whose name it bears; and a feature that combines harmoniously with those of the scene immediately surrounding it.

REPTON.

Principal INN.—*The Mitre.*

From Derby 7 miles; from Burton-on-Trent 4 miles; from the Willington Railway Station $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

REPTON, formerly the capital of the kingdom of Mercia, and the burial-place of its kings, is a large and important village, rich in historical associations and in remains of antiquity. Repton Priory, some small remains of which still exist, was one of the richest and finest in the kingdom. At the dissolution its revenues were estimated at £118 : 8 : 6 clear. It was given to Thacker. The church is a remarkably fine and interesting building, with a lofty and particularly elegant spire. Underneath the chancel is a perfect Saxon crypt, well worthy of examination, with a groined roof supported by twisted columns, and one of the most perfect pieces of architecture of that early period anywhere existing. In the church are several interesting monuments to the Thacker family and others, and to different head-masters of the school.

The school at Repton, which ranks next to Eton and Rugby, was founded by Sir John Porte in 1556, and has been considerably increased in size and importance. The buildings are remarkably firm and good, and the arrangements of the most perfect description. *

One side of the residence of the head-master (which adjoins the school) exhibits one of the finest and most curious pieces of early brick-work in the kingdom. Near

* A highly interesting discovery of a mediæval encaustic tile kiln has recently been made in the school-grounds. The tiles are of the 13th century. A fully-illustrated account of this discovery has been given in vol. viii. of the "Reliquary."

the church and schools is a noble archway belonging to the old conventual buildings, and in the village street are the remains of a cross. Repton supports a literary institution, and is altogether a most desirable and pleasant village either for a residence or a visit. It is lit with gas, and has Petty Sessions held weekly.

WILLINGTON, a rural village, near Repton, has a church with a good Norman doorway.

ETWALL is a large and important village with a most interesting church, in which are many fine monuments and monumental brasses to the Portes and others, and the famed "Hospital" for a certain number of pensioners. This village, with its church, its old Hall, and its hospital, is well worth the attention of the tourist.

FINDERN, three miles from Repton, was long the residence of the De Fynderne family, whose Hall has long since disappeared. The old church has recently been taken down, and a new one erected on its site. In the course of its removal some highly interesting slabs of the Fyndernes were brought to light, and have been fully described and illustrated by Mr. Jewitt in the "Reliquary." The new church is a picturesque little building erected from the designs of Mr. Stevens.

MICKLEOVER, six miles from Repton, is an important village with a fine old church. The Hall or Manor House, recently rebuilt, is the seat of C. E. Newton, Esq. At Mickleover is the Derby County Lunatic Asylum, a splendid and convenient building.

BRETBY CASTLE, the splendid seat of the Earl of Chesterfield, is three miles from Repton.

ANCHOR CHURCH, an interesting hermitage by the Trent,

is also at a short distance, and will well repay the trouble of a stroll thither.

FOREMARK HALL, long the residence of the celebrated Sir Francis Burdett, is two miles from Repton. It is now the residence of Henry Alsopp, Esq., the eminent brewer.

RIPLEY.

Principal INN—*The Thorn Tree.*

From Derby 8 miles ; from Belper 3 miles.

RIPLEY is a market town in midst of a busy iron and coal district. It has a church and several dissenting places of worship. The inhabitants are principally employed in the coal and ironstone pits, and at the ironworks in the neighbourhood, and at the silk-lace manufactory. Ripley is under a *Local Board of Health*, and Petty Sessions are held weekly. The *Bank* is a branch of the Nottingham Joint-Stock Bank. There are also a *Cemetery* and *Burial Board*. A Newspaper, the *Ripley Advertiser*, is published weekly.

The BUTTERLEY IRONWORKS, to which allusion has been made under the head of Codnor Park and Ironville, are near Ripley, and employ several hundred people.

At DENBY are Bourne's potteries and manufactories of their stoneware bottles, etc. These works find employment for a large number of hands. In the same neighbourhood are immense ironworks, recently founded, and several extensive collieries. Denby is said to have been the birthplace of Flamsteed the astronomer.

At KILBOURNE are the celebrated Kilbourne collieries.

ROWSLEY.

HOTEL—The *Peacock* (Cooper) family hotel. From this hotel conveyances for Chatsworth, Haddon Hall, and all the places of interest in the neighbourhood can be had. Parties staying at the hotel have privilege of fishing in the Wye and Derwent.

ROWSLEY is a quiet and very delightful little village on the line of railway between Matlock and Buxton. Being 4 miles from Chatsworth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ from Haddon Hall, 4 from Bakewell, 4 from Youlgreave, 1 from Darley Dale, and 7 from Matlock, it forms a desirable centre for the tourist. The principal building in the village is the celebrated “Peacock at Rowsley,” so well known to anglers all the world over ; and a most comfortable and enjoyable place it is for the tourist or the sojourning family.

A new church has of late years been erected at Rowsley. It is a very chaste and elegant little building, and in its interior contains one of the most exquisitely beautiful monuments which modern times have produced. This is an altar tomb to the young and amiable wife of Lord John Manners, and their infant. Lady John Manners died on the 7th of April 1854, aged twenty-three. The style of the monument partakes of the Middle Pointed Gothic, and the materials used are all from Derbyshire. It principally consists of stone known as “Darley Dale stone,” with russet marble columns—the carved capitals, the panels, and the figure being of alabaster from Chellaston near Derby. The monument is fixed in a mortuary chapel in the church, which Lord John Manners has caused to be erected for its reception. The floor is inlaid with rich marble mosaics, on the centre of which the monument is fixed. The effect

is beautiful and striking, and altogether may be considered a good specimen of nineteenth century art. The whole of the works were designed and carried out under the superintendence of Mr. A. Salvin jun. The figures were executed by Calder Marshall, R.A.; and the sculpture and architectural part of the monument was by Mr. James Forsyth, of Edward Street, Hampstead Road. The recumbent effigy of Lady John Manners, with her infant by her side, is one of the most chaste and purely designed figures which it is possible to conceive. The drapery is easy and graceful in its folds, the contour of the figures perfect in every respect, and the air of repose faithful to nature.

The village is situated between the rivers Wye and Derwent, where the former falls into the latter, and the Derwent is here spanned by a fine stone bridge, near which the roadway is crossed by the line of railway.

The railway station, about 200 yards from the "Peacock," is commodious and well arranged, with platforms covered in with glass.

STONEY MIDDLETON.

INNS.—*Moon ; Lover's Leap ; Grouse ; Miners' Arms.*

From Bakewell, 6 m. ; from Castleton, 10 m. ; from Haddon Hall, 9. m.

STONEY MIDDLETON is a large mining and agricultural village in the High Peak. The manor belonged at an early period to the Chaworths, under whom it was held by Bernake, who sold it to Furnival, from whom it passed to the Cavendishes. The church, a curious octagonal building, contains memorials to Finny and others. There are also dissenting places of worship and schools.

The HALL, the seat of Lord Denman, is a picturesque building near the church. It was long the residence of Chief Justice Denman, who was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Denman.

The BATHS are near the church, and are said to be of Roman origin, and to have been dedicated to St. Martin. The water is tepid, and the baths are beautifully situated in a quiet sylvan spot, shaded by trees, and the grounds intersected by winding paths. "That this bath was established by the Romans may not be easily established at this remote period of time ; but when we consider that they long occupied this part of the kingdom, and that the use of the tepid bath was probably introduced by them into this country, the opinion appears not altogether groundless."

The village is remarkably picturesque. "About the centre of the village is the toll-gate, a characteristic little modern Gothic octagonal building, resting upon arches, be-

neath which the stream, after running the entire length of the dale, empties into a large mill-dam. The village mill, worked by a ponderous overshot water-wheel, has recently been rebuilt apparently in such a style of superiority and convenience as is but seldom seen. The view from the centre of the village near the toll-bar is picturesque in the extreme ; immediately in front of us is a steep rough ascent leading to the upper part of the village, on each side of which the cottages are seen rising tier above tier in the wildest confusion, and built in such nearly inaccessible places as would almost seem to preclude the possibility of their being approached. In some places the solid rock has been cut away to admit of room on which the buildings might be erected, while in others, outhouses have literally been scooped out of the immense stony masses, and the doors of some of the residences may be seen opening above the chimney tops of others. Intermingled with the houses are projecting masses of rock, from which tall trees in some places grow out in wild profusion. To our left is the toll-gate, where two roads converge ; the one leading by the village cross to Baslow, etc., and the other to the lower part of the village and the church. Immediately behind the house from which we are examining this striking view the rock rises perpendicularly above the roof to a considerable height, and frowns down upon the valley below in majestic silence, bearing on its crest, immediately over our heads, two chapels and several cottages, between which a rugged and steep path ascends to the top of the cliff, while to our right the wild majestic dale opens its rocky portals, beneath which the houses appear to nestle for shelter and warmth, to receive us."

MIDDLETON DALE is a long narrow vale with a rapid stream running through it. "The glory of Middleton," says Mr. L. Jewitt, in "Nooks and Corners of Derbyshire," "is its Dale, at the opening of which the rocks gradually rise in all their nakedness, on the right towering above the houses, whilst on the left the rugged slopes are thickly wooded between the habitations. On entering the Dale, the first grand object which attracts attention is the celebrated rock called the Lover's Leap, rearing its bold blackened front perpendicularly to a prodigious height above a substantial inn bearing the same name, kept by 'mine host' Mason, romantically situated at its base. The circumstance which gave rise to the singular name—the Lover's Leap—by which this rock is known, occurred in about the year 1760, when a love-stricken maiden, named Hannah Baddeley, finding that her affections were not returned by a young man to whom she was madly attached, and who instead treated her with coldness and disdain, in a moment of deep despondency and despair threw herself from its summit, in the hope of destroying her life, which had become so burdensome to her. Her fall was, however, fortunately broken by some small trees which grew out of the crevices, and she fell into a sawpit in an insensible state, where she was found, and having been removed home, gradually recovered from the serious injuries she had received; and although she was crippled ever afterwards in consequence, lived a single and most exemplary life for about two years, when she died. In the church-yard a mutilated and almost worn-out gravestone shews the place of her burial; and although the inscription is now nearly obliterated, the spot is well remembered by the villagers,

who almost seem to venerate the memory of this melancholy love-martyr.

“From here masses of rock jut out one above the other all the way up the dale on the right hand side, while on the left the steep ascent is for the most part covered with herbage, with here and there circular masses of solid masonry, used as lime kilns, and whose strong archways and tower-like fronts give them a castellated appearance, and remind us of the strongholds of a race of giants. A little way above the Lover’s Leap are the Barytes Works, where that material, having been ground, washed, and afterwards bleached with vitriol, is converted into white paint; and adjoining is the lower Cupola, or smelting works, for extracting the lead from the ore. Opposite this is the ‘Grip,’ an opening between the rocks, leading by a steep and dangerous ascent to the cliffs above.

“Close to the Grip a giant Tor rises perpendicularly to an immense height, towering above the dale in absolute awe and majesty, and, unlike most of the rocks in the dale, its broad front is almost unbroken, and appears as one compact and solid mass; one portion being thickly overgrown with ivy, seems but to render the appearance of the rest more sterile and bare, and, contrasting with its cold grey front, seems to add to its solemnity and grandeur; up its sides grow tolerable trees, while tufts of grass fringe the ledges formed by the almost horizontal lines of strata, and thousands of martens flit to and fro, and keep up a continual chirping as they light on their suspended nests. From here the chain of rocks continues forward to the glory of the dale, the Castle Rock, standing out in front of the rest, the intermediate space being crowned by sloping greensward, through which enormous pinnacles of the

massive rock rise up perpendicularly towards the sky. The Castle Rock is of immense height, and is not inappropriately named, for its front is flanked by two tower-like projections, spreading gradually out to their base like natural buttresses. About mid-way up its front is a narrow shelf of rock, leading to a sort of natural alcove, called the rock garden, which venturesome people sometimes visit. Above this, growing out of a small cleft in the face of the rock, is a large ash tree, spreading out its branches, and affording shelter for numberless birds, whilst below a portion of the bold projections are overgrown with luxuriant ivy.

“ From this point the strata of the rock is very distinctly seen lying, layer above layer, almost horizontally, and seeming to the eye as though, in the first formation of the earth, the great hand of a giant builder had carefully spread out one course of liquid stone, and having levelled it, and smoothed its surface, had, after it had become hardened, again poured over it course upon course, and thus continued his work until the enormous pile of rock was complete ; or like layer upon layer of lava, as if it had flowed out in a stream from some gigantic crater on successive eruptions, burying in its course the thousands of living animals which still remain petrified on the surface and sprinkled over the broad front of this piece of regular natural masonry. Beyond this the rocks again fall back from the roadway, and one turret or pinnacle rises high up in the air far above the rest, like the watch-tower on a castle wall, and so completely is it detached from the rest of the rock, that the clear blue sky can be distinctly seen through the cleft on its side. On this point of rock more than one daring person has, with consummate foolhardiness, we are told, stood on his head ;

and it is related that one of the villagers, in a drunken frolic, having enlisted into the army, was, in a more sober mood, desirous of withdrawing his rash promise ; upon this, the officer offered that if he would stand on his head on this frightful pinnacle he would give him his discharge ; this, to the astonishment of all, he did, and having descended in safety, was rewarded by having his liberty granted.

“ Under this rock the stone has been quarried very considerably, and large mounds of the waste material, overgrown with grass, now cover up its base, and in one portion of it is a cavern, which, if at money-making Matlock, would be made quite a fortune to the owner. A little beyond this point a deep chasm or cleft separates the rock from crown to base, as though cracked in two by some mighty convulsion, and in front a clump of luxuriant trees contrasts strongly with the whiteness of the rocks and adds in appearance much to their imposing altitude. A little farther on is a cavern, known by the names of “ Carl’s Work,” and “ Scotchman’s Hole,” in the lower part of the solid perpendicular face of the rock. In this cavern the water sometimes rises to a considerable height, and rushes out into the open dale ; this circumstance was the cause of the discovery of a murder committed here about a century ago, for the torrent which rushed out carried into the dale a human foot with a shoe, on which was a silver buckle. On the subsiding of the waters a careful search was made, and other remains of the unfortunate man discovered ; the finding of the buckle, and other circumstances, led to the identification of the body, which proved to be that of a well-known rich old Scotch pedlar, who was in the habit of passing through the place,

and who, it appeared, had been murdered at one of the inns of the village where he was staying ; this is one of the current traditions of the village. Above this the bleached crest of the rock rises, tier above tier, to an immense height, its summit fringed with shrubs and grass, and a little higher up the dale crested with a fine clump of lofty fir and other trees, which skirt the surface for some distance, until the bold crest of ridge rocks rise above them. A little farther stands the Golden Ball, a quaint, solitary road-side inn, at the corner of Eyam Dale, behind which the rocks rise one above another, and form an acute angle of tower-like proportions, of the most sublime character. The opposite side of the entrance to this beautiful dale is also rocky, but of much less altitude, and completely covered and hidden by a thick plantation of trees. From here Middleton Dale continues towards Castleton, while opposite Eyam Dale a road winds up the steep to Middleton Moor, and at this point are ranged a series of limekilns, of immense size, the smoke which arises from them curling upwards, and forming itself into light blue vapoury-looking clouds, wreathing fantastically about the rocks, and adding much to the gorgeous effect of the whole picture. A little higher on the right a sweet valley, with rocky posterns and wooded heights, opens up to that holy and classic spot in village history, the Delph, at Eyam, which we have before described.

“Passing this spot the dale becomes more contracted, the sides sloping steeply and precipitately, and covered with grass and small trees, while from the top, on the right, masses of rock jut out and rise at almost regular intervals, and are fringed on their summits with forest trees, amongst whose branches hundreds of rooks and daws congregate.

Here the road winds around the base of the rocks, and after passing the upper cupola, or lead-smelting works, where hundreds of tons of pig-lead may be seen piled up around the picturesque and quaint-looking buildings, follows its onward course through the beautiful valley, winding and threading its way amongst rocks and woods, and keeping up a close companionship with the rippling stream, which runs sparkling by its side."

BASLOW, a pretty village, is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Derwent, about two miles from Stoney Middleton, and one mile from Chatsworth Hall; the population is little above a thousand. The church is a neat and commodious building, standing on the edge of the river. In the churchyard are some interesting ancient slabs and stone coffins. Much of the moorland property in the neighbourhood belongs to the Duke of Rutland, who formerly spent about a week annually at the village. The park lodges of Chatsworth are at the east end of the village.

CALVER is principally noted for its large cotton-mill, called CALVER MILLS. We cross the river, and enter Calver, two miles from Baslow, a small village of lime-burners and cotton-spinners. A church has recently been erected in this place, near the mills.

BUBNELL is near Baslow. It is a small hamlet, the old hall of which is now used as a school.

WINGFIELD MANOR.

About half a mile from the Wingfield Station of the North Midland Railway.

WINGFIELD MANOR, one of the most charming ruins in the kingdom, is delightfully situated on the brow of a hill overlooking the surrounding country on all sides, and forming a conspicuous object for many miles. The Manor House was erected, on the site of a more ancient building, in the reign of Henry VI. by Ralph, Lord Cromwell, and was dismantled in the civil wars. It is one of the most perfectly beautiful of all the ruins of the period now remaining, and from its many historical associations is indeed one of the most interesting. Here Mary Queen of Scots was confined for several years ; here the conspiracy to liberate her, which, unfortunately, was unsuccessful, was formed, and here some of the terrible scenes of the civil wars were enacted. The building was first garrisoned for the Parliament, afterwards taken by the Royalists, and then retaken by Sir John Gell in a terrible engagement in which the governor was killed. It was then dismantled and allowed to fall into decay, and has thus formed the charming ruin which the visitor to Derbyshire ought on no account to omit visiting. The unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots was confined at Wingfield in November and December 1584, as well as several times previously, and she was removed from there to Tutbury Castle, on the 13th of January in the following year, 1585. In November 1584, no less than two hundred gentlemen, yeomen, officers, and soldiers, were employed in the custody of her person at

Wingfield. Her domestic establishment at that time consisted of five gentlemen, fourteen servitors, three cooks, four boys, three gentlemens' men, six gentlewomen, two wives, and ten wenches and children.

The building consisted of two main courts, with a remarkably fine entrance gateway. Most of the building, though of course entirely in ruins, still remains, and attests to its former extent and magnificence. In its interior is a farm-house, and the visitor will find no difficulty, by aid of a gratuity, in getting permission to examine these interesting remains.

In South Wingfield Church are some monuments to the Halton family and others. The inhabitants are principally employed in stocking-making.

WINSTER.

Principal INNS.—*The Angel* (W. Burton); *The Crown* (J. Burton).

From Matlock Bath, 6 m.; from Chatsworth, 6 m.; from Wirksworth 6 m.;
Bakewell, 6 m.; from Darley Dale Station, 2½ m.

WINSTER is one of the oldest market-towns in the county, though the market is now disused. At the time of taking the Domesday Survey, Winster belonged to Henry de Ferrars. The manor afterwards belonged to the Mountjoys, and after them to the Meynells, by whom it was sold to the freeholders in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The CHURCH, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is situated at the end of the town, and embosomed in trees. It was rebuilt some years ago, and is devoid of any remarkable architectural features. It contains a fine and very curious Norman font. There is a peal of five bells. Besides the church, Winster contains three other places of worship—viz., one chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, one to the Primitive Methodists (Winster being the head of a circuit), and one to the Reform Methodists. The Post-Office is in the High Street.

In the market-place is a curious and highly picturesque old market-house, which has originally been open beneath and the building itself supported on arches.

The NATIONAL SCHOOLS, recently erected at a short distance outside of the town on the Matlock road, are very commodious and well arranged. They are built in the Gothic style of architecture, with a central bell-turret. The residences for the master and mistress are attached.

Winster is one of the polling places for North Derbyshire, and it is also a Telegraph station. A public newsroom has been established, and quite recently a good supply of water has been brought into the town as a free gift to the inhabitants.

The principal seats are those of Miss WORSLEY, pleasantly situated at the east end of the town, and ODDO HOUSE, at the west end. Near this is the vicarage, recently erected, which is the residence of the Rev. H. Milnes.

The HALL, in the centre of the town, stands back from the main street, and is approached by a pair of gates with massive old posts. The Hall itself is an imposing looking old mansion, with pillars, decorated with roses and fleurs-de-lis, up its front. It was built by the family of Moore. It is now the residence of Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A., the editor of this volume and of the "Reliquary," and author of several antiquarian works.

The inhabitants are principally engaged in lead-mining and agriculture. The neighbourhood is highly picturesque and beautiful, the principal attractions being Robin Hood's Stride, Rooter Rocks, and Cratcliffe Rocks. The view from Winster Tor and the ridge of hills on which it is situated is remarkably fine and extensive.

WIRKSWORTH.

Population 3600.

HOTELS and INNS.—*The Red Lion ; Crown ; Spread Eagle ; George ; Wheat Sheaf, etc. etc. etc.*

From Cromford Station $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ; from Derby 13 miles ; from Matlock Bath 3 miles.

WIRKSWORTH is an ancient market town, and gives name to the Wapentake in which it is situated. It lies in a hollow two miles from Cromford, and three from Matlock Bath. Lead was wrought here in the time of Hadrian, and after him by the Saxons. The brass dish called the Miners' Standard Dish, used for measuring the lead ore, is still preserved in the Moot Hall, this being the place where all mining cases for the Wapentake are tried. It belongs to the time of Henry VIII., and has an interesting inscription engraved on its sides. The township of Wirksworth contains two manors besides the chief manor, which belonged to Repton Priory, but afterwards became vested in the crown. It was granted by King John to William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, and afterwards by Edward I. to Edmund Earl of Lancaster, in which duchy it has since remained. Courts Baron for this manor, Courts Leet for the Wapentake, and Barmote Courts for the mining concerns of the Wapentake, are held. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the lead mines.

The CHURCH, dedicated to St. Mary, and lately altered and restored by Mr. Gilbert Scott, is a handsome Gothic structure, built in cathedral style, and contains several ancient monuments. It consists of a nave with side aisles and transepts, a choir with side aisles, and a

square tower, supported by four large pillars in the centre. It is a large cruciform building capable of seating 2000 persons. It has 200 free seats, and the organ is endowed with £1000, three per cent consols, for defraying the salary of the organist. The vicar is entitled by custom to every fortieth dish (of fourteen pints) of lead-ore raised in the parish, but the quantity of late years has been very small. In the north aisle of the church is a fine piece of ancient sculpture representing various events in the life of our Saviour. It is of the Norman period, and, from its having been buried for ages, is well preserved. There are also some interesting brasses and slabs to the Vernons of Haddon, the Blackwells, and monuments to the Gells, including the great Parliamentary officer, Sir John Gell; the Wigleys, Lowes, Hurts, etc.; and a fine memorial window, in remembrance of Francis Hurt, Esq., has recently been erected. The vicarage adjoins the churchyard. The MOOT HALL, where mining cases are tried, was erected in 1814 by the Hon. Charles Bathurst, at that time chancellor of the duchy. On its front are sculptured the miners' arms. A Barmote Court, and Court Leet, and Baron are held here twice a-year.

MARKET DAY is Tuesday, and there are several good fairs in the course of the year.

A BRANCH LINE of the Midland Railway from Wirksworth to Duffield, where it joins the main line, and connects it with the entire railway system of the kingdom, is now in operation.

The COUNTY COURT is held at the Moot Hall monthly. Petty Sessions are held weekly in the Moot Hall.

The Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Reform Methodists, have each a place of worship

here ; and the Independents also worship in the Temperance Hall. The General Cemetery, North End, was consecrated in 1856. It occupies about three acres of ground, and has two neat chapels, for Churchmen and Dissenters, with a residence for the sexton. The cost was upwards of £1500. The Free Grammar School is a handsome Gothic building, re-built in 1828 at a cost of £1664. The present rental of the charity estates is £295, out of which £170 is paid in salaries to the masters. It is managed by governors or trustees. The National School, North End, erected in 1851, is a handsome stone building in the Elizabethan style, with residence for the master and mistress attached. A parochial library, established in 1846, is kept at the Grammar School. The Mechanics' Institute, in the Market Place, established in 1852, has a good library, and the reading-room supplied with periodicals and newspapers. The Temperance Hall at Beeley Croft was built in 1860 at a cost of £600. The Cricket Ground is near Millers' Green. The Savings' Bank, St. John's Street, is a handsome structure, erected in 1842. The bank was established in 1818, and is open on Tuesday from eleven to one o'clock. The Gas Works, erected in 1848, are at Warmbrook, and Messrs. Arkwright and Company have a bank in the town. The Barmote Courts, for the Wapentake, are held twice a year, at the Moot Hall.

At Whitsuntide the annual custom of "Tap Dressing"—somewhat like the Well Dressing at Tissington and Buxton—is here observed.

BONSALL is two miles west of Matlock Bath. A very pleasant excursion of five miles may be made from the latter place, through Cromford to Bonsall. By extending the walk to the length of nine miles, Wirksworth and

Hopton Hall may be included. The church is an old structure, situated on a rock above the dale. The village cross is ancient. The population, which numbers about 1500, is employed in stocking-making, making combs, and in mining.

HOPTON HALL may be visited from Bonsall by traversing the "Via Gellia," a road so called by the late Philip Gell, Esq., by whom it was formed. High sloping acclivities covered with hazel, and sparingly sprinkled with dwarf oak and ash, mark each side of the road. As we near Hopton the country loses much of its wildness; the limestone hills and crags have become softened down into gently sloping eminences, covered with trees and herbage, rich in the ore hidden beneath its verdant surface. The hall has been the family-seat of the Gells for above two centuries, who received it from its more ancient owners, the De Hoptons. John Gell, the then representative, was created baronet by Charles I. in 1642, notwithstanding which he did not scruple to take up arms in the cause of the Parliament. With the third baronet, Sir Philip Gell, who died in 1719, the title became extinct.

Not far from Hopton, on the route to Dovedale, are the villages of Carsington and Brassington, provincially pronounced "Carson" and "Brasson."

YOULGREAVE.

Principal INN.—*The Bull's Head* (Winson).

From Bakewell 5 miles ; from Rowsley 5 miles.

YOULGREAVE is an extensive mining village in the High Peak, in midst of a district rich in the most glorious scenery which even Derbyshire can boast. At the time of the Domesday survey the manor belonged to Henry de Ferrars. In the reign of Henry I. it was held, under the Earl of Lancaster, by Ralph de Shirley, from whom it passed successively to the Rossingtons, Knivetons, Barnesleys, and Buxtons, by whom it was sold to the Earl of Rutland, in 1685, and now belongs to the Duke of Rutland.

The Church, which has lately been thoroughly restored, is a very large and fine building, with a massive battlemented tower. In it are Norman remains ; a singular font ; and monuments to the families of Gilbert, Cokaine, Rossington, etc. In the village are several Dissenting places of worship, and an excellent national school.

MIDDLETON BY YOULGREAVE is a delightful little village about a mile from Youlgreave, unlike which, it is profusely and beautifully wooded. Middleton Hall, a seat of T. W. Bateman, Esq. (now a minor), is a fine substantial building, surrounded by extensive grounds. Fulwoods Castle, the site of which is still to be seen near the road, was formerly an extensive building belonging to the Fulwoods, one of whom was shot in a rock called "Fulwood's Rock" during the Civil Wars, by some Parliamentary soldiers under Sir John Gell. The manor belonged to the Herthills, and afterwards to the Cockaines, from whom it passed to the Fulwoods, then to the Curzons, Sanders, and

Howe, and was purchased from Lord Howe by the late Thomas Bateman, Esq., and now belongs to his great-grandson. A new church, erected in the village, was opened on the 15th of June 1865, but has been closed almost ever since that time ! There are Independent and Primitive Methodist chapels. The Inn is the *Bateman Arms*.

LOMBERDALE HOUSE, the residence of the late Thomas Bateman, Esq., the eminent antiquary, is situated between Youlgreave and Middleton. In it is located the magnificent Bateman Museum of Antiquities, collected by that gentleman and his father. Mr. Bateman was author of "Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire," and "Ten Years' Diggings in Celtic Grave-Mounds." The museum one of the finest private collections in existence, is now closed to the public.

BRADFORD DALE, one of the most exquisite valleys in the county, lies below Youlgreave, the village being built on the summit and side of one of the mountains which forms it. The dale may well be entered at Alport, and followed to Middleton, the visitor then returning by Middleton Dale, through the village, and past Lomberdale House back to Youlgreave.

LATHKILIN DALE is also a charming dale, and the visitor will do well to follow it from Alport to Oneash, returning by the roadway over Middleton Moor to Youlgreave.

ARBOR LOW, a splendid Druidical circle, next in extent and importance to Stonehenge, is about four miles from Youlgreave, and ought to be seen by every visitor who takes an interest in remains of antiquity.

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BLACK'S GUIDE BOOK ADVERTISER 1874.

(Hotels arranged Alphabetically according to Locality.)

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(Royal Route via Crinan and Caledonian Canals.)

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS—

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Sail during the season for Oban, Fort-William, Inverness, Staffa, Iona, Glencoe, Tobermory, Portree, Gairloch, Ullapool, Lochinver and Stornoway; affording Tourists an opportunity of Visiting the Magnificent Scenery of Glencoe, the Coolin Hills, Loch Coruisk, Loch Maree, and the famed islands of Staffa and Iona.

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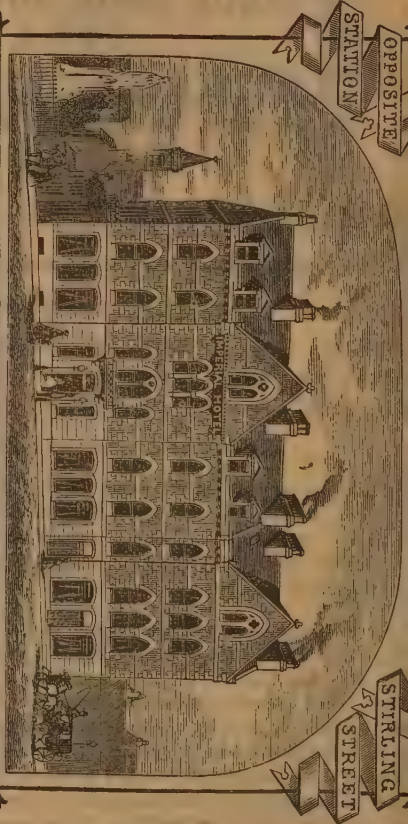
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GLASGOW, 1874.

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(Nearest First-Class Hotel to Railway Station)

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A Cascade with Rockery, whose delicious Fount
play on a profusion of Luxuriant Ferns,
beautifies and refreshes the Hall.

Spacious Billiard Room for Residents in the Ho

*In which a magnificent Grotto, with waterfalls, cools and
purifies the air.*

The only one in Aberdeen expressly built from the Foundation as a First-Class Hotel,
and for which purpose the ENTIRE Building, as represented, is EXCLUSIVELY occupied.

Personally Patronised by their Royal Highnesses The Duke of Edinburgh, Prince and Princess Christian, and Prince Leopold.

PRIVATE FAMILY SUITES, Retired and Distinct, with Warm, Cold, Shower, Spray, Douche Baths, and Water service complete.

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INTERVENED by its own ground from the noise and bustle of the main thoroughfare, the "Imperial" is agreeably quiet and
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By means of *Air shafts* and Charcoal Frames, the DRAINAGE SYSTEM is PERFECT. Pure air, proper light, and thorough ventilation.

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WEEM HOTEL, ABERFELDY.

One Mile from Aberfeldy Station. Omnibuses await all Trains.

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THIS Hotel, beautifully situated at the foot of Weem Rock and gate of Menzies Castle, so well known for its excellent accommodation for First-Class Families, Tourists, &c., has been fitted up with Plunge, Shower, and Douche Baths, supplied with magnificent water from a height of 700 feet, and well adapted for Hydropathic practice. Male and female Bath attendance for families wishing to practise the Hydropathic system, free of charge. Self-acting hot water apparatus to supply the Baths.

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Posting complete. Every kind of Carriage. Fishing on River Tay.

The Hotel has a dry southern exposure, protected from north and east winds.

ABERGELE, NORTH WALES.

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Close to the Station, and within two minutes' walk of the Beach, for Boarding or Private Apartments, Posting, etc. Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

A spacious Billiard Room has lately been added to the Hotel, with a first-class new Billiard Table, by the eminent makers Burroughes and Watts.

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A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY ESTABLISHMENT.

THIS Hotel stands on the best part of the Marine Terrace, facing, and is within fifty yards of the sea at all times of the tide. It is open to the south-west, and is effectually sheltered on the north and east by the Craig-lâs mountain-range. The building being of stone, embedded in hydraulic lime, a residence has been secured which is cool in summer and warm in winter. It contains, in addition to noble public rooms, Ladies' Drawing Room, Assembly Room, Billiard Rooms, numerous private Sitting Rooms, and upwards of one hundred Bed-rooms.

Board, Residence, and Attendance (inclusive terms), £4 : 4s. per week.

Table d'Hôte at Seven o'clock.

Tariff, with Heywood's "Aberystwith Guide" free, on application to
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OMNIBUSES AWAIT THE ARRIVAL OF EVERY TRAIN.

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THE QUEEN'S HOTEL

IS THE ONLY HOTEL IN AMBLESIDE THAT COMMANDS

A VIEW OF WINDERMERE LAKE.

This extensive and excellent Establishment is rebuilt and fitted up
with all the Modern Improvements.

THE DRAWING, DINING, AND BED ROOMS

are large and airy, and command views of the surrounding country which cannot be
equalled.

THE COFFEE ROOM

is the largest and handsomest in Ambleside, and commands views of Windermere Lake,
the Valley of Ambleside, with its beautiful Church; the Knool, the residence of Miss
Harriet Martineau; Fox How, the residence of the late Dr. Arnold; Rydal Mount, the
residence of the late Poet Wordsworth; Gilbertscar, Loughrigg Fell, Knabb Scar,
Rydal Head, Fairfield, Scandale Fell, etc.

Coaches leave the Hotel daily for all parts of the Lake District. An Omnibus meets
all Steamers on Lake Windermere. HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

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GUIDES and PONIES are supplied here to Parties
wishing to ascend the Mountain. There are
beautiful Walks and Drives in the Neighbourhood.

Also Salmon and Trout Fishing in the River Lochy.

TARRIF :—Bed, 3s. 6d. Attendance, 1s. 6d. Breakfast,
2s. and 3s. Luncheon, 1s. and 2s. 6d. Dinners, 3s. 6d.
and 5s. Teas, 2s. and 3s.

J. MACGREGOR, *Proprietor and Manager.*

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Commands the best view of the finest Scenery in Scotland, including the entrance to Glencoe. Tourists, Travellers, and Families, will find this Hotel very comfortable.—SPLENDID TROUT-FISHING.

R. CAMERON, *Proprietor.*

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THE IMPERIAL HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS.

BEST SITUATION.

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ESTABLISHED 1851.

A FIRST-CLASS Family and Commercial Hotel. Conducted on strictly Abstinence Principles. Comfort, Quiet, and moderate Charges.

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TANTON'S Family and Commercial Hotel, Bideford, has been long and favourably known as being most comfortable and inexpensive. It is situated on the banks of the river Torridge, and commands an extensive view of the surrounding scenery.

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THIS Hotel, which has been recently added to, and entirely re-furnished, will be found very complete and well appointed in every department.

Blair-Athole is the most central point from which to make Excursions to Killiecrankie, Loch Tummel, Rannoch, Glen Tilt, Braemar; the Falls of Bruar, Garry, Tummel, and Fender; the grounds of Blair Castle, &c.; and is the most convenient resting-place for breaking the long railway journey to and from the North of Scotland.

Orders by Post or Telegraph for Apartments or Carriages carefully attended to.

D. & P. T. MACDONALD, *Proprietors.*

BLAIRGOWRIE.

ROYAL



HOTEL.

FAMILIES, Tourists, and Commercial Gentlemen will find every endeavour being made to render this Hotel equal to its long-known reputation.

Families Boarded Weekly by Agreement.

Spacious Billiard Room with a Cox & Yeaman Champion Table.

All Stud of Horses and Vehicles.

Coach to Braemar every Tuesday, Thursday, & Saturday; July, August, & September.

Seats secured by post or telegram. 'Bus meets all trains.

JOHN ANDERSON, *Proprietor.*

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ESTABLISHED UPWARDS OF FORTY YEARS.

PARTIES visiting Blairgowrie will find in the Queen's Hotel every comfort and attention. It is on the shortest and most direct route to Balmoral Castle and scenery of the Dee. Superior Post-Horses. Carriages of every description, and careful drivers. An Omnibus awaits the arrival and departure of the trains.

The Hotel has been much enlarged and improved this season.
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D. M'DONALD, *Proprietor.*

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MR. MACNAB begs respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Tourists, that the extensive additions to the Hotel are now completed, and which comprise 30 extra Bedrooms, a Dining Saloon (one of the largest and most elegant in Scotland), Ladies' Drawing-Room, and Bath-Rooms. Great care has been taken in the construction, that everything should be made of the most modern design, and include all recent improvements in ventilation, &c.

MR. MACNAB trusts, by the most careful management and attention to visitors, to retain the reputation of this house as a first-class Hotel. The charges are strictly moderate. Letters or telegrams for conveyances or apartments will receive the most careful attention. Posting in all its varied departments. Coaches during the season to Ballater and Blairgowrie stations.

Note.—Gentlemen staying at the Hotel can have excellent Salmon and Trout Fishing free of all charge.

BRIDGE OF ALLAN. QUEEN'S HOTEL.

THIS First-class Hotel affords excellent accommodation for Families, Tourists, and Visitors.

A. ANDERSON, in returning thanks for the kind Patronage received, begs to state that a new Drawing-room has been added for the comfort of those who may not wish a Private Parlour.

A. ANDERSON, *Proprietor.*

BUXTON, DERBYSHIRE.

CRESCENT HOTEL.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN forms the South Wing of the Crescent. It is only ONE MINUTE from RAILWAY STATIONS, and is connected by *Covered Colonnade* with the *Hot and Natural Baths, Drinking Wells, and the New Pavilion and Gardens*, where a splendid BAND performs Four Hours daily.

Table D'Hote during the Season.

TERMS MODERATE.

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JOHN SMILTER, *Proprietor.*

BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

THE

ROYAL HOTEL.

THIS well-known First-Class Hotel has extensive and superior accommodation for Tourists and Families with a large Drawing Room and Dining Room for Ladies and Gentlemen, and beautifully laid out Pleasure Grounds. Charges strictly moderate. It is situated in the centre of this famous Spa, and is within easy access to Callander, the Trossachs, Loch Lomond, and most of the finest scenery in Scotland. Posting establishment complete. A 'Bus belonging to the Hotel awaits all the Trains.

ROBERT PHILP, *Proprietor.*

BRIGHTON.

ROYAL CRESCENT HOTEL.

SITUATED in the healthiest part of the town, and facing the sea. Contains comfortable suites of Apartments for Families, and a handsome Coffee-Room for Ladies and Gentlemen.

EDWARD H. HILLIAR, *Manager.*

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THE collection of Fishes and other Aquatic Animals in this magnificent establishment is unequalled for variety, rarity, and the number and size of the specimens exhibited. Herring, Mackerel, &c., can here, and nowhere else, be seen in captivity.

The Company's Band performs at intervals during the day.

G. REEVES SMITH, *General Manager.*

BRISTOL.

ROYAL HOTEL, COLLEGE GREEN.

FIRST-CLASS, Central, and pleasantly situated. Very spacious Coffee, Dining, Reading, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms. Private Apartments *en suite*. One Hundred and Twenty Bed-Rooms. Steam Lift and Laundry. Hot and Cold Baths. Telegraph Office and Post-office in the Hotel. Fixed Charges. All Omnibuses pass the door. Night Porter kept.

W. SWANSON, *Manager.*

BRISTOL. CLIFTON DOWN HOTEL,

FACING THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE. FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

THIS Hotel contains all the appointments found in First-Class Establishments. Its situation is unrivalled. Visitors will find all the comfort and attention of home, with fixed moderate charges. Omnibuses meet all trains.

N.B.—From this Hotel the following TRIPS are easy, returning to the Hotel the same day:—

To Chepstow Castle, the Wynd Cliff, Tintern Abbey, Wells Cathedral, Glastonbury Tor, Bath, Weston-super-Mare, Clevedon Portishead, the River Avon, and Channel Docks.

Clifton Hotel Company (Limited).

D. H. GITTINS, Manager.

CALLANDER. DREADNOUGHT HOTEL. D. M'GOWAN, Proprietrix.

THIS large and commodious Hotel, so long conducted by the late Mr. M'Gregor, and which has recently undergone extensive alterations and improvements, is beautifully situated at the west end of the village, and commands a magnificent view of the Vale of the Teith, Ben Ledi, and surrounding district, and is within a short distance of

THE ROMAN CAMP,

THE FALLS OF BRACKLINN,

LOCH VENNACHAR, LOCH LUBNAIG, THE PASS OF LENY,

And to Ben Ledi, etc. etc.

Tourists will find Callander very central for visiting those places mentioned in Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake"—viz., the Lake of Menteith, Clachan of Aberfoyle, Loch Ard, the Trossachs, Loch Achray, Loch Katrine, Strathlyre, Clachan of Balquhider (where Rob Roy M'Gregor is buried), Loch Voil, Lochearnhead, etc.

During the Summer Season **STAGE COACHES** in connection with this Hotel and Mr. Blair's Hotel at the Trossachs run several times each day, to suit the arrival and departure of trains at Callander and steamer on Loch Katrine.

Omnibuses run to and from each Train.

Posting in all its Branches.—Letters for Carriages, Coach Seats, or Hotel Accommodation, carefully attended to.

Lake and River Fishing to be had in the immediate neighbourhood.

CALLANDER. THE M'GREGOR HOTEL, JAMES M'DERMONT, PROPRIETOR.

PATRONISED BY THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE
AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

TOURISTS and Families visiting the above long-established and First-Class Hotel (so long conducted by the late Mr. M'Gregor) will have every comfort and attention, and the Charges moderate in comparison with other Hotels in the Highlands.

Posting complete. 'Bus awaits all the trains.

N.B.—Parties beware of being misled from this Hotel by porters and others on the various routes to Callander.

CARLISLE.

THE COUNTY HOTEL,

WHICH affords every accommodation for Families and Gentlemen, is Fire-proof, and connected with the Platform of the Central Railway Station by a covered way. Porters in attendance on arrival of Trains.

A Ladies' Coffee-Room.

CHATSWORTH HOTEL, EDENSOR, DERBYSHIRE.

This Hotel is beautifully situated in Chatsworth Park, and within ten minutes' walk of the princely residence of the Duke of Devonshire.

The hotel is the largest in the neighbourhood, and its proximity to the Rowsley Station, on the Midland Railway, affords every facility to Tourists desirous of visiting the beauties of Haddon Hall, Matlock, the Mines at Castleton, Dove Dale, etc.

Omnibuses from the hotel meet all the principal trains at Rowsley Station.

A spacious Coffee-room for Ladies. Private Sitting and well appointed Bed Rooms.
Post-horses, etc.

HENRY HARRISON, PROPRIETOR;
IN CONNECTION WITH
ST. ANN'S HOTEL, BUXTON.

COLWYN BAY, NORTH WALES.

POLLYCROCHON HOTEL,

(Late the Residence of Lady Erskine).

THIS First-class Family Hotel is most beautifully situated in its own finely-wooded park in Colwyn Bay, commanding splendid land and sea views, and miles of delightful walks in the adjacent woods. It is within ten minutes' walk of Colwyn Station, and a short drive of Conway and Llandudno.

Sea-Bathing, Billiards, Posting.

J. PORTER, *Proprietor.*

CHEPSTOW.

BEAUFORT ARMS HOTEL.

An Old-Established First-class Family Hotel, within two minutes' walk of the Railway Station, Castle, and River Wye.

Ladies' Coffee-Room 60 feet by 30. Gentlemen's Coffee and Billiard Rooms.

Omnibuses and Carriages meet all trains.

Tintern Abbey 5 miles.

W. GARRETT, PROPRIETOR.

CHESTER.

THE GROSVENOR HOTEL

BUILT by the late Marquis of Westminster on the site of the old-established "ROYAL," close to the Cathedral and New Town Hall, the Rows, the Grosvenor Park, and other objects of interest.

GOOD STABLING FOR 80 HORSES. OPEN and CLOSE CARRIAGES on Hire.

A Night Porter in Attendance. Conveyances meet all the Trains.

Handsome Coffee-Room for Ladies.

D. FOSTER, *Manager.*

CONISTON.

SLY'S

Late (ATKINSON'S)

WATERHEAD HOTEL.

THIS First-Class Establishment is perhaps the most delightfully situated of any Hotel in the Lake District; it is surrounded with beautiful pleasure grounds and select walks, and embraces most interesting Lake and Mountain Views.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S COFFEE-ROOM.

BILLIARDS. PRIVATE BOATS. CROQUET GROUND.

A Steam Gondola runs daily on the Lake during the Season

Open and Close Carriages, Post Horses, Guides.

COACHES DAILY TO AMBLESIDE
during the Season.

Postal Telegraph Station at Coniston.

An Omnibus meets all Trains.

JOSEPH SLY, *Proprietor.*

CONNEMARA.

GLENDALOUGH FISHERY HOTEL.

T. MULLARKEY begs leave to announce that he has taken the above establishment in connection with his Hotel at Clifden. It is admirably situated for the Angler, commanding as it does the key or centre of the splendid and extensive Fishery of Ballinahinch; and for the Tourist and Family Parties visiting the Irish Highlands affording the most beautiful Scenery in the West of Ireland, with all the comforts of Home. The Proprietor trusts that, with every attention to the comforts of his Visitors, he will merit their future support and patronage. Timely application is requested.—Address T. MULLARKEY, Hotel, Clifden; or, Fishery Hotel, Glendalough, viâ Galway.

CORK.

STEPHENS' COMMERCIAL HOTEL

(*Opposite the General Post Office, Cork*),

POSSESSES first-class accommodation for Tourists, Commercial Gentlemen, and Families.

It is very centrally situated, being opposite the General Post Office—close to the Bank, Theatre, &c. &c.

Charges extremely Moderate.

WILLIAM D. STEPHENS, PROPRIETOR,

From the West of England.

EXTRACT from a "Tour through Ireland," published in the
North Briton, 1864:—

"When we arrived in Cork we took up our quarters at Stephens' Commercial Hotel, where we obtained excellent accommodation.

"What this Hotel lacks in external show is amply compensated by unremitting attention on the part of the Proprietors and their attendants to the comfort of their Guests."

CRIEFF.

ROYAL HOTEL,

JAMES' SQUARE.

JOHN S. INGLIS begs to inform Tourists, Commercial Gentlemen, and the Public generally, that he has leased the above Hotel, which has been entirely remodelled and refurnished throughout, and is now replete in every convenience.

Parties visiting this Hotel will find all the comforts of a home. Charges strictly moderate, and Attendants charged in bill. Billiard Table by Cox and Yeman. A "Bus" awaits all trains. Posting department complete. Orders by post and otherwise strictly attended to.

JURY'S HOTEL, COLLEGE GREEN, DUBLIN.

Greatly Enlarged and Improved.

WELL known for cleanliness, good attention, and moderate charges.

TABLE D'HOTE AT THREE AND HALF-PAST SIX.

HENRY J. JURY, Proprietor

DUBLIN.

SALTHILL HOTEL, MONKSTOWN, COUNTY DUBLIN.

TOURISTS and FAMILIES visiting Dublin will find the above replete with every convenience, combined with moderate charges and the advantage of a seaside residence; within easy access to Dublin; by rail twenty minutes.

The Hotel has been re-decorated, and is now ready for the reception of visitors. From its situation, surrounded by its own grounds, facing the Bay of Dublin, it possesses unquestionable advantages as a family residence.

First-class Livery and Carriage Department—the whole under the personal superintendence of the Proprietor.

For terms apply to WILLIAM PARRY.

DUNKELD.

FISHER'S ROYAL HOTEL.

In Connection with Fisher's Invercauld Arms, Braemar.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.

THIS Hotel, one of the largest in the Highlands of Scotland, and well known as a first-class establishment, is most conveniently situated for visiting the Duke of Athole's Pleasure Grounds, the ancient Cathedral, the Hermitage, Rumbling Bridge, and the numerous Lakes in the immediate neighbourhood, and also for making excursions to the Pass of Killiecrankie, Falls of the Tummel and Bruar, Blair Castle, Aberfeldy, and Taymouth Castle. Families boarded at moderate terms during the early part of the season. Coach to Braemar and Balmoral during the summer months. Seats secured only at the Hotel.

Carriages of every description.

Omnibuses to meet each Train.

DUNOON.

WELLINGTON HOTEL.

THIS Commodious Hotel is well situated, commanding a magnificent view of the Firth of Clyde.

Visitors will have every comfort, combined with Moderate Charges.

Open and Close Carriages kept. Carriages wait the principal Steamers.

EDINBURGH, opposite the Scott Monument, and commanding the best views of the Gardens, Castle, and Arthur's Seat.



THE ROYAL HOTEL,

53 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH,
MacGregor, Proprietor and Manager.

THE above has been entirely remodelled within the last two years. It has numerous suites of apartments overlooking Princes Street, one of the finest streets in Europe.

The magnificent Coffee-Room for Families and Gentlemen is a hundred feet long and twenty feet high. The Drawing-Room and Library all *en suite*, fronting Princes Street. The most complete in Britain.

The Royal is within a few minutes' walk of the Railway Stations.

SPACIOUS SMOKING AND BILLIARD ROOMS FRONTING PRINCES ST.
A Night Porter.

THE WATERLOO HOTEL,

WATERLOO PLACE, EDINBURGH,

DESIGNED and built for the express purpose, in the most commodious and elegant style, and in a most beautiful situation, is always replete with everything conducive to the comfort and convenience of Families, Tourists, Commercial Gentlemen, and other Visitors, and is specially worthy of the attention of such.

KENNEDY'S HOTEL,

8 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH,

ALSO merits particular notice as an Old-established, Commodious, and popular House. It has excellent accommodation for Families and Commercial Gentlemen. The view from it to the west is at once comprehensive, grand, and striking.

Both Hotels adjoin the General Post Office and Railway Termini.

WM. KENNEDY,
Proprietor.

Ladies' Coffee-Room at both Hotels.

EDINBURGH.

CALEDONIAN HOTEL,

1 CASTLE STREET AND PRINCES STREET.

(Exactly opposite the Castle.)

R. B. MOORE. LATE J. BURNETT.

ALMA HOTEL,

112, 113, and 114 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

(*Opposite the Castle.*)

COMBINING all the comforts of a Home with the convenience of a Hotel. Ladies' Coffee-room and Drawing-room. Table d'Hôte. Charges strictly moderate.

A. ADDISON, *Proprietor.*

EDINBURGH.
THE PALACE HOTEL,

109 & 110 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

THIS FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL

Occupies the best position in Princes Street, immediately opposite "Edinburgh Castle," and is situated equidistant from the Waverley, Haymarket, and Caledonian Railway Stations.

THE MAGNIFICENT COFFEE ROOM

is upon the level of PRINCES STREET, and on the same floor is a
 SMOKING ROOM, with LAVATORY adjoining.

THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE DRAWING ROOMS

Are furnished with special reference to the comfort of Lady and Gentlemen Visitors, command a beautiful view over the WEST PRINCES STREET GARDENS, with the CALTON HILL and ARTHUR'S SEAT in the distance, and are supplied with a selection of all the new BOOKS and MAGAZINES.

The CHARGES have been fixed after an examination of those of many of the principal Hotels in England and Scotland, and will be found to be on a MODERATE SCALE. The Manager will have pleasure in forwarding a detailed TARIFF of the CHARGES upon application, and will give prompt attention to any communications as to Rooms or otherwise.

Continental Languages spoken.

JOHN FLEMING, *Manager.*

ROBERT MIDDLEMASS,

Proprietor of the

EDINBURGH HOTEL, PRINCES STREET,

has the honour of announcing that he has

entered on a Lease of

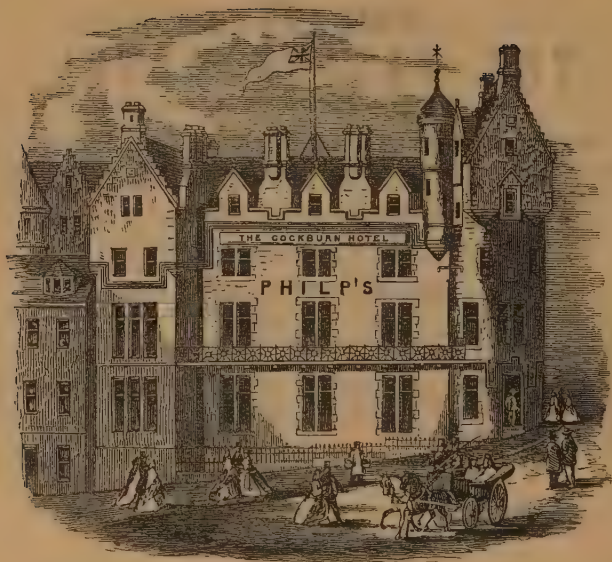
THE DOUGLAS HOTEL,

SAINT ANDREW SQUARE,

which has for many years been distinguished by the Patronage of the
Royal Families of Great Britain and Europe.

It is situated in the principal Square, from which picturesque views are obtained, within a short distance of all the Railway Stations; and while it commands perfect quietude, is in the vicinity of the various Public Buildings and Places of Interest for which the City is so justly famed.

The moderate tariff which has given such universal satisfaction to visitors at the Edinburgh Hotel has been adopted at the Douglas.



EDINBURGH. PHILP'S COCKBURN HOTEL,

Immediately adjoining the Terminus of the Great Northern Trains.

THIS commodious and well-appointed Hotel is beautifully situated, overlooking Princes Street Gardens, and commanding some of the finest views in the city.

A large and elegantly-furnished Saloon—admitted to be the finest in Scotland—set apart for Ladies, Gentlemen, or Families, wishing to avoid the expense of Sitting-Rooms.

The views from the immense windows of this Saloon are, without exception, the finest in Edinburgh.

Private Suites of Apartments, Bath-Rooms, Coffee and Smoking Rooms, and every accommodation for Gentlemen.

PIANOS IN ALL THE PARLOURS AND SALOONS.

Charges, including Attendance, strictly Moderate.

P.S.—Mr. Cook (of London) makes this Hotel his headquarters when in Scotland, where every information may be obtained of his Tourist arrangements.

Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted at the Cockburn.

ON PARLE FRANÇAIS.

MAN SPRICHT DEUTSCH.

First-Class Turkish Baths in connection with this Hotel.

GRIEVE'S HOTELS.
THE BALMORAL HOTEL,

91 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH,

(Adjoining the New Club).

Commands the Finest Views of the "Modern Athens."

The charges of the BALMORAL will compare favourably even with those of minor Hotels. Lists of Prices will be forwarded on application to the Manager.

Ladies and Gentlemen passing through the City are respectfully invited to visit the BALMORAL, and judge of the accommodation and charges for themselves.

Hot, Cold, Shower, Douche, Turkish, and Plunge Baths on the premises.

E. THIEM (from New York), *Manager.*

Wholesale Wine List on Application.

**THE
 ROYAL BRITISH HOTEL,**

22 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

Public Drawing-Room. Suites of Apartments for Families and Gentlemen.

Table d'Hôte in the Grand Saloon.

Public and Private Billiard-Rooms.

**THE
 NEW ROYAL HOTEL
 AND CAFE,**

WEST REGISTER STREET, ST. ANDREW SQUARE,

(Adjoining Register Office)

EDINBURGH.

This Hotel affords every accommodation to Visitors. Spacious Coffee-Room. Ladies' Coffee-Room. Large well-ventilated Bed-Rooms.

Hot and Cold Baths. Charges strictly Moderate.

List of Prices will be forwarded on application to Manager, T. FRANCE, from St. James' Hall, Regent Street, London.

JOHN GRIEVE, *Proprietor.*

WAVERLEY TEMPERANCE HOTELS.

EDINBURGH,

GLASGOW,

18

185

Waterloo Place;

Buchanan Street;

AND AT

AND AT

OLD WAVERLEY,

LONDON,

43

37

Princes St.,
EDINBURGH.

King Street,
CHEAPSIDE.

SHOW-ROOMS
FROM
2/
PER DAY.

PRIVATE PARLORS
2/6
PER DAY.



R. CRANSTON,

(OLD WAVERLEY OPPOSITE SCOTT MONUMENT)

PROPRIETOR.

NEW WAVERLEY HOTEL.

The above is a supplementary Hotel, the Old Waverley being able to accommodate one half only of its kind Patrons. The Furnishings and Fittings equal the highest-priced Hotel in the City. The charges the same as Old Waverley.

Plain Breakfast or Tea, 1s. Bed-Room, 1s. 6d. Service, 9d.

Recommended by Bradshaw as the cheapest and best they had ever seen; and by J. B. Gough as the only home he had found since leaving his own America.

EDINBURGH.

KERR'S ROXBURGHE PRIVATE HOTEL

THIS Hotel is situated in Charlotte Square, one of the finest parts of the City. The garden in front of the Hotel was specially approved of by Her Majesty the Queen for the site of the National Albert Monument. The Coffee-room is quiet and comfortable, and well adapted for Ladies' or Gentlemen. The Private Sitting-rooms are laid out with Bed-rooms and Dressing-room *en suite*.

Parties are boarded either in Coffee-room and Sitting-room at a moderate fixed charge per day or week.

THE ROYAL ALEXANDRA HOTEL.

111, 112, & 113 SHANDWICK PLACE,

West End of Princes Street, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the Caledonian and Haymarket Stations.

THIS First-class Family Hotel will be opened on the 1st of June by MISS BROWN, formerly of the Windsor Hotel, Moray Place, and the Clarendon Hotel, Princes Street. The ROYAL ALEXANDRA HOTEL has been entirely rebuilt, and fitted up with every modern improvement required for the convenience and comfort of visitors, and Miss BROWN hopes to merit a continuance of the favours she has already received.

FAIRBAIRN'S
PRIVATE FAMILY HOTEL

127 GEORGE STREET,

EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH.

GUNN'S (late Moore's)
PRIVATE HOTEL.

No. 2 FORRES STREET & No. 1 ST. COLME STREET.

JOHN GUNN, *Proprietor*.

TO WHOM ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED.

DEJAY'S HOTEL, EDINBURGH.

99, 100, 101 PRINCES STREET.

THIS first-class Family Hotel is situated in the most pleasant and central part of the Metropolis, overlooking Princes Street Gardens, and directly opposite the Castle. Private Suites of Apartments, also a handsome Select Coffee-Room, a Ladies' and Gentlemen's Drawing-Room, Bath-Rooms, and Smoking-Room. The Culinary Department is under the personal superintendence of Mr. Dejay, whose thorough practical experience as a *chef de cuisine* is well known, and will be a sufficient guarantee for efficiency. On *parole Française*.

Charges strictly Moderate.

DARLING'S REGENT HOTEL,

20 WATERLOO PLACE, EDINBURGH.

Nearly opposite the General Post-Office.

Situated in the Principal Street of the City, in the immediate vicinity of the Calton Hill and Public Buildings. Large comfortable Coffee-Room for parties with Ladies, free of charge. Also Private Parlours. *Turkish and other Baths can be had on the premises.*

This is admitted to be one of the best Temperance Hotels in Scotland.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.



EXETER.

ROYAL CLARENCE HOTEL

CATHEDRAL YARD.

This Old-Established and Fashionable Hotel has just undergone entire renovation, and is fitted with every convenience for the comfort of Ladies and Gentlemen. *Hot and Cold Baths. Ladies' Coffee-Room.*

W. BIRKETT, Proprietor.

FORT-WILLIAM.

CALEDONIAN HOTEL.

RODERICK McDONALD, of long experience as Hotel-keeper in Scotland and England, begs most respectfully to intimate that he has become Lessee of the above first-class Hotel, which contains excellent accommodation for Families, Tourists, and Travellers, combined with reasonable charges. Three minutes' walk from the Pier, where the daily 5-30 a.m. Steamer to Glasgow calls half-a-mile from the foot of the far-famed Ben-Nevis. Guides, Ponies, &c., kept for ascending the mountain.

An Omnibus from the Hotel to and from the Inverness Steamers on the Caledonian Canal at Bannavie twice a-day.

The Royal Mail Coach to and from Kingussie daily, on the route to Glencoe and Lochlomond.

-FORT-WILLIAM. CHEVALIER HOTEL

Is situated within a few yards of the Pier, specially built for the comfort of Tourists. Visitors will find the Bedrooms and Parlour accommodation excellent, and commanding a splendid view of the surrounding country. Being conducted on a liberal scale, all parties may depend on every comfort and cleanliness of Apartments, and civility of Attendants.

A Daily Coach leaves the CHEVALIER HOTEL, Fort-William, at 6 A.M., in connection with the Black Mount and Loch Lomond Coaches, returning the same evening.—POSTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT BOTH HOTELS.

JOHN CAMERON, Proprietor.

GALWAY.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

RAILWAY HOTEL.

THIS magnificent building has recently passed into new hands, and has been handsomely refurnished and fitted with every requisite for the convenience and comfort of Families, Anglers, Tourists, and the Travelling Public in General.

It contains forty-four Bed-rooms, and separate Coffee-rooms for Ladies and Gentlemen, and suites of Apartments for Families. A superior Billiard-room with first-class Table.

The Hotel is a convenient centre, whence may be visited in short excursions the various points of interest around Galway. A delightful trip on Lough Corrib may be made to Cong, and by car through Connemara back to the Hotel. Another tour can be taken by Steamer to Ballyvaughan for Lisdoonvarna, the Grand Cliffs of Moher, and Kilkee and back. This steamer occasionally runs to the Isles of Arran.

Tourists desiring to follow this plan should ask, at Broadstone, for *Tourist Ticket No. VII.* to Galway and back.

Boats (sailing and row), always available. Good Fishing.

The Wines, Brandies, &c., are guaranteed to be of the Choicest Description, being imported direct.

EDWARD HOLEHAN, Proprietor.

The Refreshment Rooms at Broadstone, Mullingar, and Athlone, are conducted by the same lessee. At Broadstone Breakfast can be served before the departure of the morning Trains for the convenience of Passengers arriving from England, &c.; and Dinners between 3 and 7 o'clock P.M., so that Passengers for England arriving in Dublin by Trains due at 4.40 and 5.5 P.M., will have time to dine.

CARRICK'S ROYAL HOTEL,

50 GEORGE SQUARE, GLASGOW.

(Opposite the General Post-Office.)

This Old-established Family Hotel is delightfully situated for Gentlemen and Families.

The Charges are Fixed and Moderate.

JAMES CARRICK, Proprietor.

HANOVER HOTEL,

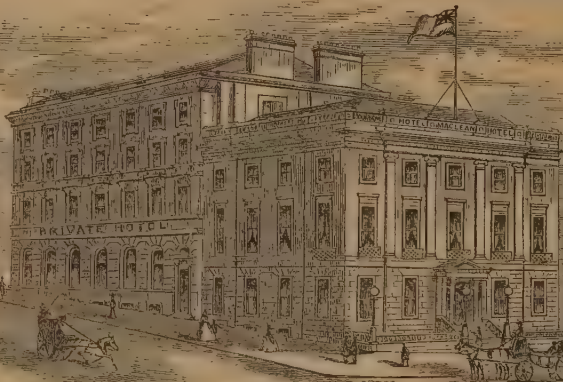
HANOVER STREET, GEORGE SQUARE, GLASGOW.

MERTON R. COTES, *Proprietor.*

"The Editor of '*BRADSHAW*' highly recommends this Hotel for its Superior Arrangements, Excellent Management, and Domestic Comforts."—Sept. 7, 1871.

"First-Class Hotel for Families and Gentlemen, replete with the comforts of Home."—*Murray's Guide to Scotland*, 1871.

"Quiet Family Hotel, combining excellence in every department."—*Black's Guide to Scotland*, 1871.



MACLEAN'S HOTEL, 198 ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW.

FOR Families and Gentlemen, in the immediate neighbourhood of Blythswood Square, and within five minutes of the termini of the various Railways and Steamboat Wharves.

JAMES MACLEAN, *Proprietor.*

GLASGOW.

FORSYTH'S

"COBDEN" HOTEL,

81 ARGYLE STREET, GLASGOW,

Is one of the Largest FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTELS in
the West of Scotland.

GLASGOW.

MACRAE'S HOTEL,

BATH STREET.

THIS large and commodious Hotel (opened last year) occupies one of the finest situations in the West End, and at the same time is within easy access of the different railway stations.

It has been furnished and arranged to meet all the requirements of a first-class Family Hotel, containing elegant Coffee-Room, Public and Private Drawing-Rooms, all handsomely furnished, with special attention to the comfort of visitors. Bed-rooms are the finest of any Hotel in the city.

Parties staying at this establishment can depend on getting every comfort.

Hot, Cold, Spray, Shower, and Plunge Baths.

ROYAL ALBERT HOTEL.

RESTAURANT ATTACHED.

63 & 65 WILSON STREET; 59, 61, & 63 HUTCHESON STREET, GLASGOW.

Situation Central, Healthy, and Quiet.

Opposite the County and New Courts Buildings, and in convenient proximity to Tramways and General Railway Termini. WM. PATON, PROPRIETOR.

Visitors at this Hotel having the benefit of the Restaurant will find it the most economical, combined with comfort and attention. The Liquors and Viands A1. Commercial Room, Parlours, and Bedrooms, large and airy. All charges strictly moderate. Bed and Breakfast from 3s.

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths. Night Porter.

**HIS LORDSHIP'S LARDER AND HOTEL,
10 ST. ENOCH SQUARE, GLASGOW.**

BREAKFASTS, LUNCHEONS, DINNERS, TEAS, OYSTER, FISH, and TRIPE SUPPERS. Good Rooms for Dinner and Supper Parties.

Excellent Bedrooms. Lavatory in Coffee-Room. Good Smoking-Room.

Charges Moderate.

-Within Two Minutes' Walk of Union Railway Station, Dunlop Street.

J. SALMON.

GRASMERE.

PRINCE OF WALES' LAKE HOTEL,

ERECTED EXPRESSLY FOR AN HOTEL, ON THE MARGIN OF
THE LAKE,

And contains Public Dining and Drawing Rooms. Private Sitting Rooms. Large and Airy Bed-rooms. Billiard and Smoking Rooms. Cannot be equalled for varied and beautiful views, or as a central station for making daily Excursions to all the principal Lakes and Mountains, which may be seen upon looking at the Maps in any of the Lake Guide Books. The Prince of Wales and Suite during their tour in the Lake District made this Hotel their headquarters, and made their daily excursions from it.

Posting in all its branches. Mountain Ponies and Guides. Boats.

COACHES AND OMNIBUSES TO ALL THE RAILWAYS
AND LAKE STEAMERS.

EDWARD BROWN, PROPRIETOR.

ROYAL SUTHERLAND ARMS HOTEL, GOLSPIE.

JAMES MITCHELL begs to intimate to Tourists, Commercial Gentlemen, and the Public in general, that he has now opened the above beautifully situated and commodious Hotel, and trusts, by strict attention to business and moderate charges, to merit that support which has hitherto been extended to this old-established house. The house contains good Coffee-Room, Commercial Room, and Private Parlours suitable for families.

The Hotel is about one mile from Dunrobin Castle, the grounds of which are open to the Public.

An Omnibus runs to meet the Trains. Horses and Carriages on hire. Trout-fishing on Loch Brora.

April 8th, 1874.

JAMES MITCHELL.

GUERNSEY.

CHICK'S YACHT HOTEL,

LATE MARSHALL'S.

CLEAN AND WELL CONDUCTED.

Terms Moderate.

JAMES CHICK, *Proprietor.*

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

GUERNSEY.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL.

This Hotel commands the finest sea view in the Island. The established reputation of this Hotel is the best guarantee that every attention is paid to the comfort of its Patrons.

A MODERATE FIXED TARIFF, INCLUDING ATTENDANCE.

Table d'Hôte at Six o'clock.

A Porter in attendance on the arrival of Steamers.

GUERNSEY.



OLD GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

GARDNER'S PRIVATE HOTEL.

THIS establishment, being elevated above the town, commands a sea and panoramic view of all the Channel Islands. Visitors should be particular in mentioning the "Old Government House," there being an hotel whose proprietor is named Gardner situated near the Piers. *Table d'Hôte. Terms on application.* J. GARDNER, *Proprietor.*

GARDNER'S
ROYAL **HOTEL.**
FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
ESPLANADE,
GUERNSEY.

GUERNSEY.

CAMBRIDGE FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
GLATNEY ESPLANADE.

THE CAMBRIDGE HOTEL, Guernsey, is pleasantly situated, directly facing the sea, and commanding a splendid view of the adjacent Islands. It has also large Gardens and Pleasure Grounds in the rear.

The interior is fitted with every comfort and convenience for the accommodation of families.

H. CUELL, *Proprietor.*

HELENSBURGH.

THE Finest Watering-Place in the West of Scotland. Trains and Boats to Loch Lomond and Trossachs, and Steamer every morning to Dunoon at 8.45, in time to meet the "Iona" for the Highlands by that most celebrated Route—Ardrishaig, Crinan, and Oban, to Staffa and Iona. The alterations and improvements at the **QUEEN'S HOTEL** are now completed, and the Suites of Apartments for Families cannot be surpassed. The view of the Clyde and Lake is most magnificent. Tourists conveniently arranged. A magnificent Coffee-Room. Smoking and Billiard Room.

All Charges strictly Moderate.

Omnibuses and Carriages to all Steamers and Trains.

A. WILLIAMSON, *Proprietor.*

WHEN YOU ARE
 IN
 THE HIGHLANDS

VISIT

MACDOUGALL & CO.'S.



MACDONALD'S STATION HOTEL, INVERNESS.

*Patronised by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales,
and other Members of the Royal Family, and by most of the
Nobility of Europe.*

PARTIES travelling from South to North, and *vice versa*, will find this very large and handsome Hotel adjoining the Station, whereby they can arrive at, or depart from, the Hotel under cover. The house was specially built for a Hotel, is elegantly furnished with all modern improvements, and contains numerous suites of Private Rooms, includes

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S COFFEE-ROOM,
SMOKING-ROOMS, BILLIARD-ROOMS, BATH-ROOMS, &c.

Over 100 beds can be made up.

Parties leaving this Hotel in the morning can go over the grand scenery along the Skye Railway, or visit either Loch-maree, Gairloch, Dunrobin, or Golspie, and return same day.

Table d'Hôte at 5.30 and 7.30.

FRENCH, GERMAN, AND ITALIAN SPOKEN.

An Omnibus attends the Steamers. Posting.



INVERNESS.

THE ROYAL HOTEL.

Opposite the entrance to the Railway Station.

T. S. CHRISTIE begs to solicit the attention of the travelling Public to the ROYAL HOTEL, which was last year greatly improved and enlarged, and now comprehends, besides extensive First-class Bed-Room accommodation, a SPACIOUS and LOFTY LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S DINING SALOON, with handsome DRAWING-ROOM en suite, and several elegant and handsomely furnished SUITES of PRIVATE ROOMS; also SMOKING-ROOM, HOT, COLD, and SHOWER BATH ROOMS, etc.

Though immediately *opposite* and within a *few yards* of the Railway Station entrance, the Hotel is entirely removed from the bustle, noise, and other disturbing influences which usually affect the comfort of Hotels situated in close proximity to the Railway.

Table d'Hôte at 5.30 and 7.30.

The Porters of the Hotel await the arrival of all trains, and an Omnibus attends the Caledonian Canal Steamers. Posting.

INVERNESS.

CALEDONIAN HOTEL,

(TWO MINUTES' WALK FROM THE RAILWAY STATION).

THIS well-known first-class Family Hotel, patronised by the Royal Family and most of the Nobility of Europe, has recently undergone extensive additions and improvements. A large and elegant Dining-Saloon and Ladies' Drawing-Room, also a spacious Billiard and Smoking Room.

In point of situation this Hotel is the only one in Inverness that commands a wide and extensive view of the Ness and the great glen of "Caledonia."

TABLE D'HOTE DAILY, AND DINNERS À LA CARTE.

An Omnibus attends all the Canal Steamers.

JOHN MENZIES,
Proprietor.

ILKLEY—WHARFEDALE*Via* LEEDS, YORKSHIRE.**TROUTBECK****HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT AND SANATORIUM.**

ONE of the best Health Resorts in the kingdom. The finest air, the purest water, and most beautiful of the Yorkshire dales. Proprietor and Physician, WILLIAM PHILIP HARRISON, M.D., M.R.C.S. England, L.S.A. London. A home for the Invalid requiring treatment, or the Visitor in search of health or change. The House is heated throughout in winter, rendering it a most desirable residence. Billiard and Smoke Room, Bowling Alley, and superb Croquet Lawn; whilst the grounds open on to Rumbold's Moor, affording picturesque walks for miles.

Troutbeck is nearly 600 feet above the sea, and the highest part of Rumbold's Moor nearly 1400.

For Prospectus address the Manager as above.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

THE MARINE HOTEL,

PARADE, WEST COWES.

JAMES DROVER, PROPRIETOR.

PLEASANTLY SITUATED, FACING THE SEA.

The comfort of Visitors studied in every way.

ILFRACOMBE.

ROYAL CLARENCE FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

REplete with every Home comfort. Spacious Ladies' Coffee-Room. Moderate Charges. **R. LAKE, Proprietor.**

First-Class Billiard Room. Good Post Horses.

KILLIN, LOCH TAY, PERTHSHIRE.

KILLIN HOTEL,

BY RAILWAY FROM CALLANDER,

(One of the Finest Lines in Scotland for grandeur of Scenery.)

THIS Hotel is situated amongst some of the finest scenery in the Highlands, including Finlarig Castle, the burial-place of the Breadalbane Family; Inch Buie, the burial-place of the old Clan M'Nab; the Falls of Lochay, Auchmore House, Kennel House, the romantic Glenlyon, Glenlochay, Glendochart, Benlawers, and Benmore.

Salmon Fishing now open on Loch Tay.

AN OMNIBUS RUNS TO AND FROM ALL THE TRAINS.

The Posting and Hiring Establishment is complete.

JOHN M'PHERSON, Proprietor.

KENMORE.

PERTHSHIRE HIGHLANDS.

BREADALBANE HOTEL.

THIS comfortable Hotel is picturesquely situated at the east end of Loch Tay, quite close to Taymouth Castle, the princely seat of the Earl of Breadalbane. From its central position, it forms an admirable point from which to make excursions to the historic and romantic scene with which the district abounds, while its quiet and retired situation eminently suits it for the invalid and lover of nature.

A large and commodious Billiard-room has been added to the Hotel.

Visitors staying at the Hotel are allowed the privilege of fishing for trout and salmon in the river Lyon free—and in Loch Tay for a specified charge.

Coaches run daily during the summer months to and from Aberfeldy and Killin, and the Hotel Bus awaits the arrival of the principal trains at Aberfeldy. There is a daily post to and from Aberfeldy and Killin.

Letters and telegrams for apartments, conveyances, &c., punctually attended to.

W. MUNRO, Proprietor.

KESWICK.

TOWER HOTEL,

LAKE DERWENTWATER, PORTINSCALE.

THIS New Hotel is now open. It is surmounted by a Tower 120 feet high, the views from which are unsurpassed in the district, comprising Lake and Mountain Scenery of the most varied description.

One mile from Keswick, and near the Lake. Handsome Spacious Coffee-Room and Ladies' Drawing-Room. Private Sitting-Rooms. Boats on the Lake, with Private Landing-Place. Horses, Carriages, and Mountain Ponies for Hire. An Omnibus from the Hotel meets the principal Trains at Keswick Station.

A. L. OLDFIELD, PROPRIETOR.

ALSO OF THE

HEN AND CHICKENS HOTEL, BIRMINGHAM.

KESWICK.

DERWENTWATER HOTEL,

PORTINSCALE.

ONE MILE FROM KESWICK.

THIS Hotel stands on the margin of Derwentwater Lake, and commands an extensive view of Lake and surrounding Scenery.

Large Coffee-Room and Ladies' Drawing-Room, also Private Sitting-Rooms.

Billiards, Pleasure and Fishing Boats, Conveyances, Ponies, and Guides.

An Omnibus meets every train; also Coach for Buttermere daily at 10 A.M.

Table d'Hote daily at 6 p.m.

MRS. BELL, *Proprietress.*

KILLARNEY LAKES.

By Her Most Gracious Majesty's Special Permission.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

Patronised by H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES; by H.R.H. PRINCE ARTHUR, on his recent visit to Ireland; and by the Royal Families of France and Belgium, &c.

THIS Hotel is situated on the Lower Lake, close to the water's edge, within ten minutes' drive of the Railway Station, and a short distance from the far-famed Gap of Dunloe.

TABLE D'HOTE DURING THE SEASON.

There is a Postal Telegraph Office in the Hotel.

JOHN O'LEARY, *Proprietor.*

KILLARNEY RAILWAY HOTEL.

P. CURRY,

LATE TRAVELLERS' CLUB, LONDON, AND

KILDARE STREET CLUB, DUBLIN.

The Continental Languages spoken by the Manager.

THIS well-known Establishment, admitted to be one of the finest in Europe, possesses everything requisite to promote the comfort and convenience of Tourists. It contains one hundred Bedrooms, a magnificent Coffee-room, a Drawing-room for ladies and families, and several elegant and handsomely furnished Sitting-rooms, Billiard and Smoking Rooms, Baths, &c. &c., and is surrounded by an extensive and well-kept Flower Garden.

The Charges will be found moderate.

The Boating and Carriage Accommodation is specially attended to by the Manager, who personally arranges the formation of Boating Parties, &c., with a view to economy.

The Porters of the Hotel await the arrival of each Train, for the removal of luggage, &c.

Table d'Hôte at half-past Six o'clock.

All Attendance charged.

A Room is established for the convenience of Commercial Gentlemen.

Parties taken as Boarders at Three Guineas per week, from 1st November to the 1st of June.

LANCASTER

(HALF-WAY BETWEEN LONDON & SCOTLAND).

Parties holding Tourist Tickets to and from the Lake District and Scotland may break their Journey at Lancaster, both going and returning, on condition that they resume it within three days.

SLY'S

KING'S ARMS AND ROYAL HOTEL

And General Posting Establishment,

FOR Families, Commercial Gentlemen, and Tourists. Visitors will find this old-established Hotel equally as economical as minor establishments, with the certainty of comfort and attention.

The Hotel is teeming with ancient works of art, including pictures, china, elaborately-carved oak furniture, Gobelins tapestry (acknowledged to be inferior to none in the United Kingdom), and which have elicited the admiration of all visitors, including the late Mr. CHARLES DICKENS, who stated that in all his travels he had never met with so remarkable a house, and such an interesting collection. See his "Lazy Tour of Two Idle Apprentices," in *Household Words*.

Omnibuses from the Hotel meet the Trains.

JOSEPH SLY, *Proprietor.*

LEAMINGTON.

MANOR HOUSE HOTEL.

FOR Families and Gentlemen, beautifully situated in its own Grounds Within 3 minutes' walk of North-Western and Great-Western Stations

Charges very moderate. Elegant Coffee Room for Ladies. Private Rooms en Suite.

Spacious Billiard Room, Croquet Lawns, Archery Grounds, Pleasure Boats, etc. Special attention has been given to selections of the Wines etc., quality and purity of which are guaranteed. Terms on Application.

There is excellent Spring Water on the Premises.

WILLIAM WALSH, *Manager.*

LIMERICK.

CRUISE'S ROYAL HOTEL,

J. J. CLEARY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS long-established and well-known FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is now conducted under the sole superintendence of the Proprietor, and possesses everything requisite to promote the comfort and convenience of the NOBILITY, GENTRY, and TOURISTS, and affords particular facilities to Commercial Gentlemen, having first-rate SHOW-ROOMS, together with MODERATE CHARGES.

Omnibuses attend all Trains, Steamers, etc. etc. etc.; also a 'Bus attends the Night Mails for the convenience of Gentlemen coming by the late Trains.

N.B.—This is the PRINCIPAL HOTEL IN THE CITY, and is capable of accommodating over 150 persons, together with a splendid Suite of Drawing-Rooms.

HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL, LLANDUDNO,

Has been built with a view to meet the deficiency of first-class Hotel accommodation at Llandudno, increasingly felt during past seasons. It is situated on the Parade, near the centre of the Bay, and commands the surrounding scenery of Mountain and Sea, in every direction. The Apartments are spacious, well ventilated, and light. Studious attention has been given in design, arrangement, and furnishing, to the comfort and convenience of its patrons; and by the application of a perfect system of ventilation to the drainage, the health of the inmates has been, as far as possible, insured.

Tariff on application.

J. CHANTREY, PROPRIETOR.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

PERTHSHIRE



BALQUHIDDER

LOCHEARNHEAD HOTEL,

BY RAILWAY FROM CALLANDER.

FIRST-CLASS accommodation for Families. Every comfort and quiet. This Hotel, lying high and dry, placed at the head of the Loch, commands fine views, and is in the neighbourhood of many places of interest; the Scenery of the Legend of Montrose, Rob Roy's Grave, Old Church of Balquhidder, several Lochs, and fine Walks and Drives.

BOATS FOR FISHING FREE OF CHARGE. POSTING AND DRIVING.

Omnibus to and from the Hotel for every Train during the Summer Months.

Letters by Post immediately attended to.

R. DAYTON.

LOCHLOMOND. ROWARDENNAN HOTEL, FOOT OF BEN-LOMOND.

B. JARRATT having taken a new lease of the above Hotel, begs to return his sincere thanks to Tourists and others who have so kindly patronised him for the last six years. Rowardennan is the best and shortest road to Ben-Lomond, and the only place where Ponies can be had, by which parties can ride with ease and safety to the top; the distance being only four miles to the very summit.

The Lochlomond Steamers call at the Rowardennan Wharf six times a-day on their route up and down the Loch.

LONDON.

UPPER NORWOOD.

NEAR THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL.

THIS unique establishment stands unrivalled for the exquisite picturesqueness and beauty of its situation ; its commanding and central position ; and the commodiousness and completeness of its general arrangements. Delicate persons, to whom a light bracing air, charming scenery, close vicinity to the Crystal Palace and its amusements, and quiet seclusion, would be an invaluable boon, will find, in this establishment, their wishes fully realised. It is built on a dry gravelly soil, and stands at an elevation of 390 feet above the level of the sea, and is surrounded by several acres of its own pleasure grounds and pastures.

There are Wings detached from the main building for the accommodation of Families and their suites, Wedding Breakfast parties, &c. The establishment also has its own Dairy, Home-made Bread, Kitchen Garden, &c. The Stabling Department is large and complete, and is provided with an ample number of lock-up Coach Houses.

Application for terms and other information to be addressed to the Manager.

HEAD OF LOCH LOMOND.

ARDLUI HOTEL.*One Minute's Walk from the Pier.*

THIS is the only landing-place on the Lake for the Coaches to Glencoe, Ballachulish, Fort-William, &c., in connection with the Railway at Crianlarich to Killin, Callander, &c.

Also a starting point for the Dalmally and Oban Coaches, all of which start daily from the Hotel during the season, where seats can be secured and all information supplied.

Parties intending to proceed by either of the above routes would do well to be at Ardlui Hotel the previous evening so as to secure seats.

Four arrivals and departures of Steamboats to and from Ardlui daily during the season. Good Fishing on the Falloch and Loch Lomond, free. *Boats, and Posting in all its Branches.* Comfortable and airy Bed-Rooms, with Moderate Charges.

J. BARDSLEY, *Proprietor.*

LOCHLOMOND.

BALLOCH HOTEL, FOOT OF LOCHLOMOND.*Patronised by the Empress of the French.*

THE above first-class Hotel is beautifully situated at the foot of the "Queen of Scottish Lakes," and at an easy distance from the Railway Station. Visitors will have every comfort, combined with moderate charges. Parties purposing to proceed by first Steamer up Lochlomond would do well to arrive at the Hotel the previous evening.

Visitors staying at this Hotel have the privilege of going through the Grounds and Flower Gardens of Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., and Mr. Campbell of Tillychewan, and have permission to visit "Mount Misery," which commands 17 miles of the most beautiful portion of Lochlomond—23 islands being comprised in the view. Excellent Trout and Salmon Fishing. Posting in all its branches. Boats, with steady boatmen, for the Lake.

GEORGE M'DOUGALL, *Proprietor.*

LOCHLOMOND.

TARBET HOTEL,

(OPPOSITE BEN-LOMOND)

A. M'PHERSON, Proprietor,

IS the finest and most commodious Hotel on the Lake, and commands the best View of Ben-Lomond.

Coaches direct for the far-famed Glencroe, Inverary, and Oban, will commence running early in June, leaving this Hotel immediately on arrival of the 10.15 A.M. Steamer, in connection with the 6.15 A.M. Train from Edinburgh, and the 7.35 A.M. from Glasgow.

The Coaches from Oban and Inverary also arrive at this Hotel in time for the 5 P.M. Steamer down Lochlomond for Edinburgh, Glasgow, and the south. Tourists *en route* for Trossachs and Callander can leave per 10.15 A.M. Steamer, next morning, in connection with the Steamer down Loch Katrine.

Small Boats on the Lake, and Guides to Ben-Lomond, to be had at the Hotel.—*May 1874.*

LOCHLOMOND.

INVERSNAID HOTEL is situated in the most central and picturesque parts of the banks of Lochlomond, and is the landing-place for tourists and others visiting the delightful scenery of Loch Katrine, the Trossachs, Clachan of Aberfoyle, &c. Coaches and other conveyances are always in readiness for parties crossing to the Stronachlachar Hotel, for the Steamer plying on Loch Katrine from Coalbarns Pier to the Trossachs.

R. BLAIR, *Proprietor.*

LYNTON, NORTH DEVON.

THE VALLEY OF ROCKS HOTEL.

THIS favourite and beautifully situated Hotel, which has lately had extensive alterations, additions, and improvements, combines with moderate charge all necessary means for the accommodation and comfort of Families and Tourists. The splendid Table d'Hôte and Coffee-Room, Reading-Rooms, Ladies' Drawing-Room, and several private Sitting Rooms, range in a long front overlooking the sea, and looking into the extensive private grounds of the Hotel. Here the visitor commands uninterrupted views of the Bristol Channel, the Tors, and the Valleys of the East and West Lynns, and the Coast of South Wales, &c. The Hotel is also most conveniently situated as a centre for visiting all the places of interest in the district.

POST HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

Coaches during the season to Ilfracombe, Barnstaple, and the West Somerset Railway.

JOHN CROOK, *Proprietor.*

MALVERN.

THE ABBEY HOTEL,

GREAT MALVERN, WORCESTERSHIRE.

This Hotel is conveniently situated in the centre of the Town, and within easy access to the Hills.

Families will find every comfort, combined with moderate charges.

WILLIAM ARCHER, PROPRIETOR.



MALVERN.
THE IMPERIAL HOTEL,
 RAILWAY STATION, GREAT MALVERN.

THIS Hotel contains upwards of one hundred Bedrooms, Drawing-Rooms, Bed and Dressing Rooms and Closets *en suite*, a Ladies' Coffee-Room, a Gentlemen's Coffee-Room, Table d'Hôte, Reading and Billiard Rooms, etc. etc.

Of Great Malvern—the salubrity of the air and the purity of the water, its invigorating effects in summer and winter, and the beauties of the place—it is superfluous to speak. As a winter residence, also, the dryness and high temperature of Malvern are shown by conclusive and trustworthy testimony, and are confirmed by comparative tables of winters in other localities.

The new Stables belonging to the Company are now open, and comprise first-class accommodation for Horses and Carriages. Carriages, Saddle-horses, and Flies may be had at the Hotel.

A covered way conducts the visitor from the railway station to the Hotel.

Porters attend every train, to convey passengers' luggage to the Hotel.

To meet the wishes of numerous visitors to the Hotel, the Proprietors have decided to take Ladies and Gentlemen as Boarders during the season, on the terms stated in the tariff, which will be forwarded upon application.



PART OF ONE OF THE SALOONS.

SUMMER OR WINTER RESIDENCE

With all the advantages of English Home Comforts and
proximity to relatives and friends, at

SMEDLEY'S INSTITUTION

MATLOCK BANK,

NEAR MATLOCK BRIDGE STATION, DERBYSHIRE.

With or without the peculiar Mild Hydropathic treatment.
W. B. HUNTER, M.D.C.M. Glasgow, Resident Physician. The
extensive Saloons, lofty and well-ventilated Bedrooms, all
kept at a summer temperature night and day, without draughts.

Charges moderate.

Prospectus free.

MELROSE.

THE ABBEY HOTEL, ABBEY GATE.

THIS large and commodious Hotel is built on the Abbey grounds at the entrance to the far-famed Ruins, and only two minutes' walk from the Railway Station.

Parties coming to the Hotel are cautioned against being imposed upon by Cab-drivers and others at the Railway Station and elsewhere, as this is the only Hotel which commands a view of Melrose Abbey.

An extensive addition having been lately built to this Establishment, overlooking the Ruins, consisting of Suites of Sitting and Bed Rooms, it is now the largest and most comfortable Hotel in Melrose, and the charges are moderate. There has also been added a large Public Coffee-Room; and a Ladies' Coffee-Room adjoining.

Wines, Spirits, etc., of the choicest qualities.

Horses and Carriages for Hire to Abbotsford, Dryburgh, etc. etc.

An Omnibus attends all Trains for conveying parties' Luggage to and from the Hotel.

ARCHIBALD HAMILTON, Proprietor.

MELROSE.

GEORGE HOTEL.

J. MENZIES begs to call the attention of Strangers visiting Melrose to the comforts of this Establishment, being the only Hotel in Melrose patronised by the Royal Family and the Empress of the French, etc. etc.

As advertisements often mislead Strangers, **J. MENZIES** would advise Tourists generally, on arriving at Melrose, to judge for themselves. The additions and alterations that were recently being made on the premises have now been completed.

Carriages of every Description.

FAMILY COFFEE-ROOM.

J. MENZIES.

April 1874.



CLEAVER'S KING'S ARMS HOTEL, MELROSE.

Carriages of every description for Hire. An Omnibus attends every Train
Free of Charge.

One-Horse Carriage to Abbotsford and back, 6s. 6d. Do. to Dryburgh and back, 7s. 6d.

Dinners, Luncheons, &c., promptly provided on the Arrival of the Trains.

NORTH BERWICK—ROYAL HOTEL.

THE MOST FASHIONABLE AND FINEST MARINE SITUATION
IN SCOTLAND.

THIS extensive and commodious erection, recently built for a First-Class Family Hotel, replete with all modern appliances, is one of the most complete Provincial Hotels in the Kingdom.

Families, &c., Boarded per Day or Week on Moderate Terms.

Apartments "En Suite."

* *Cuisine under the superintendence of a First-Class man Cook.*

The Golfing Links are adjacent to the Hotel, and the Bass Rock, Tantallon Castle, &c. &c., are at short distances.

The Walks and Drives are varied and interesting.

A. M'GREGOR.

CAMPBELL'S

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

OBAN.



OBAN—CRAIG-ARD HOTEL—R. MACLAURIN, *Proprietor.*

TOURISTS and Strangers visiting the West Highlands will find that, whether as regards Situation, Comfort, or Accommodation, combined with moderate charges, this elegant Hotel, built expressly for summer Visitors, cannot be surpassed, while it commands an extensive view of the beautiful Bay of Oban and other romantic scenery in the neighbourhood. The Hotel is situated on an elevated plateau near the Steamboat Wharf, to which a new and convenient approach has been lately added. The Wines and Cuisine are of the first quality. French and German spoken. Table d'Hôte daily. Apartments may be engaged by the week at a reduced scale.

OXFORD.

In the Best and most Central part of the City.

RANDOLPH HOTEL

(OPPOSITE MARTYRS' MEMORIAL),

OXFORD.

Within a few minutes' walk of the Railway Stations,
and surrounded by the Principal Colleges.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION.

CHARGES MODERATE.

HANDSOME COFFEE-ROOM FOR LADIES.

BILLIARD-ROOMS, BATHS, &c. &c.

GOOD STABLING, LOOSE BOXES, &c.

OMNIBUSES TO AND FROM EVERY TRAIN.

PENRITH. CROWN HOTEL,

(Opposite the Post Office).

See Anthony Trollope's last work, "Sir Harry Hotspur."

FAMILY and Commercial, containing Ladies' Coffee-Rooms, Billiard-Room, and the largest Concert-Room in the County. *Via* Penrith is the best route to the whole of the Lake District. Ullswater Lake, one of if not the most beautiful and picturesque, being distant only six miles, to which a Coach runs twice daily during the season from this Hotel, meeting the Lake Steamboat and Trains. In the immediate vicinity of the town are Lowther Castle, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Lonsdale; Brougham Hall, the seat of Lord Brougham, &c. &c.; and amongst other antiquities are Long Meg and her Daughter, the extensive and fine ruins of Brougham Castle, King Arthur's Round Table, &c. &c. The fine scenery at Hawes Water, Airey Force, and the Nunnery, amply repay visiting, and but short distances from the Hotel.

Post Horses, Carriages, &c.

An Omnibus meets every Train.

J. WAGSTAFF, *Proprietor.*



PENZANCE—SEA-SIDE.

QUEEN'S HOTEL.

(On the Esplanade.)

PATRONISED BY H. M. THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

THIS magnificent Hotel has recently been greatly enlarged, entirely re-arranged, and handsomely furnished, having a frontage of over 170 feet, all the rooms of which overlook the sea. It is the only Hotel that commands a full and uninterrupted view of Mount's Bay. Penzance stands unrivalled for the variety and quiet beauty of its scenery, whilst the mildness of its climate is admirably adapted to invalids. Apartments *en suite*. Ladies' Coffee-Room. Billiard-Room. Hot and Cold Baths. An Omnibus meets every train. Posting in all its branches. Yachts, &c.

HENRY BLACKWELL, *Proprietor.*

PENZANCE.

Seaside Family Hotel and Superior Lodging-House.

MOUNT'S BAY HOUSE,

ON THE ESPLANADE.

NO expense or labour has been spared by the Proprietor. The house is furnished in the most modern style, is well supplied with Hot and Cold Baths, and replete with every accommodation suitable for Tourists to West Cornwall. All the Drawing-Rooms command an *uninterrupted* and *unsurpassed* View of St. Michael's Mount, and the whole of the magnificent bay. Invalids will find in MOUNT'S BAY HOUSE the comforts of a home, while the beauty and salubrity of the situation, and its nearness to the charming walks on the Sea-shore, render it a healthy and delightful residence.

Suites of Apartments for Families of Distinction.

Post Horses & Carriages.

CHARGES MODERATE.

E. LAVIN, PROPRIETOR.

PERTH.

HENRY'S QUEEN'S HOTEL

Opposite the General Railway Station,

PERTH.

THAT IS THE HOUSE TO GO TO.

RAMSGATE.

ROYAL ALBION HOTEL.

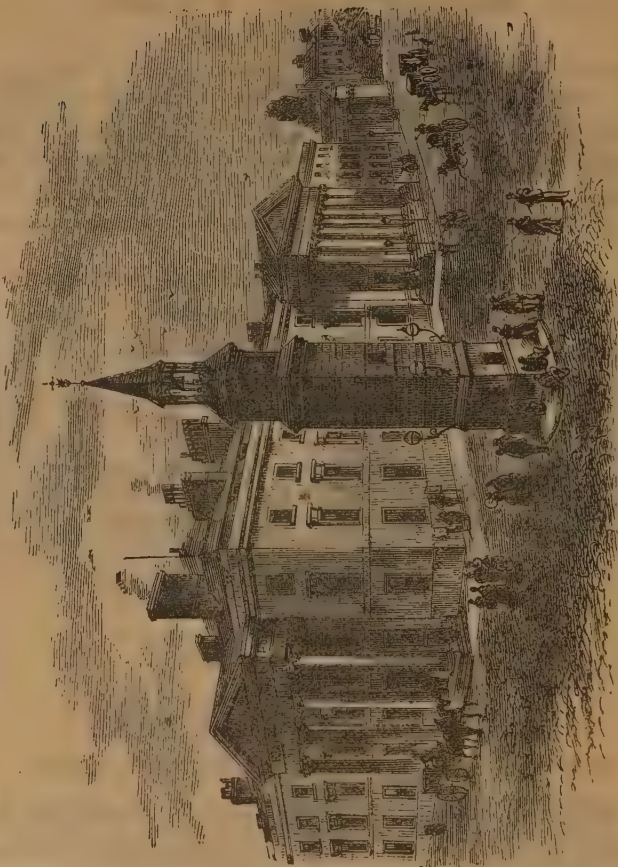
Patronised by HER MAJESTY and the ROYAL FAMILY.

THE above old-established Family Hotel, facing the Harbour, and commanding fine sea views, is acknowledged to be unrivalled for situation and comfort. Charges moderate. A spacious and elegant Coffee-Room for Ladies. Tariff sent on application.

EDWARD TOMKINS,
Proprietor.

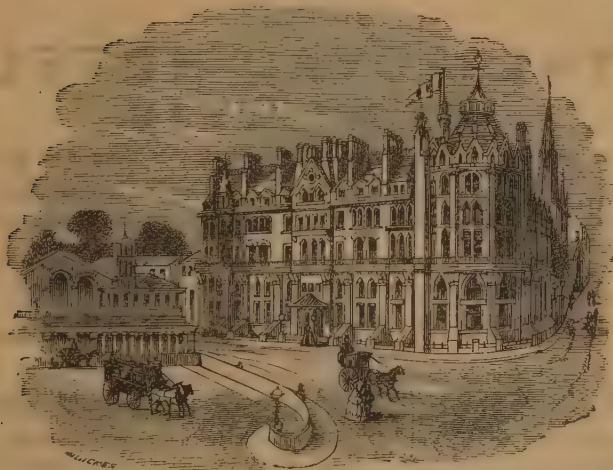
THE ROYAL HOTEL, PLYMOUTH.

THREE MINUTES WALK FROM THE STATION.



EXTENSIVE POSTING ESTABLISHMENT.

S. PEARSE, PROPRIETOR.



DUKE OF CORNWALL HOTEL,

(Opposite the Railway Station.)

POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
PLYMOUTH, DEVON.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL,

CONTAINING

A HANDSOME GENERAL COFFEE ROOM.

LADIES' DRAWING ROOM.

SMOKING AND READING ROOMS.

LARGE BILLIARD ROOM (*Two Tables.*)

SUITES OF APARTMENTS.

HOT AND COLD BATHS.

TABLE D'HOTE DAILY.

Address to the Manager.

ROSSLYN.

THE ROYAL HOTEL.

MR. M'GECHAN

Feels it his duty to inform Tourists and others, that there is *no Hotel* at Rosslyn except "THE ROYAL," the old Original Inn situated beside the Chapel having been closed many years ago. The PUBLIC HOUSE now called "*The Original Rosslyn Inn of 1660,*" was erected in the present century.

ROTHESAY—
QUEEN'S



WEST BAY.
HOTEL.

JAMES ATTWOOD.

(Lately the Residence of Thos. D. Douglas, Esq.)

THE beauty and magnificent situation of this Residence, now the "Queen's," with the Pleasure Grounds and Gardens attached, are well known; and the Premises having been lately altered and put into complete repair, and furnished as a First-Class HOTEL, TOURISTS and FAMILY PARTIES may depend on receiving superior accommodation.

 *Five Minutes' Walk from the Quay on the Esplanade.*

NEW ROUTE IN SCOTLAND.

RUMBLING BRIDGE AND FALLS OF DEVON BY DOLLAR—

1 hour by rail from Stirling.

Fifteen minutes by rail from Kinross, Lochleven.

Fine Scenery and First-class Hotel Accommodation—

RUMBLING BRIDGE HOTEL

And Refreshment Rooms, Station, Stirling.

D. M'ARA, *Proprietor.*

SALISBURY.

THE

THREE SWANS FAMILY HOTEL

A LADIES' COFFEE-ROOM.

A Commodious Gentlemen's Coffee-Room.

There is no Commercial Room in this Hotel, neither is it a Limited Liability Company.

HENRY FIGES, *Proprietor.*

SALISBURY.



WHITE HART HOTEL,

AN Old-established and well-known First-class Family Hotel, within half-a-minute's walk of the Close and Cathedral, Salisbury.

A large and well-appointed Ladies' Coffee-Room is provided. A spacious Coffee-Room for Gentlemen. Hot and Cold Baths.

Posting-master to Her Majesty. Carriages and Horses of every description. H. WARD.

SKYE—PORTREE.

ROYAL



HOTEL

THIS well-known Hotel, recently improved for the comfort of Tourists, is situated near the Steamboat Wharf, on an elevated plateau, and commands a fine view of the bay. Coaches leave the Hotel daily for Sligachan near Coruisk, and Uig near Quiraing, during the tourist season; Fares, threepence per mile for three or more.

LACHLAN ROSS, *Proprietor.*

STIRLING.

ROYAL HOTEL.

THIS Old-established First-Class Hotel is conveniently situated, being within three minutes' walk of the Railway Station, and is patronised by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family.

Please address Letters in full to

A. CAMPBELL, ROYAL HOTEL, STIRLING.

STIRLING—GOLDEN LION HOTEL.

CAMPBELL'S, LATE GIBB'S.

D. CAMPBELL begs to return his best thanks for the liberal patronage he has received during the many years he has been Proprietor of this old-established Hotel, and respectfully intimates that many improvements have been effected in the House, rendering it complete in every department, as a residence for Families, Tourists, &c.

See A large Coffee-Room for Ladies and Gentlemen.

The Hotel is in the principal Street, near all the Public Offices and the Railway Station. Conveyance awaits the arrival of all Trains and Steamers.

D. C.'s Posting and Carriage Establishment is complete, and parties writing for conveyances or apartments may depend on the order being carefully attended to.

See Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

D. CAMPBELL, Golden Lion Hotel, King Street, Stirling.

APRIL 1874.

See Shearer's Illustrated Guide to Stirling, &c.

STRANRAER.

MEIKLE'S HOTEL

POSTING IN ALL ITS DEPARTMENTS, AND
STABLING FOR HORSES.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Passengers can break their journey at STRANRAER, going or returning by SHORT SEA ROUTE to IRELAND.

OMNIBUSES ATTEND ALL BOATS AND TRAINS.



STRANRAER and GLASGOW Through Booking, per Coach and Rail, *via* Ayr, Girvan, Ballantrae, and along the Coast, passing through the Vale of Glenapp, giving a fine prospect of the delightful scenery of that Glen.

The "Commercial" Coach leaves Stranraer at 7.55 a.m., leaving Glasgow at 7 a.m. from Bridge Street Station. Through Ticket—First Class, 12s. 6d.; Second Class, 10s. 6d.; Third Class, 8s. 6d. *Dinner at 4 o'clock, on arrival of the Coach from Glasgow.*

DRUMORE COACH, from Meikle's Hotel, every lawful day, leaving Stranraer at 4 p.m., and Drumore at 8 a.m. Fares—2s. Outside, and 2s. 6d. Inside.

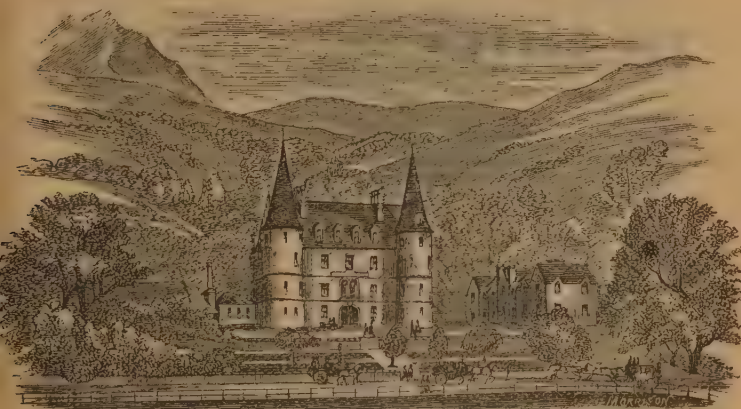
TORQUAY. TORBAY HOTEL.

THIS first-class Hotel for Families and Gentlemen is unsurpassed for its situation and comfort. Has extensive sea views, south aspect, suites of well-furnished Apartments, Ladies' Drawing Room, Coffee Room, and Billiard Room. Omnibus meets all Trains.

TABLE D'HOTE DAILY.

Miss HAWKSWORTH, *Manager.*

Messrs. HARVEY, *Proprietors.*



THE TROSSACHS HOTEL, LOCH KATRINE.

A. BLAIR, PROPRIETOR.

WATERFORD.

THE ADELPHI COMMERCIAL AND FAMILY HOTEL.

DAVID KEOGH, PROPRIETOR.

The ADELPHI is one of the most beautifully situated Hotels in the South of Ireland. It commands a full view of the River Suir, the unrivalled Quay of Waterford, and the most picturesque scenery about the city. The Sitting Rooms and Bed Rooms are large, lofty, and commodious.

Families, Tourists, and Commercial Gentlemen, who appreciate comfort, cleanliness, and careful attention, combined with moderate charges, will find in this hotel all that is desirable.

WINDERMERE.

CLOUDSDALE'S CROWN HOTEL.

Patronage—Royalty, American Presidents, etc.

Government Postal Telegraph Office in the Hotel, close to the
Lake and Steamer piers.

NINETY BEDS.

Table d'Hôte Daily at 6.30 p.m.

WINDERMERE.

THE ROYAL HOTEL, BOWNESS,

IS THE OLDEST AT WINDERMERE LAKE.

This Establishment is situate near the Lake, and on the Road thence to the Railway
Station. A separate Ladies' Coffee-Room. Billiards, Posting, &c.

Omnibuses from the Hotel meet all the Trains, and Private Carriages if required.

District Coach Office.

Westmoreland smoked hams and bacon always on sale at reasonable prices.

Mrs. SCOTT (late of the Victoria), *Proprietress.*

YORK.

HARKER'S YORK HOTEL,

ST. HELEN'S SQUARE.

THIS long-established and First-Class FAMILY HOTEL is in the
best Situation in the City, being *nearest* to the Minster, the
Ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, &c., and within Three Minutes' walk of
the Railway Station.

P. MATTHEWS, *Proprietor.*

THE ROYAL ROUTE.

FORT-WILLIAM AND KINGUSSIE.



THE Royal Mail Coach leaves Fort-William at 5
A.M. for Kingussie *via* Loch-Laggan, &c., arriving
at 11.30 A.M., in time for Trains to the North and
South, and returning at 1.15 P.M. Daily throughout
the year (Sunday excepted). Fares, 12s. 6d. and 15s. 6d.
Driver's fee, 1s.

Seats secured, and information given, at the Coach Office, Fort-William.

JAMES MILLAR, *Agent.*

"We were delighted with the scenery, which is singularly beautiful, wild, and
romantic."—*From Her Majesty's Life in the Highlands.*

CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.



ROYAL MAIL ROUTE
BETWEEN

ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

DIRECT TRAINS run to and from LONDON (Euston), BIRMINGHAM, LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, LEEDS, BRADFORD, &c., with DUMFRIES, PEEBLES, EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, PAISLEY, GREENOCK, and the WEST ; also, STIRLING, PERTH, DUNDEE, ABERDEEN, INVERNESS, and the NORTH.

A Sleeping Saloon is run Nightly between London and Glasgow.

To the Firth of Clyde and the West Highlands of Scotland.

The Company's Trains run Daily from Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c., to Greenock, in connection with the Steamer "Iona," for Dunoon, Innellan, Rothsay, Kyles of Bute, Tarbert, Oban, Iona, Staffa, Ballachulish, Glencoe, Fort-William, Caledonian Canal, Falls of Foyers, Inverness, Isle of Skye, &c.

Also, in connection with other Steamers on the Clyde, for Loch-Long, Loch-Goil, Inveraray, Kilmun, Blairmore, Arran, &c.

To Stirling, Perth, Aberdeen, Inverness, and the North Highlands of Scotland.

Trains run from Carlisle, Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c., to the North, in connection with Coaches from Callander for Trossachs, Loch-Katrine, and Loch-Lomond ; from Crieff and Lochearnhead for Circular Tour via St. Fillans and Loch-Earn ; from Killin and Aberfeldy for Circular Tour via Loch-Tay and Taymouth Castle ; also, Tours via Dunkeld, Pitlochry, Pass of Killiecrankie, Blair-Athole, Inverness, Aberdeen, Isle of Skye, &c. ; and from Tyndrum for Loch-Awe, Dalmally, Inveraray, Taynuilt, Oban, Iona, Staffa, Glenorchy, Blackmount Deer Forest, Glencoe, and Fort-William.

Tourists from England may break their journey at Beattock for Moffat, and at Lanark for Falls of Clyde, either in going or returning.

For particulars, see the Company's Time Table and Programme of Tours.

CALEDONIAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICES,
GLASGOW, 1874.

JAMES SMITHELLS,
General Manager.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

BELFAST,

BY THE NEW AND SHORT SEA ROUTE VIA BARROW.

THE capacious New Docks of Barrow, situated within the ancient Harbour of Peel, under shelter of Walney Island, being now open for traffic, the Swift and Powerful First-class Paddle Steam Ships "ANTRIM," "ROE," "TALBOT," and "SHELBURNE," will sail between Barrow and Belfast (weather permitting) in connection with through Trains on the Midland and Furness Railways, and through Tickets to Belfast, in connection with the Boat, will be issued from London, Northampton, Leicester, Nottingham, Bristol, Birmingham, Derby, Sheffield, Leeds, Bradford, and principal Stations on the Midland Railway—Return Tickets being available for One Calendar Month.

Passengers to and from London, and other Stations south of Leicester, may break the journey at Furness Abbey, Leeds, Derby, Trent, or Leicester; and Passengers to or from Stations west of Derby, at Furness Abbey, Leeds, or Derby, taking care that from any of those places they proceed by Midland Trains.

The attention of Passengers is particularly directed to the sheltered situation and safety of the Harbour at Burrow, where the waggons are taken alongside the Steamers into a covered Warehouse, from which the Goods are transferred direct into the Vessel. These advantages, together with the Swift Steamers of this Line, the short sea passage, moderate Fares, and Regular Daily Sailings, render the Barrow Route the most desirable communication between England and the North of Ireland.

BUXTON AND DERBYSHIRE.

First, Second, and Third Class Tourist Tickets are issued during the Summer Months from principal Stations on the Midland Railway, and Lines in connection, to Matlock and Buxton—Tickets being available for One Calendar Month.

Passengers holding Tickets to Buxton are allowed to break the journey at principal places of interest on the Line between Matlock and Buxton.

Excursions to Matlock and Buxton on Saturdays.

RETURN TICKETS at the following Low Fares will be issued to MATLOCK and BUXTON, by any of the Through Trains, on Saturdays, from May 23d to October 10th, available for Return by any Train up to the TUESDAY EVENING after date of issue.

STATIONS.		To Matlock.		To Buxton.		STATIONS.		To Matlock.		To Buxton.	
FROM		1st Class	2d Class	1st Class	2d Class	FROM		1st Class	2d Class	1st Class	2d Class
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Leicester . . .	10 0	8 0	14 0	10 0	Cudworth . . .	10 0	7 0	10 0	7 0		
Rugby . . .	12 6	10 0	16 6	13 0	Normanton . .	11 0	8 0	11 0	8 0		
Nuneaton . . .	12 6	10 0	14 6	11 0	Wakefield (Westgt. & L. & Y.) . .	11 0	8 0	11 0	8 0		
Hinckley . . .	11 6	9 6	14 6	11 0	Leeds . . .	11 0	8 0	11 0	8 0		
Loughboro' . .	7 6	5 6	12 0	8 6	Bradford . . .	11 0	8 0	11 0	8 0		
Nottingham . .	6 0	4 6	10 0	7 6	*Liverpool (New Central Station) .	15 0	12 0	11 0	8 0		
Newark . . .	9 0	7 0	13 0	10 0	Warrington (Central)	12 0	8 6	7 6	5 0		
Lincoln . . .	10 6	8 0	16 0	11 6	Stockport (Tev. Dl.)	8 6	6 0	5 0	3 6		
*Birmingham .	10 6	8 0	16 0	11 6	*Manchester . .	9 6	7 0	6 0	4 6		
Tamworth . . .	8 0	6 0	12 0	9 0	Staley Bridge . .	9 0	6 6	5 0	3 6		
Burton . . .	6 0	4 6	10 0	7 0	Guide Bridge . .	9 0	6 6	5 0	3 6		
Derby . . .	4 0	3 0	7 6	5 6	Glossop } via Guide	10 6	7 6	6 6	4 6		
Chesterfield . .	5 0	4 0	9 0	6 0	Dinting } Bridge.	10 6	7 6	6 6	4 6		
Sheffield . . .	7 0	5 0	10 0	7 0	Stafford, via Uttox-	9 0	7 0	11 0	8 0		
Masboro' . . .	7 0	5 0	10 0	7 0	eter and Derby }						
Rotherham . . .	7 0	5 0	10 0	7 0							
Doncaster . . .	10 0	7 0	10 0	7 0							
Barnsley . . .	10 0	7 0	10 0	7 0							

* In Liverpool, Tickets are issued at Cook's Excursion Office, 14 Cases Street, and at the New Central Station, Ranelagh Street; in Manchester, at Cook's Excursion Office, 43 Piccadilly, and at the Midland Booking-Office, London Road Station; in Birmingham at Cook's Excursion Office, 16 Stephenson Place, and at the Midland Booking-Office, New Street Station.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

ENGLISH LAKES.

DURING the Summer months 1st, 2d, and 3d Class Tourist Tickets, available for One Calendar Month, are issued from Principal Stations on the Midland Railway to WINDERMERE, AMBLESIDE, GRANGE, FURNESS ABBEY, PENRITH, KESWICK, TROUTBECK, and MORECAMBE.

For Fares and further particulars see Tourist Programme, inserted in the Time-Tables; or to be obtained loose at the Principal Stations on the Line.

Every Saturday, from May 23d to October 10th, Cheap Excursion Tickets to Morecambe will be issued from Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, Sheffield, Masboro', Barnsley, Normanton, Leeds, Bradford, Keighley, and principal intermediate points, available to return up to the Tuesday evening after date of issue.

For Fares and further particulars see Tourist Programmes and Special Hand-Bills.

PLEASURE PARTIES.

From 1st MAY to 31st OCTOBER 1874.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS

Will be issued to parties of not less than SIX First Class, or TEN Second or Third Class Passengers, desirous of taking Pleasure Excursions to places on or adjacent to this Railway.

The Tickets will be available for Return the **same day only**, and parties can only proceed and return by the Trains which stop at the Stations where they wish to join and leave the Railway.

To obtain these Tickets, application must be made at the Stations, or by letter "To the Superintendent of the Midland Railway, Derby," not less than three days before the Excursion, stating the following particulars, viz. :—

- That it is exclusively a Pleasure Party;
- The Stations from and to which Tickets are required;
- For which Class of Carriage;
- The Date of the proposed Excursion; and
- The probable Number of the Party.

The power of refusing to grant any application is reserved; and if granted, an authority will be sent to the applicant in course of Post, on the delivery of which to the Booking-Clerk at the Station the Cheap Return Tickets will be issued.

If the Party is numerous, Notice must be given the day previous to the Trip to the Clerk at the Station the Party will start from, so that sufficient accommodation may be provided.

These Tickets will be issued to and from London, and Stations not more than 30 miles distant from London; and for School Parties to and from London, and any Station, irrespective of distance.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.



TOURIST ARRANGEMENTS, 1874.

FIRST, Second, and Third Class Tourist Tickets, available for one calendar month, and renewable on payment of a certain percentage up to December 31st, will be issued from May 16th to October 31, inclusive, at the principal Stations on this Railway, to all the WATERING and other PLACES OF ATTRACTION in the WEST and SOUTH of ENGLAND, and NORTH and SOUTH WALES, also to MALVERN, the CHANNEL ISLANDS, ISLE OF MAN, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND.

For particulars of the various Circular Tours, Fares, and other information, see the Company's Tourist Programmes, which can be obtained at the various Stations and Booking Offices.

PICNIC and PLEASURE PARTIES.—During the summer months (May 1st to October 31st, inclusive, with the exception of Whit-week) First, Second, and Third Class Return Tickets, available for one day only, will be issued (with certain limitations) at reduced fares at all the principal Stations, to Parties of not less than Six First Class or Ten Second or Third Class Passengers.

To obtain these Tickets, application must be made to one of the persons named below not less than three days before, giving full particulars of the proposed Excursion.

EXCURSION TRAINS at low fares run at intervals during the Season to and from LONDON, LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, BIRMINGHAM, BRISTOL, WORCESTER, WEYMOUTH, the WEST of ENGLAND, NORTH and SOUTH WALES, SOUTH of IRELAND, and all parts of the GREAT WESTERN SYSTEM.

Full information as to Trains, Fares, Routes, and other particulars, will be furnished by Posters and Handbills, and may be obtained on application to the Company's Superintendents:—Mr. H. Hughes and Mr. A. Higgins, Paddington; Mr. H. Stevens, Reading; Mr. T. Graham, Bristol; Mr. G. C. Grover, Hereford; Mr. J. Kelley, Chester; Mr. N. J. Burlinson Birmingham; Mr. H. Y. Adye, Worcester; Mr. T. I. Allen, Newport (Mon.); Mr. H. Besant, Swansea; Mr. P. Donaldson, Pontypool.

J. GRIERSON,
General Manager.

Paddington Terminus.

NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.

THE WAVERLEY ROUTE between ENGLAND and SCOTLAND.

The Waverley is the most interesting and attractive, and is the only Route which enables the Tourist to visit Melrose (for Melrose Abbey and Abbotsford) and St. Boswells (for Dryburgh Abbey).

EDINBURGH, GREENOCK, and IRELAND.

THROUGH TRAINS run every Week-day between EDINBURGH (WAVERLEY and HAYMARKET STATIONS) and GREENOCK (ALBERT HARBOUR), carrying Passengers to and from Prince's Pier, Greenock, without change of Carriage, and thus placing them alongside the Clyde Steamers without walking through the streets.

THE BELFAST ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS land and embark passengers at Prince's Pier daily, in connection with Direct Express Train to and from Edinburgh (Waverley and Haymarket Stations).

THE SHORTEST ROUTE to STIRLING, ALLOA, &c.

The North British Company's own Carriages run from Glasgow (Queen Street) to Stirling, Alloa, &c., and *vice versa*.

THE HELENSBURGH ROUTE to and from the WEST COAST.

RETURN TICKETS, available for going or returning on any day, are issued from GLASGOW (Queen Street) and EDINBURGH (Waverley and Haymarket Stations), to Kilcreggan, Kirn, Dunoon, Garelochhead, Arrochar, and other Watering-Places on the Coast, at Cheap fares, which include the Pier Dues at Helensburgh.

N.B.—The above Service from and to Helensburgh Pier is given by the favourite Steamers "Dandie Dinmont," "Gareloch," and "Chancellor."

INVERNESS, CALEDONIAN CANAL, ISLE OF SKYE, WEST HIGHLANDS, and FIRTH OF CLYDE.

In connection with the celebrated Steamship "IONA" (*in Summer and Autumn*).

MONTHLY TICKETS for Circular Tours embracing the above-mentioned places are issued at GLASGOW (Queen Street), EDINBURGH (Waverley and Haymarket Stations), and the other principal Stations on North British Railway.

To the TROSSACHS, LOCH KATRINE, and LOCH LOMOND.

SEVEN-DAY TICKETS are issued at Glasgow (Queen Street), Edinburgh (Waverley and Haymarket Stations), Perth, Dundee, Dunblane, Stirling, Falkirk, and other Stations on the North British Railway, for a Circular Tour *via* Callander, Trossachs, Loch Katrine, Loch Lomond, and back *via* Dumbarton or Forth and Clyde Railway.

For particulars of Tours, Fares, and general arrangements, see the Company's Time-Tables and Tourist Programme, which may be obtained from any of the Station Agents of the Company, or from Mr. JAMES M'LAREN, General Superintendent, Head Office, Edinburgh.

SAM. L. MASON, *General Manager.*

EAST COAST ROUTE

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS

BETWEEN

LONDON AND EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW.

LONDON TO EDINBURGH IN $9\frac{1}{2}$ HOURS. To GLASGOW IN 11 HOURS.

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS.

Conveying 1st and 2d Class Passengers only, now run between Glasgow, Edinburgh, and London, as under:

DOWN.				UP.			
KING'S CROSS		Dep.	10.0 A.M.	GLASGOW		Dep.	9.0 A.M.
EDINBURGH		Arr.	7.30 P.M.	EDINBURGH		„	10.30 „
GLASGOW		„	9.5 „	KING'S CROSS		„	8.0 P.M.

THROUGH WEEK-DAY SERVICE

BETWEEN LONDON AND SCOTLAND BY EAST COAST ROUTE.

DOWN.				UP.					
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
KING'S CROSS, De.	10.0	10.10	8.30*	9.15	HELMSDALE.. De.	5.10	..	2.10	2.10 ..
Edinburgh.. Arr.	7.30	9.15	6.0	8.15	Golspie.....	5.56	..	2.52	2.52 ..
Glasgow	9.5	10.55	7.55	10.25	Inverness....	10.18	12.40	7.30	7.30 ..
Stirling.....	8.55	10.57	7.53	9.54	Aberdeen....	12.23	4.10	..	8.45
Perth	9.52	12.5	9.0	10.54		P.M.		A.M.	A.M.
Dundee	..	1.15	10.20	12.35	Dundee.....	3.3	6.30	6.50	6.50 9.30
Aberdeen	..	3.40	12.40	2.15	Perth.....	4.4	7.40	8.5	8.5 12.5
Inverness ...	..	9.0	2.45	6.25	Stirling.....	5.3	8.42	9.3	9.3 1.6
Golspie	..	1.20	7.25	..	Glasgow.....	5.0	9.0	9.0	9.0 1.0
Helmsdale ..	..	2.5	8.10	..	Edinburgh ..	7.30	10.40	10.30	10.45 2.50
					KING'S CROSS, Arr.	6.45	9.58	8.0	9.45 3.15
						A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M. A.M.

Third Class Tickets are issued by all Trains, except the Additional Special Scotch Express Trains, from King's Cross at 10.0 A.M., and Edinburgh at 10.30 A.M.

* The 8.30 P.M. Express from London is in direct connection with the "Iona," and other West Coast Steamers.

IMPROVED CARRIAGE STOCK

Has been constructed, and is now in use for through traffic between London and Scotland.

A SLEEPING CARRIAGE

Is attached to the 8.30 P.M. Down Scotch Express, and to the Up Express, leaving Glasgow at 9.0 P.M., and Edinburgh at 10.40 P.M.

Alterations may be made in the times of the Trains from month to month, for particulars of which see the East Coast Railways Monthly Time Books.

Conductors in charge of Through Luggage travel with the Express Trains leaving London at 10.0 and 10.10 A.M., and 8.30, and 9.15 P.M.; and Perth at 4.4 P.M. and 7.40 A.M., and Edinburgh at 10.30, 10.45 A.M., 7.30 P.M., and 10.40 P.M.

EAST COAST ROUTE

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

TOURIST TICKETS.

From 16th May to 31st October, First, Second, and Third Class Tourist Tickets, available for One Calendar Month, will be issued from London (King's Cross, G. N. R.), Moorgate Street, and Victoria (L. C. & D.) Stations to the undermentioned Stations in Scotland:—

FARES.

	1st Class	2d Class	3d Class		1st Class	2d Class	3d Class
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
BERWICK. . . .	105 0	79 6	49 6	ABERDEEN . . .	140 0	105 0	56 0
MELROSE. . . .	116 0	86 0	50 0	PITLOCHRY . . .	144 0	107 0	56 0
EDINBURGH. . .	123 0	90 0	50 0	BOAT OF GARTEN	156 0	117 0	60 0
FORFAR	140 0	105 0	56 0	KEITH	156 0	117 0	60 0
GLASGOW	123 0	90 0	52 0	ELGIN.	156 0	117 0	60 0
HELENSBURGH. .	123 0	90 0	52 0	INVERNESS . . .	158 0	123 0	60 6
STIRLING	126 0	92 0	53 6	ACHNASHEEN . .	165 6	129 0	67 0
PERTH	135 6	99 0	54 0	STROME FERRY . .	173 0	134 6	70 0
DUNKELD	140 0	105 0	54 0	PORTREE	187 0	146 0	81 0
DUNDEE	138 0	102 0	56 0	STORNOWAY . . .	199 0	155 0	85 0
ARBROATH	139 0	103 0	56 0	LAIRG.	168 0	130 6	70 0
MONTROSE	140 0	105 0	56 0	GOLSPIE	173 6	134 6	72 0
BRECHIN.	140 0	105 0	56 0	HELMSDALE. . . .	178 6	138 6	75 0

BREAK OF JOURNEY.

Passengers may break their journey at York, to enable them to visit Harrogate, Scarborough, and the East Coast Watering Places, and at Newcastle and Durham, both in going and returning, resuming it by Trains having Carriages attached corresponding to the Class of Ticket held. Passengers to points North of Edinburgh and Glasgow may also break their journey either at Edinburgh or Glasgow, and at Perth. They are, however, not at liberty to break their journey both at Edinburgh and Glasgow, but at only one of those places. Passengers to Aberdeen may also break their journey at Forfar, Brechin, and Montrose. Passengers to Inverness, Keith, and Elgin, booked *via* Dunkeld and Blair-Athole, may break their journey at any station on the Highland Line between Perth and Inverness, and those booked *via* Aberdeen may break their journey at Aberdeen or any station north thereof. Passengers to Achnasheen, Strome Ferry, Portree, Stornoway, Lairg, Golspie, and Helmsdale, are booked *via* Dunkeld and Blair-Athole, and may break their journey at any station on the Highland Line, including Perth and Inverness. Passengers must state at the time of booking by which route they wish to travel, as they cannot proceed by one route and return by the other. The above facilities and arrangements, as regards Passengers breaking their journey, apply equally to 1st, 2d, and 3d Class Passengers.

Tourist Tickets are available by any Train of corresponding Class.

See the Tourist Programmes of the Great Northern or North-Eastern Co. for information as to break of journey, extension of time, &c. &c.

For further information apply at the Offices of the East Coast Railway Company in

Edinburgh, 9 Princes Street.

Glasgow, 32 West George Street.
Perth, General Station.

Dundee, 1 Queen Street,
(Corner of George Street.)
Aberdeen, 28 Market Street.
Inverness, 4 Inglis Street.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF IRELAND.

CHEAP CIRCULAR TOURS.

From the 16th MAY to the 31st OCTOBER 1874
MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS

Will be issued from Broadstone Station, Dublin, to all the principal sights of interest in the Mountain and Lake Districts, and to many of the most frequented Watering-Places, including

BUNDORAN, BALLYVAUGHAN, LISDOONVARNA, MILTOWN MALBAY, KILKEE, SALTHILL (GALWAY):

TO

CONNEMARA AND KILLARNEY,
THE ISLE OF ACHILL;

AND TO

LOUGH CORRIB, LOUGH GILL, AND LOUGH ERNE

Offering unusual facilities to

TOURISTS AND ANGLERS.

FARES FOR ONE PASSENGER

(Subject to conditions on Coupons, Time-Tables, and Tourist Programmes).

A considerable reduction in the price of Tickets for parties of from Two to Six Passengers.

TOUR.	ROUTE (FROM BROADSTONE STATION, DUBLIN).	RETURN FARES	
		1st Class.	2d Class.
Connemara . . .	To Galway, or Westport, or Ballina, or Sligo, and back to Broadstone	s. d. 33 0	s. d. 25 0
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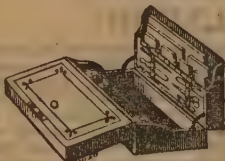
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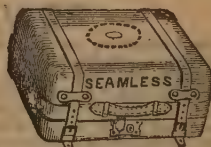
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